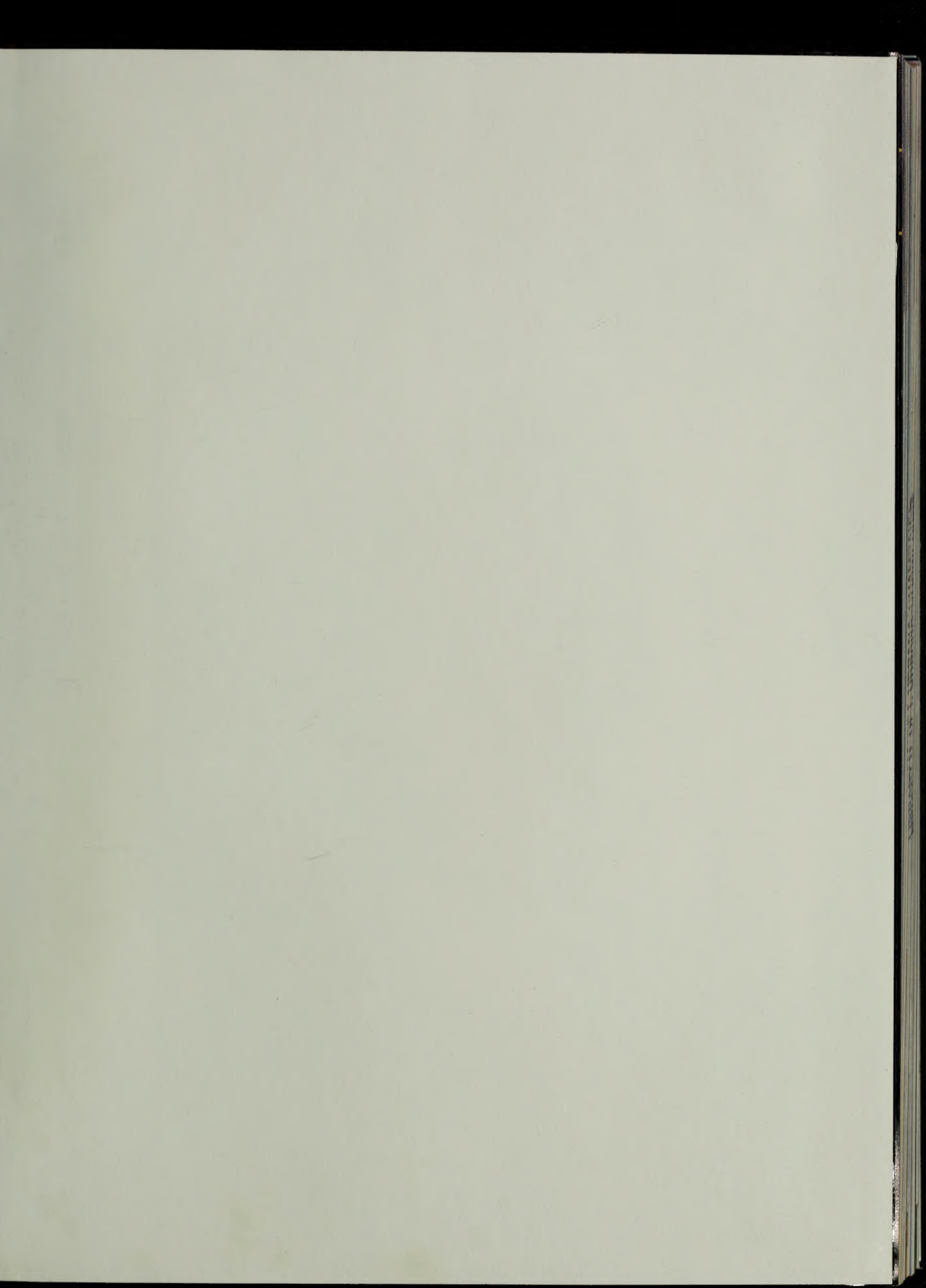
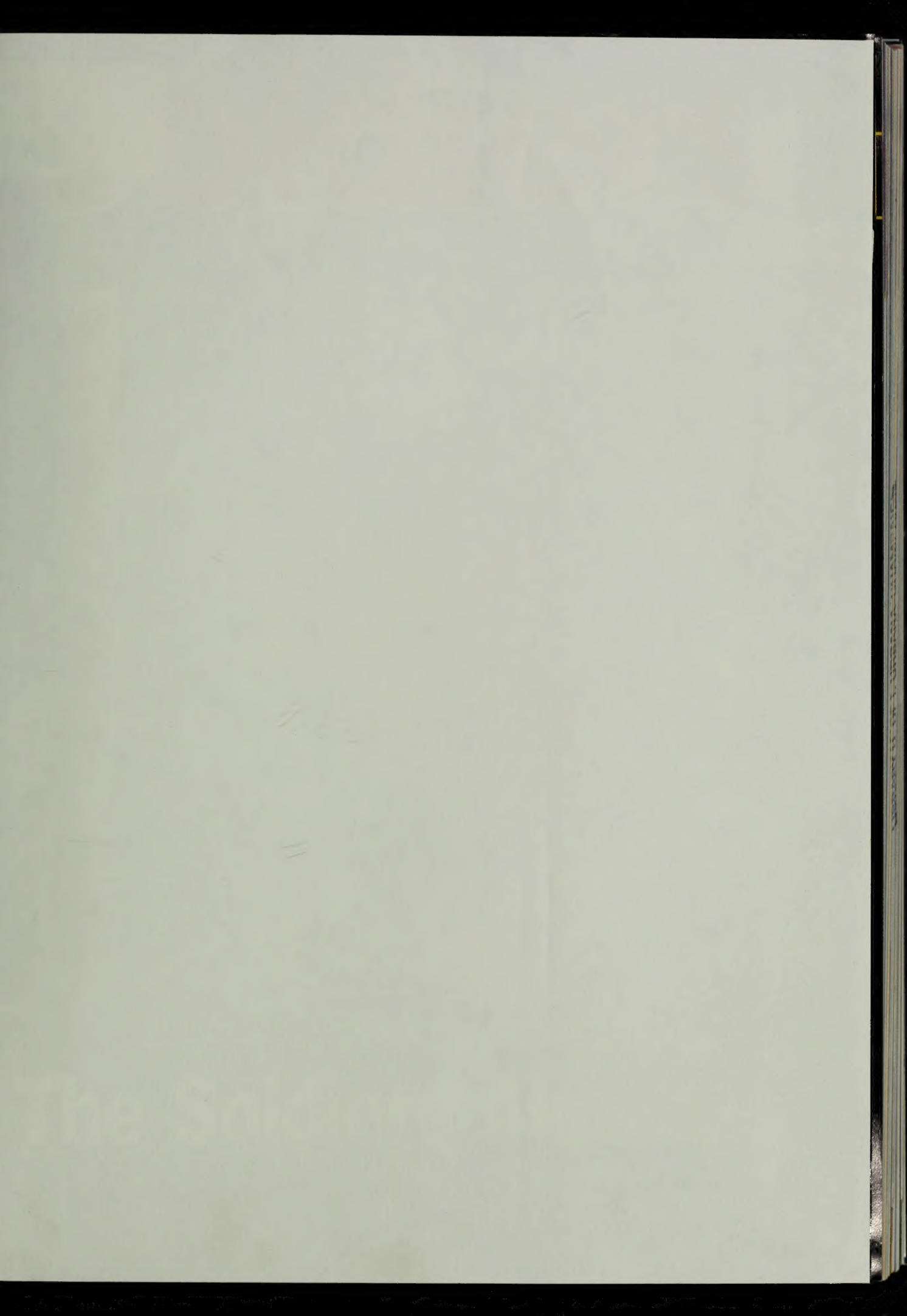


Government
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Bookstacks

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January 1999

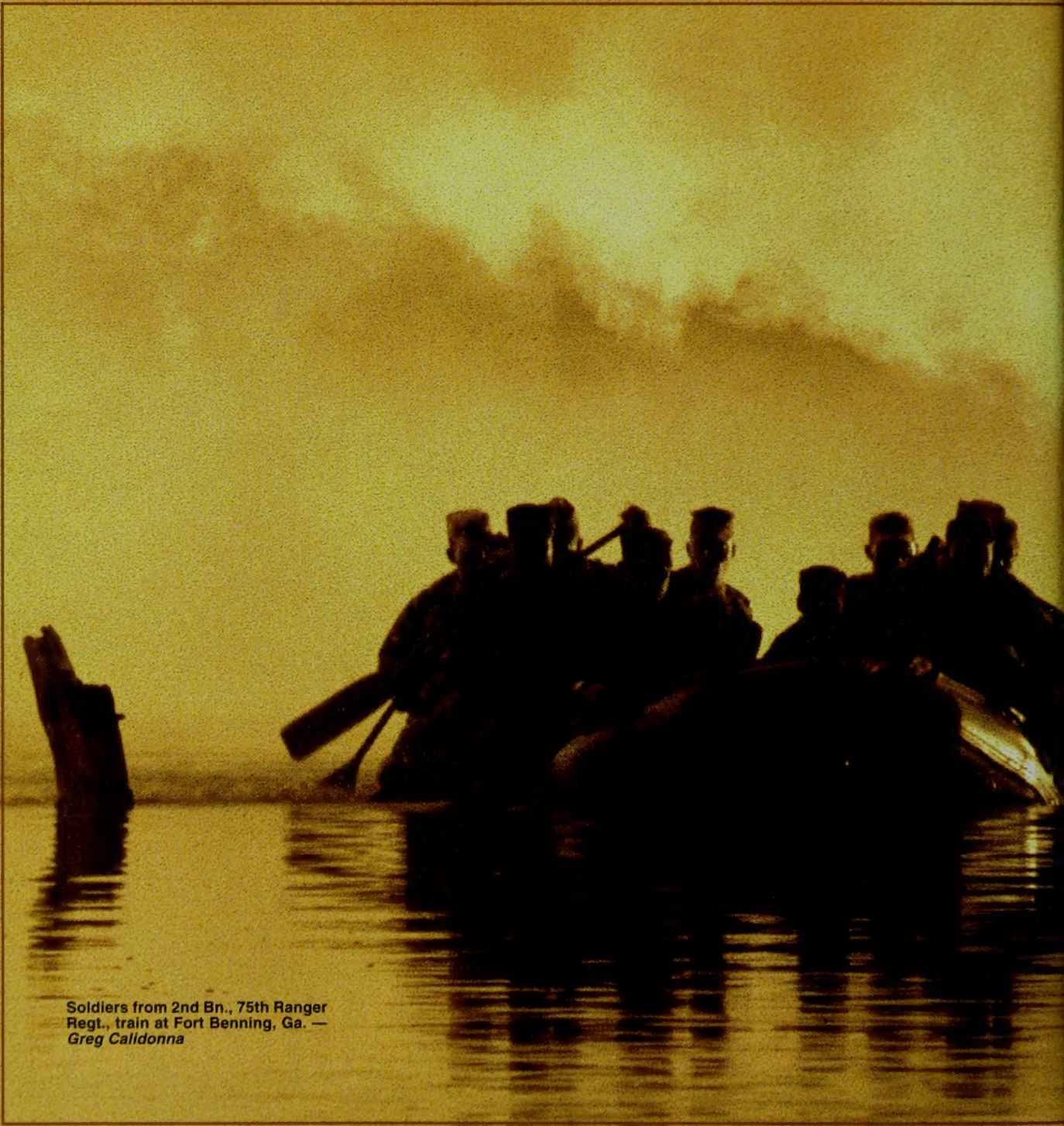
Soldiers

951-290



The Soldiers Almanac

The Soldiers **Almanac**

A sepia-toned photograph showing a group of soldiers in a small boat on a body of water. The soldiers are silhouetted against a bright, hazy background, possibly a sunset or sunrise. The water reflects the light from the sky. The soldiers are wearing helmets and some are holding oars. The overall mood is somber and reflective.

Soldiers from 2nd Bn., 75th Ranger
Regt., train at Fort Benning, Ga. —
Greg Calidonna

AMERICA'S Army performed critical missions around the world in support of the national military strategy throughout this past year. At the same time, we continue to prepare for the 21st century. Yet, through the course of these commitments, we have maintained our focus on the Army's most precious asset — our soldiers.

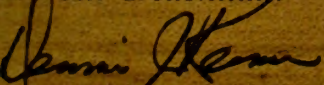
With an eye toward improving quality of life, the Army's senior leadership has worked to provide soldiers and their families with a degree of predictability, improved barracks and quarters, appropriate compensation and benefits that recognize their sacrifices and service, and timely access to quality medical care. We are also committed to ensuring that the Army remains trained and equipped to perform today's and tomorrow's missions.

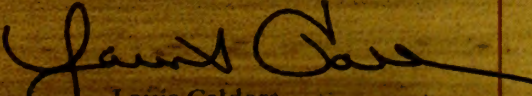
This has been a busy year that has included everything from major unit rotations in Bosnia to short-notice deployments to Southwest Asia, from constant vigilance along the Korean demilitarized zone to humanitarian assistance to Honduras. But the one constant has been the quality of the Total Army team: the soldiers — active, Guard and Reserve — Department of the Army civilians, and their families. We truly appreciate your selflessness, dedication, commitment to excellence, and willingness to "go the extra mile" for the Army and our nation.

This is an exciting time to be part of America's Army, and every one of you plays an important role in providing peace and security for the nation. We truly are one team, we have one fight, and we collectively share one future — and it is a bright one.

As you look forward to the challenges of 1999, take a moment to use *The Soldiers Almanac*, not only to reflect on all that you accomplished in 1998, but also as a handy reference document.

It is because of all you do on a daily basis, and the superb manner in which you do it, that we say so proudly, "Soldiers Are Our Credentials."


Dennis J. Reimer
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff


Louis Caldera
Secretary of the Army

CONTENTS

JANUARY 1999 VOLUME 54, NO. 1

Year in Review

The Balkans	2
Army Values	4
Force XXI	6
Community Support	8
Operations	10
Quality of Life	12

Facts and Figures

Situation Report	14
Post Information	17
Major Commands	22
Career Management Fields	27
1999 Calendar	28
Major Equipment	30

This Is Our Army 36

Special Insert

Uniforms, Badges and Ribbons
Major Army Units

Front cover: Spec. Jeremiah Smith, Company A, 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry, guards a perimeter during pre-ranger training in Italy.

— SSgt. John Valceanu

THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY MAGAZINE

Secretary of the Army: Louis Caldera
Chief of Staff: Gen. Dennis J. Reimer
Chief of Public Affairs: Maj. Gen. John G. Meyer Jr.
Chief, Command Information: William R. Drobnick

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The Balkans

THE NATO Stabilization Force that had monitored the cease-fire in Bosnia-Herzegovina since December 1995 was replaced in June 1998 by a smaller follow-on force. This change marked the end of Operation Joint Guard and the beginning of Operation Joint Forge, to which the United States pledged approximately 6,900 military personnel.

The primary mission of the follow-on force is to maintain a deterrent presence while working to ensure a secure environment in which international organizations can re-establish a host of civil programs that will help peace endure in Bosnia-Herzegovina. No timetable has been announced regarding the duration of Joint Forge. The mission will be assessed periodically, and the force size will be adjusted as circumstances require.

In October the Fort Hood, Texas-based 1st Cavalry Division assumed responsibility for Task Force Eagle — the main Army element of U.S. forces in Bosnia — from the Germany-based 1st Armored Div. Following the completion of this most recent unit rotation the number of U.S. troops in Bosnia stood at 6,793. This number was down considerably from the nearly 20,000 American military personnel in Bosnia during the 1996 height of NATO operations in the war-torn former Yugoslav republic.

Current Army plans call for the 49th Armd. Div., Texas Army National Guard, to assume the Task Force Eagle

mission in 1999. Additional plans call for the possible call-up of 19 Army National Guard and Army Reserve units — a total of 271 soldiers — for possible Joint Forge service in Bosnia. The units were notified of the possible call-up in July, with their projected mobilization dates ranging from August 1998 to April 1999. By law, Guard and Reserve units called up to participate in Joint Forge can serve no more than 270 days.

The outbreak of internecine fighting in Kosovo this past summer focused renewed attention on the other international force on watch in the Balkans — the United Nations Preventative Deployment Force in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The UNPREDEP, which includes some 350 U.S. troops from the Germany-based 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, monitors the region's borders with both Bosnia and Kosovo. The UNPREDEP remained on watch as the year came to a close.

PFC Mary Bodine



MSgt. Bob Haskell





MSgt. Bob Haskell



PFC Mary Bodine



SFC Larry Lane

Year in
Review

Army Values

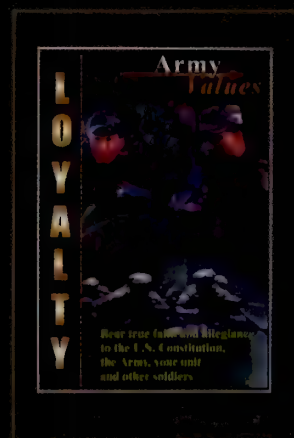
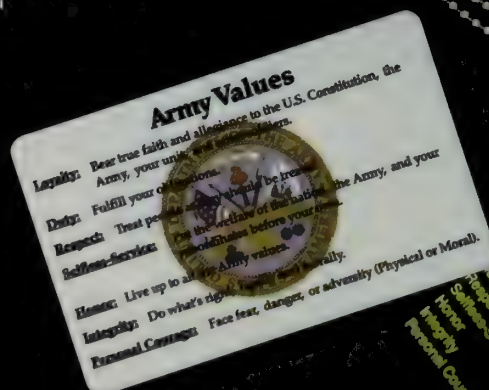
THE Army refocused on its core values in 1998. Following more than a year of self-examination in the wake of several sexual-harassment scandals, the Army initiated the Character Development XXI concept to integrate leadership and human-relations programs. CDXXI organized activities and projects under three categories: Doctrine and Policy, Training and Education, and Communications.

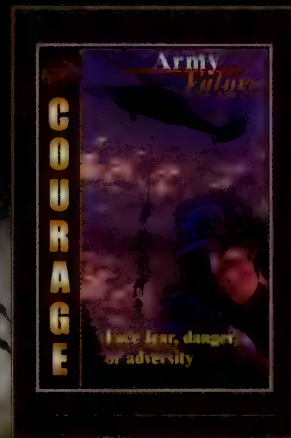
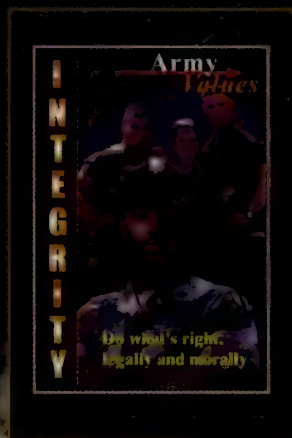
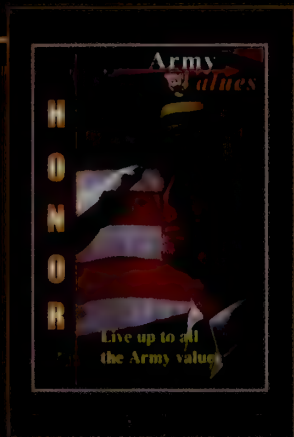
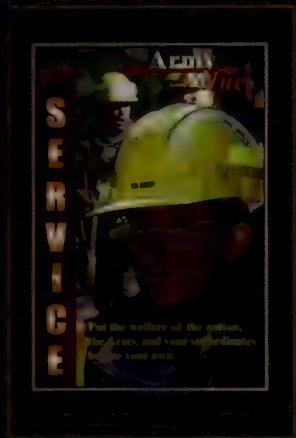
As cornerstones of each category, the Army formally identified its core values: loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity, and personal courage. Using the easily remembered acronym LDRSHIP, the Army integrated the values into new doctrine, training plans and such other programs as efficiency reports.

A revised FM 22-100, "Leadership," emphasizing the values, was to be distributed in early fiscal year 1999. In October, the Army added one week to basic combat training to provide 54 hours of teaching on human relations and team building. The Army's deputy chief of staff for personnel launched an education and awareness campaign that included a wallet-sized Soldiers Card, listing the values on one side and the Soldier's Code on the other, and a Values Tag for

wear on dog-tag chains. Both the cards and tags were issued to every active duty, Guard and Reserve soldier. A training video, "Living Army Values," which discusses the history of Army values and current societal and organizational conditions, was produced for use at the unit level. And Army Values posters, developed by the Army's chief of public affairs, were distributed to units worldwide.

With current and future programs like these placing emphasis on values, soldiers and Department of the Army civilians were expected to know that the Army is an organization in which people do right, treat others as they should be treated, and encourage them to be all they can be.





Spencer A. Chidi Jr.

Force XXI

FORCE XXI — the Army's campaign to understand and develop those capabilities needed to meet the challenges of the 21st century while fulfilling today's operational demands — continued to forge ahead during 1998.

Based on data gathered during a series of advanced warfighting experiments at Fort Hood, Texas, and Fort Irwin, Calif., from 1994-97, the Army announced in June that it would adopt a new division design. The new heavy division will have some 3,000 fewer soldiers than are found in the current 18,000-strong division, and will field one armored and two mechanized infantry brigades, each with three battalions. Army officials said the new design will make Army divisions leaner and more mobile, yet more lethal.

The Army Experimentation Campaign Plan will continue Force XXI's philosophy of organizing the force around information and information technologies. The new division will make extensive use of digital communications technologies to speed the exchange of information among all operational levels. That information exchange will allow the new division to cover about three times as much of the battlefield as does today's division, Army officials said, and the speed of communication will allow maneuver commanders to move faster and concentrate their fires more efficiently.

The first axis of AECP is to ensure that the 4th Infantry Division, the Army's designated Force XXI Experimental Force, will be reorganized and deployable by 2000. It's sister unit, the

1st Cavalry Div., is to be similarly reorganized and digitized by 2003. The parent command for both divisions at Fort Hood, Texas, III Corps, is set to have digitized command-and-control systems by 2004.

The second axis of AECP is to develop a digitized light force, with XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, N.C., as a major player in advanced warfighting experiments. Soldiers in the corps' 10th Mountain Div. at Fort Drum, N.Y., are scheduled to do most of the light force experimentation, assisted by both the 82nd Abn. Div. at Fort Bragg and the 101st Abn. Div. at Fort Campbell, Ky.

Investigations into the value of a light, fast and lethal 5,000-soldier "strike force" is the third AECP axis, with the 2nd Armored Cav. Regiment at Fort Polk, La., expected to conduct most of the necessary experimentation.

By bringing together the entire combined arms and services team, the AECP will facilitate the integration of new weapons, doctrine, training and personnel policies to define the Army of the 21st century.





Sarah Underhill

Sarah Underhill

Community

THE Army demonstrated its unwavering commitment to communities around the world during 1998, not only through its disaster-response efforts, but through continuing special programs that foster friendship and understanding between the Army and its civilian neighbors.

These included road-building projects in Central America and in Alaska; drug education, prevention and tutoring programs; adopt-a-school programs; and community events sponsored by soldiers in Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers programs Armywide.

Disaster Assistance

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, along with National Guard and Reserve units, responded to dozens of disasters in 1998. These included floods, fires, ice storms, tornadoes and hurricanes.

Soldiers from the Army Reserve's 760th Engineer Company used Humvees to move emergency services personnel into isolated areas and used graders to clear roads after a blizzard dumped 20 inches of snow on Marion, Va. And the Reserve's Hawaii-based 411th Engr. Battalion deployed construction specialists, heavy equipment operators and surveyors to Guam to help provide disaster relief after the island was mauled by Typhoon Paka.

When Hurricane Georges pounded and flooded the Gulf Coast in September, Florida National Guard soldiers, who had earlier responded to wildfires that scorched more than a half-million acres in their state, rescued more than 200 people around Pensacola.

Guard soldiers, working with USACE and Federal Emergency Management Agency personnel, cleared debris, restored critical public services, provided temporary water supplies, roofing and housing, and assessed damage.

Their efforts continued for days as

the hurricane slammed into Mississippi, Alabama and western Florida.

In Puerto Rico more than 800 USACE personnel repaired some 60,000 damaged roofs, provided millions of pounds of ice and millions of gallons of water, and contracted for the removal of more than 5 million tons of storm-related debris. Five platoons of USACE's 249th Engr. Bn. deployed to the island with dozens of generators to provide emergency power for restoration of Puerto Rico's water supply and sewage disposal systems. National Guard troops were also called up to respond to the storm in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

In November soldiers and airmen from Joint Task Force-Bravo, in Honduras, delivered more than 2.5 million pounds of supplies to those left homeless by Hurricane Mitch. Most of the supplies — medicine, building materials, food, water and clothing — were moved by air during some 425 missions flown from Soto Cano Air Base. JTF-Bravo personnel also moved more than 1,500 people to safety and medically treated some 1,800.

During the year the National Guard also helped reinforce local law enforcement in several states.

Non-disaster Programs

In Alaska soldiers from Co. C, 864th Engr. Bn., at Fort Wainwright, with other active-duty and reserve-component personnel, began a multiyear project to build a 14-mile, two-lane highway on Annette Island, near Ketchikan, where no road existed.

Reserve civil affairs units performed infrastructure assessments in Utica, N.Y., as part of an evaluation of the city's economic climate. Other civil affairs units in North Carolina conducted facilities assessments to help county governments with emergency planning.

At Fort Hood, Texas, soldiers from the 181st Chemical Co., 2nd Chem.

Bn., built a brick courtyard at Bonham Middle School in Temple. The courtyard and other landscaping measures remedied a mud problem that started five years ago when buses began driving on the lawn to pick up and discharge students.

And BOSS representatives across the Army are involved in community-service initiatives on the local and national levels, from helping to sponsor Special Olympics to building homes through the Habitat for Humanity program.

The BOSS committee in Panama adopted a school and provides school supplies and gifts to needy children at Christmastime. Fort Campbell, Ky., BOSS members brightened the days of nursing home residents in nearby Clarksville by playing board games with them, singing, dancing and just showing them someone cares.

And at Fort Bliss, Texas, some 3,700 soldiers, civilian employees and their families participated in school activities designed to improve educational achievement and keep pupils in school and out of trouble.

Many serve as mentors and role models in the "About FACE" (Favorable Attitudes Change Everything) program.

One partner school, Alta Vista Elementary, credited the Fort Bliss volunteers with helping to raise pupils' reading scores by 18.5 points and math scores by 20.3 points over a two-year period.



Support



Heike Hasenauer



Operations

DURING any given month in 1998 an average of 28,000 active duty, National Guard and Reserve soldiers were deployed to as many as 83 countries.

Missions Large and Small

The Total Army deployed thousands of soldiers to train and provide assistance around the world in large-scale operations like Operation Joint Forge, formerly Operation Joint Guard, which had an average of 8,500 soldiers deployed in Bosnia, Hungary, Italy and Croatia in support of NATO's Stabilization Force.

Yet many of the missions undertaken by the Army last year were here at home. Active, Guard and Reserve soldiers all provided counterdrug support to local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation in the form of aerial reconnaissance, intelligence, counterdrug missions and construction projects.

The Army also fought wildfires and provided disaster relief in Florida; responded to floods caused by El Niño in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and California; and provided disaster relief in New England after one of the worst ice storms in years. Relief operations were also conducted in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic in the aftermath of Hurricane Georges, and in Honduras in the wake of Hurricane Mitch.

Many overseas missions required specially trained elements. Teams of U.S. military and civilian specialists, as part of Joint Task Force-Full Accounting, conducted joint investigations and operations in Southeast Asia to locate and attempt recovery of the remains of service members reported missing in action during the Vietnam War. Another recovery team searched the mountainous terrain near Guilin, China, for the remains of a B-24 that

crashed in World War II. Likewise, the unique talents of special forces, civil affairs, psychological operations and explosive ordnance disposal soldiers were used to conduct humanitarian demining training in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chad, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Yemen and Laos. And a Forward Surgical Support Team and Combat Stress Control Team deployed from U.S. Army, Europe, to provide medical assistance in the aftermath of the terrorist bombing of the American Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.

Humanitarian and civic-action assistance made up much of the overseas support. Active Army units from Hawaii and Alaska deployed to several Pacific islands to conduct engineering projects. Guard and Reserve units built schools, medical clinics, roads and drinking wells in Ecuador, El Salvador and Honduras. Reserve civic action teams conducted medical and community-relations missions in the Federated States of Micronesia. All the while, the Army maintained a presence in support of U.S. Support Group, Haiti.

Joint and Allied Training

The Army continued to place a high priority on joint and allied training. The largest participation was in Exercise Purple Dragon, which spanned an area from Virginia to Puerto Rico and involved more than 30,000 personnel from all branches of the armed forces. Other important exercises included active, Guard and Reserve participation in Exercise Ulchi Focus Lens '98 in Korea; and in the multinational, multiservice Exercise Roving Sands '98 at Fort Bliss, Texas, and White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

Peacekeeping Around the World

Special forces soldiers and support troops trained battalion-size units in Mali, Senegal, Ghana and Uganda as part of the African Crisis Response Initiative, a training initiative to work with African and non-African states to create rapidly deployable units within the region to respond to humanitarian crises or traditional peacekeeping operations there.

Soldiers from USAREUR's 1st Infantry Division remain deployed to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for Operation Able Sentry, the mission that began in 1993. U.S. Army, South, and special forces soldiers supported the Military Observer Mission in the disputed region between Ecuador and Peru as part of Operation Safe Border, which began in March 1995. A small USAREUR augmentation force continued supporting Operation Northern Watch, the multinational mission to enforce the no-fly zone in Northern Iraq. U.S. observer teams, as part of Operation Balkan Calm, were constituted in August 1998 to conduct patrols, observe and report on the developing security situation in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo.

Soldiers from Fort Bliss continued to provide theater ballistic-missile defense for Operation Desert Falcon in Saudi Arabia, and 10th Mountain Div. soldiers from Fort Drum, N.Y., continued force-protection missions in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in support of Operation Desert Focus.

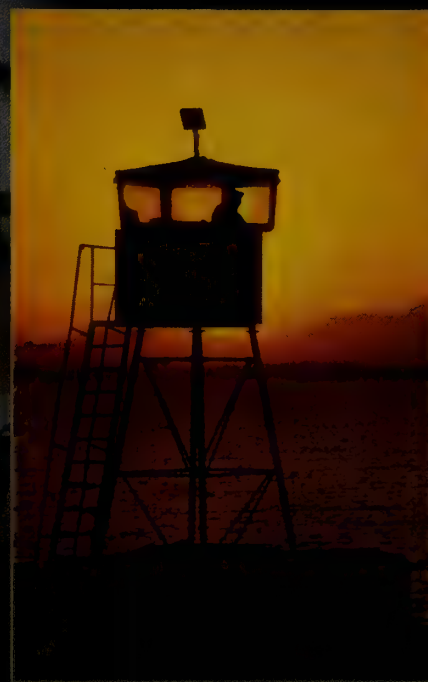
And the Army continued to support the 16-year-old Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai with troops from the Alaska-based 172nd Inf. Brigade. The MFO monitors provisions of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt pertaining to the Sinai and supervises the demilitarized zone.



Spec. Kap Kim



MSgt. Gerry Bratten



Steve Harding



Steve Harding

Quality of Life

SOLDIERS, families and leaders, working together through the Army Family Action Plan, made a positive impact on Army quality of life in 1998.

Soldiers in Bosnia benefited from the deployment of nearly 90 morale, welfare and recreation specialists from U.S. Army, Europe, and 30 from CONUS installations. The MWR specialists serve six-month tours at 14 major base camps and nine remote locations. They staff MWR facilities that provide such leisure services as social activities, sports equipment, TVs and videos, and reading material.

An R&R program, begun in November 1997, continued to take troops to their choice of destinations in the United States, or to Frankfurt, Germany, for two weeks of leave. In-theater pass programs offered soldiers in Bosnia three days in Budapest or day trips to other parts of Hungary.

Elsewhere in the Army, 15 theme restaurants opened, with 50 more scheduled to open over the next three years.

And the Army pumped almost \$590 million into new barracks construction or renovation. Nearly 12,200 new, "one-plus-one" standard barracks spaces were added to the Army's quarters inventory for junior enlisted soldiers, privates through specialists. More than 15,000 new spaces are targeted for fiscal year 1999.

The Army furnished the new living spaces with about \$25 million in new furniture in FY 98, a sum that jumps to approximately \$40 million to furnish the new barracks rooms scheduled for completion in FY 99.

Army families also enjoyed housing improvements. Some \$196.3

million was appropriated for family housing construction projects at 18 installations in FY 98. Congress has appropriated approximately \$135.3 million for construction at 12 installations in FY 99.

And Army families welcomed the news that the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs accredited 98 percent of the Army's Child Development Centers.

At the same time, new and improved health and fitness facilities, hospitals and training areas were completed throughout the Army.

Army Community Services offices continued to provide family and soldier support programs to advise and ease soldiers and families through financial difficulties, deployment blues and drastic changes in life that occur when a baby is born.

Youth and teen services programs, chaplaincy programs, officers and NCO wives clubs — a host of programs and services available to soldiers and families all continued their day-to-day work to improve quality of life in the Army.

In the training arena, the Army extended Basic Combat Training and One-Station Unit Training by one week to improve soldier skills, emphasize values and better institute professional pride in future assignments.

For single soldiers, Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS) programs Armywide sent representatives to an annual BOSS conference in Leesburg, Va., to bring to the table new ideas and soldier concerns that will be addressed in the coming year.

Quality of life continues to get better through the evolution of all the Army's programs that focus on individuals — the Army's greatest assets.

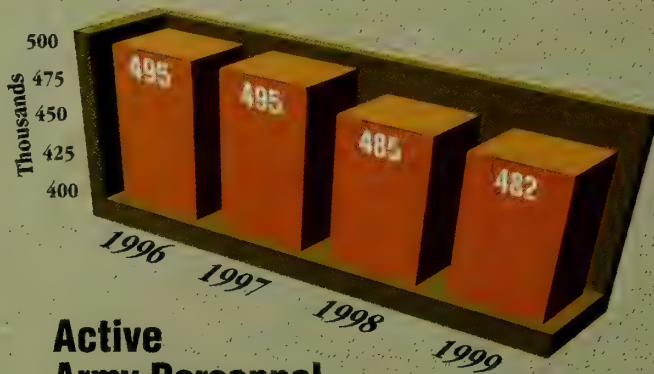




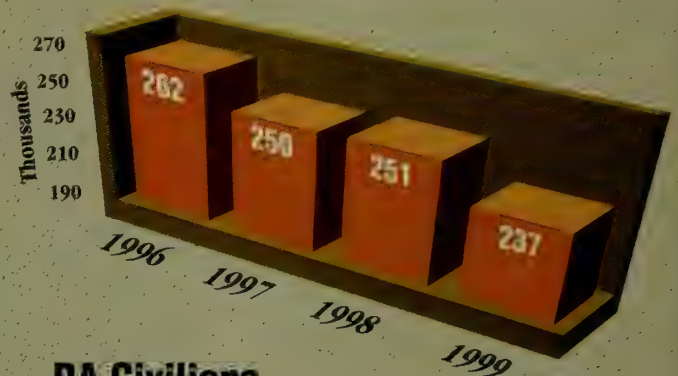
by Heike Hasenauer

Situation Report

Active Army



Active Army Personnel



DA Civilians

Active Army Breakout

•Commissioned officers	67,382	•Warrant officer	11,829	•NCOs	178,671
•Enlisted (E-1 to E-4)	219,619	•USMA cadets	4,223	•ROTC cadets	35,196
		•OCS graduates	340		

Army Women

- 70,124 women are currently in the active Army strength.

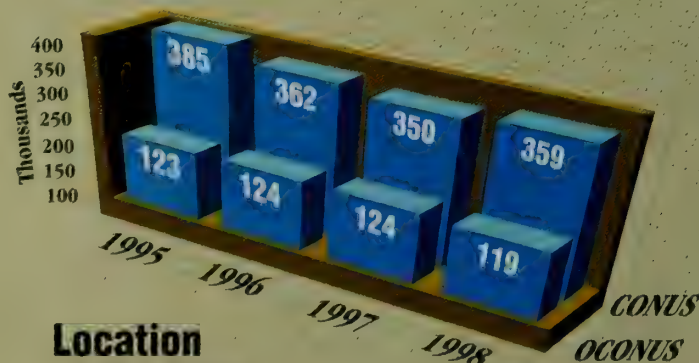
Commissioned	Warrant	Enlisted
9,691	784	59,649

Army Families

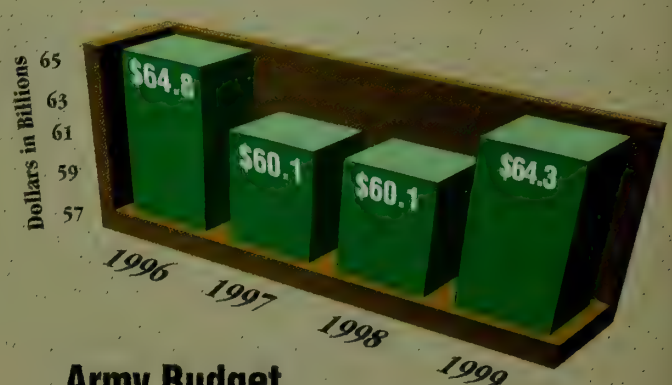
- 62% of all soldiers are married.
- 6% of all active duty soldiers are married to other service members.

Army Retirees

OFFICER —	•Average rank: LTC	•Average age: 43 yrs	•Average service time: 22 yrs
ENLISTED —	•Average rank: SFC	•Average age: 41 yrs	•Average service time: 22 yrs
Number of living Army retirees — approximately 565,000.			

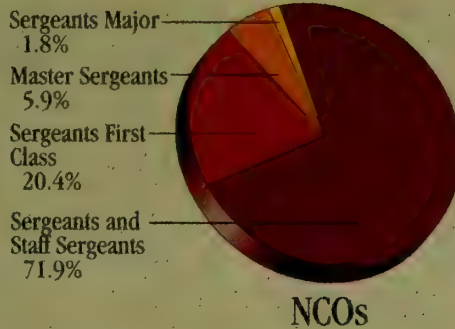
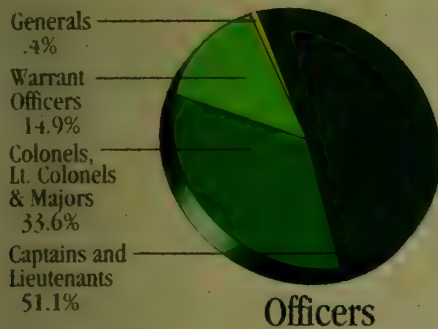


Location of the Force

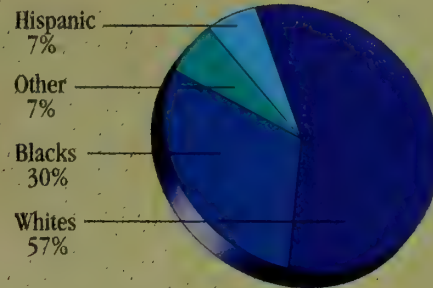


Army Budget

Active Army Ranks



A Diverse Force



Army National Guard



Army National Guard Breakout

• Commissioned officers	31,319	• Noncommissioned officers	147,147
• Warrant officers	7,988	• Enlisted soldiers (E-1 to E-4)	176,005

Army National Guard Women

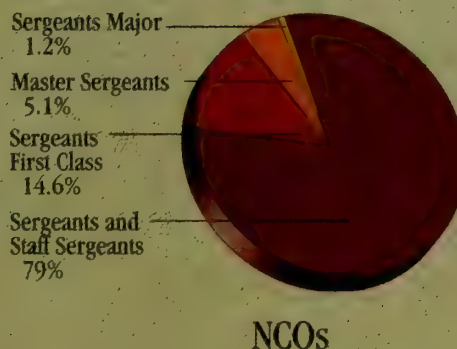
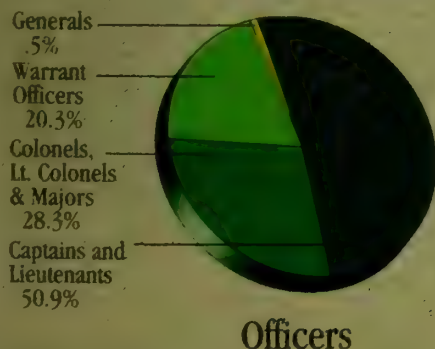
- 35,712 women are currently in the Army National Guard.

Commissioned	Warrant	Enlisted
3,030	361	32,321

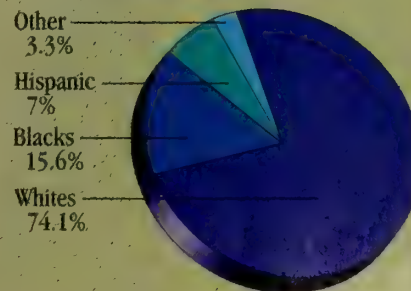
Army National Guard Families

- 75.3% of officers and 51.9% of enlisted soldiers are married.
- Overall, 54.4% of the National Guard force is married.

Army National Guard Ranks



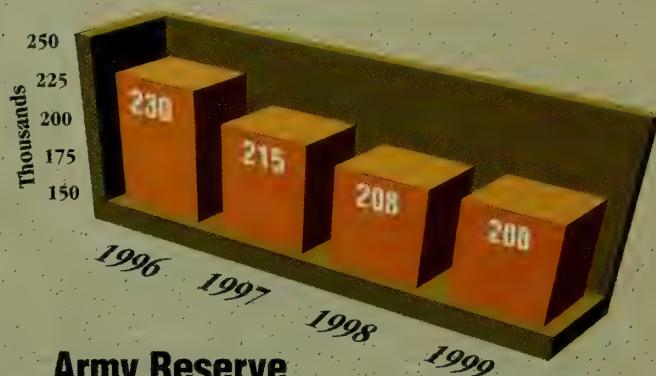
A Diverse Force



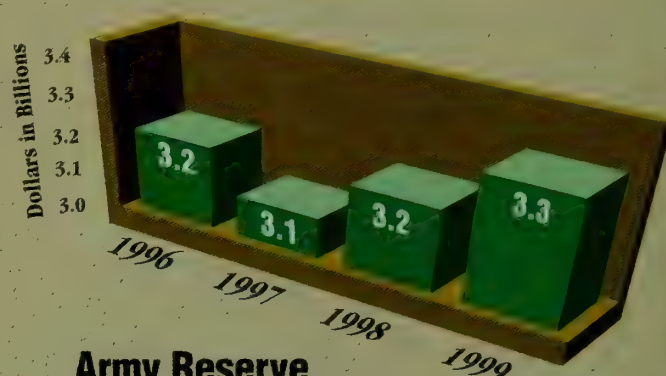
(All data drawn from official sources.)

Situation Report

Army Reserve



Army Reserve Personnel



Army Reserve Budget

Army Reserve Breakout

- Commissioned officers 40,665
- Warrant officers 3,017

- Noncommissioned officers 73,594
- Enlisted soldiers (E-1 to E-4) 87,692

Army Reserve Women

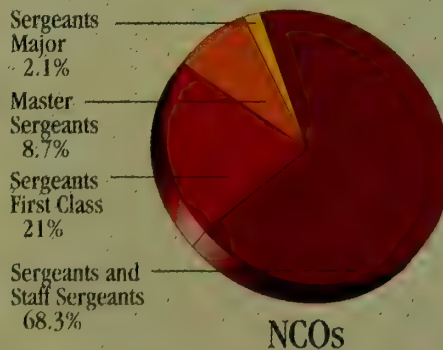
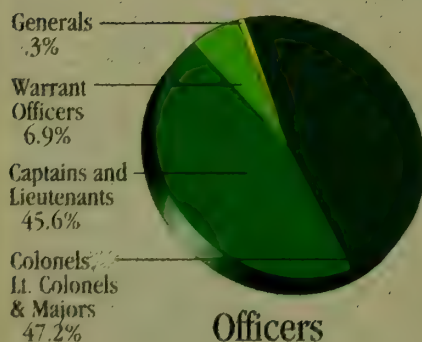
- 24.6% or 50,413 women are currently in the Selected Reserve.

	Commissioned	Warrant	Enlisted
	10,022	335	40,056

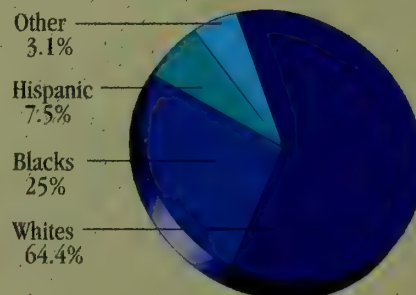
Army Reserve Families

- 84% of officers and 76% of enlisted soldiers are married.
- Overall, 78% of the Reserve force is married.

Army Reserve Ranks



A Diverse Force



Post Information

Post information includes ZIP or APO code, followed by phone numbers for the installation's information operator.

Active Army Installations (USA)

ALABAMA

Anniston Army Depot
36201
(205) 235-7501
(DSN 571-1101)

Fort McClellan
36205
(205) 848-4611 (DSN 865)



Fort McClellan, Ala.

Fort Rucker
36362
(334) 255-1030 (DSN 558)

Redstone Arsenal
35898
(205) 876-2151 (DSN 746)

ALASKA

Fort Greely
APO AP 96508
(907) 873-1121
(DSN 317-873-1110)

Fort Richardson
99505
(907) 384-1110
(DSN 317-384-1110)

Fort Wainwright
99703
(907) 353-1110
(DSN 317-353-1110)

ARIZONA

Fort Huachuca
85613
(520) 538-7111 (DSN 879)

Yuma Proving Ground
85365
(520) 328-3287
(DSN 899-2020)

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff Arsenal
71602
(870) 540-3000 (DSN 966)

CALIFORNIA

Fort Irwin
92310
(760) 380-4111 (DSN 470)

Presidio of Monterey
93944
(408) 242-5000 (DSN 878)

Sierra Army Depot
96113
(530) 827-2111
(DSN 855-4910)

COLORADO

Fort Carson
80913
(719) 526-5811 (DSN 691)

Rocky Mountain Arsenal
80022
(303) 289-0140
(DSN 749-2140)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fort McNair
20319
(703) 545-6700
(DSN 227-0101)

Walter Reed Army Medical Center
20307
(202) 782-3501 (DSN 662)

GEORGIA

Fort Benning
31905
(706) 545-5217 (DSN 835)

Fort Gordon
30905
(706) 791-0110 (DSN 780)

Fort McPherson
30330
(404) 464-2446
(DSN 367-1110)

Fort Stewart
31314
(912) 767-1411 (DSN 870)

Hunter Army Airfield
31409
(912) 352-6521
(DSN 870-1110)

HAWAII

Fort Shafter
96858
(808) 449-7110
(DSN 315-430-0111)

Pohakuloa Training Area
96720
(808) 969-2400



Fort Benning, Ga.



Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Schofield Barracks
96857
(808) 449-7110
(DSN 315-430-0111)

ILLINOIS

Rock Island Arsenal
61299
(309) 782-6001 (DSN 793)

KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth
66027
(913) 684-4021 (DSN 552)

Fort Riley
66442
(913) 239-3911
(DSN 856-1110)

KENTUCKY

Fort Campbell
42223
(502) 798-2151
(DSN 635-1110)

Fort Knox
40121
(502) 624-1181
(DSN 464-0111)

Post Information

LOUISIANA

Fort Polk
71459
(318) 531-2911
(DSN 863-1110)

Heike Hasenauer



Fort Bragg, N.C.

MARYLAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground
21005
(410) 278-5201
(DSN 298-1110)

Fort Detrick
21702
(301) 619-8000
(DSN 343-1110)

Fort Meade
20755
(301) 677-6261 (DSN 923)

MISSOURI

Fort Leonard Wood
65473
(314) 596-0131
(DSN 581-0110)

NEW JERSEY

Fort Dix
08640
(609) 562-1011
(DSN 944-1110)

Fort Monmouth
07703
(732) 532-9000
(DSN 992-9110)

Picatinny Arsenal
07806
(973) 724-4021 (DSN 880)

NEW MEXICO

White Sands Missile Range
88002
(505) 678-2121 (DSN 258)

NEW YORK

Fort Drum
13602
(315) 772-6011 (DSN 341)

Fort Hamilton
11252
(718) 630-4101
(DSN 232-1110)

Seneca Army Depot
14541
(607) 869-1110
(DSN 489-5110)

U.S. Military Academy
10996
(914) 938-4011
(DSN 688-1110)

NORTH CAROLINA

Fort Bragg
28307
(910) 396-0011 (DSN 236)

OKLAHOMA

Fort Sill
73503
(580) 422-8111
(DSN 639-7090)

OREGON

Umatilla Army Depot
97838
(541) 564-8632
(DSN 790-5000)

PENNSYLVANIA

Carlisle Barracks
17013
(717) 245-3131
(DSN 242-4141)

Letterkenny Army Depot
17201
(717) 267-8111
(DSN 570-5110)

PUERTO RICO

Fort Buchanan
00934
(787) 273-3400
(DSN 740-1110)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Jackson
29207
(803) 751-7511
(DSN 734-1110)

TEXAS

Corpus Christi Army Depot
78419
(512) 939-3626 (DSN 861)

Cleo Brennan



Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Fort Bliss
79916
(915) 568-2121
(DSN 978-0831)

Fort Hood
76544
(254) 287-1110 (DSN 737)

Fort Sam Houston
78234
(210) 221-1211 (DSN 471)

Red River Army Depot
75507
(903) 334-2141
(DSN 829-4110)

UTAH

Dugway Proving Ground
84022
(801) 831-2151
(DSN 789-1110)

Tooele Army Depot
84070
(801) 833-3211 (DSN 790)

VIRGINIA

Fort A.P. Hill
22427
(804) 633-8710 (DSN 578)

Fort Belvoir
22060
(703) 545-6700
(DSN 227-0101)



White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

Fort Eustis
23604
(757) 878-1212 (DSN 927)

Fort Lee
23801
(804) 765-5001 (DSN 539)

Fort Monroe
23651
(757) 727-2111 (DSN 680)

Fort Myer
22211
(703) 545-6700
(DSN 227-0101)

Fort Story
23459
(757) 422-7305 (DSN 438)

WASHINGTON

Fort Lewis
98433
(253) 967-1110 (DSN 357)

Overseas Installations

BELGIUM

80th Area Support Group
in Chievres
CMR 451
APO AE 09708
(011) 32-6827-5111
(DSN 361-1110)

GERMANY

HQs., USAREUR/7th Army
at Campbell Barracks,
Heidelberg
Unit 29351
APO AE 09014
(011) 49-6221-57-113
(DSN 370-1110)

6th ASG
at Kelly Barracks, Stuttgart
CMR 423,
APO AE 09107
(011) 49-711729-113
(DSN 421-1110)



Fort Monroe, Va.

26th ASG
in Heidelberg
Unit 29237
APO AE 09102
(011) 49-6221-57-113
(DSN 370-1110)

104th ASG
in Hanau
CMR 470
APO AE 09165
(011) 49-618188-1310
(DSN 322-1110)



Vicenza, Italy

98th ASG
in Würzburg
Unit 26622
APO AE 09244
(011) 49-931-2964-113
(DSN 350-1110)

100th ASG
in Grafenwöhr
Unit 21830
APO AE 09114
(011) 49-964183-113
(DSN 475-1110)

ITALY

22nd ASG
at Caserma Ederle, Vicenza
Unit 31401, Box 80
APO AE 09630
(011) 39-444-51-7111
(DSN 634-1110)

JAPAN

10th ASG
at Torii Station, Okinawa
Unit 35115
APO AP 96376-5115
(011) 81-98892-5111
(DSN 315-640-1110)

HQs., U.S. Army, Japan, and
17th ASG
at Camp Zama
Unit 45006
APO AP 96343
(011) 81-43117-63-4866
(DSN 315-260-1110)

KOREA

For telephone information for
military installations in South
Korea, call (011) 822-7913-1110
(DSN 723-1110).

HQs., U.S. Forces, Korea, and
34th Support Group
in Yongsan
Unit 15333
APO AP 96205

20th SG
at Camp Henry in Taegu
Unit 15494
APO AP 96218

23rd SG
at Camp Humphreys
in Pyongtaek
Unit 15228
APO AP 96271

501st SG
in Uijeongbu
Unit 15303
APO AP 96258-0076

Camp Casey
APO AP 96224

Camp Garry Owen
APO AP 96251

Camp Hovey
APO AP 96224

Camp Page
APO AP 96208

Camp Red Cloud
APO AP 96258

Camp Stanley
APO AP 96257

Army National Guard Installations

State-Owned/State-Operated
and Federally Owned/State-
Operated

ALASKA

Camp Carroll
Fort Richardson 98505
(907) 384-6643

Post Information

ARIZONA

Navajo Depot
Bellemont 86002
(602) 774-7161

ARKANSAS

Camp Robinson
North Little Rock 72115
(501) 791-5230

CALIFORNIA

Camp Roberts
Paso Robles 83451
(805) 238-3100
(DSN 949-8210)

COLORADO

Camp George West
Golden 80401
(303) 397-3000

CONNECTICUT

Camp Hartell
Windsor Locks 06096
(860) 524-4830

CAMP ROLAND

Niantic 06357
(860) 691-6002

FLORIDA

Camp Blanding
Stark 32901
Call HQs., Fla. NG,
(904) 823-0364 (DSN 860)

ILLINOIS

Camp Lincoln
Springfield 62706
Call HQs., Ill. NG,
(217) 761-3569 (DSN 555)

INDIANA

Camp Atterbury
Edinburg 46124
(812) 526-1169

IOWA

Camp Dodge
Johnston 50131
(515) 252-2582 (DSN 946)

KANSAS

Nickell Hall
Salina 67402
(785) 822-3296

LOUISIANA

Camp Beauregard
Pineville 71360
(318) 640-2080, x300

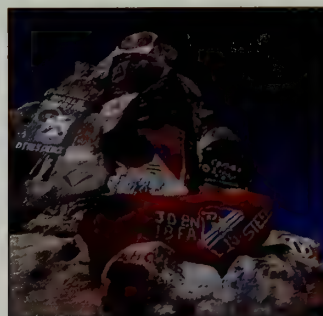
CAMP VILLERE

Slidell 70458
(800) 486-3375

MAINE

For all Maine camps, call
(207) 626-4330.

Auburn Range
Auburn 04210



Fort Irwin, Calif.

Camp Keyes
Augusta 04330

Caswell Range
Caribou 04736

Hollis Plains
Buxton 04042

MARYLAND

Gunpowder Target Range
Glen Arm 21057
(410) 576-6065

MASSACHUSETTS

Camp Curtis Guild
Wakefield 01880
(781) 944-0500

Camp Edwards
Bourne 01725
(508) 968-5884

MICHIGAN

Camp Grayling
Grayling 49738
(517) 348-7621

MINNESOTA

Camp Ripley
Little Falls 56345
(320) 632-7337

MISSISSIPPI

Camp Shelby
Hattiesburg 39401
(601) 584-2768

Camp McCain
Grenada 38901
(601) 227-3611

MISSOURI

Camp Clark
Nevada 64772
(417) 667-2357

Fort Crowder
Neosho 64850
(417) 451-5444

MONTANA

Fort Wm. H. Harrison
Helena 59601
(406) 444-7957

NEBRASKA

Camp Ashland
Ashland 68003
(402) 471-7124

NEVADA

Stead Training Area
Reno 89502
(702) 677-5213

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Camp La Bonte
Concord 03301
(603) 255-1256

NEW JERSEY

Sea Girt NG Training Center
Sea Girt 08750
(732) 974-5950

NEW MEXICO

Deming Range
Deming 88030
(505) 471-2557



West Point, N.Y.

Camp San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo 93401
(805) 594-6501 (DSN 630)

Los Alamitos AFRC
Los Alamitos 90720
(310) 795-2000 (DSN 972)

Heike Hasenauer



Schofield Barracks, Hawaii

Around the W



United States Army

Serving America Around the World



Active Army Major Maneuver Units



Note: Locations cited are for unit headquarters.

Army National Guard Divisions and Enhanced Brigades



Army Reserve Divisions and Regional Support Commands



United States Army

Symbols of Excellence



BATTLE DRESS UNIFORM

CLASS B UNIFORM (SHORT SLEEVE)

CLASS B UNIFORM (LONG SLEEVE)

CLASS B UNIFORM (LONG SLEEVE AND SLACKS)

CLASS B UNIFORM (SHORT SLEEVE AND SKIRT)

BATTLE DRESS UNIFORM

Qualification, Marksmanship and Identification Badges



Order of Precedence

Left Side



Right Side



This display represents United Nations ribbons which may be worn. Effective Oct. 13, 1995, those awarded these medals may wear the first medal and ribbon for which they qualify. They are worn in the same position as the United Nations Medal. Subsequent awards in a different mission will be denoted by a bronze service star. Not more than one U.N. ribbon may be worn.

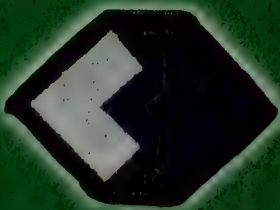
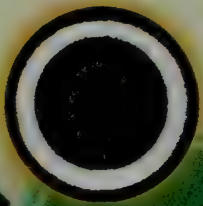


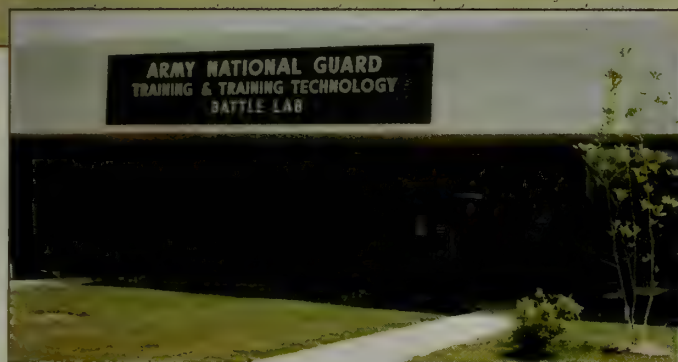
The Army green uniform is authorized for year-round wear. This poster serves as a guide and does not include every accessory available for wear on the uniform. For a more detailed discussion of proper wear of the uniform and accessories, consult Army Regulation 670-1 or visit the Uniform Policy website at <http://www.odcsp.army.mil>.



Note: Badges, devices and ribbons are not shown to scale.

United States Sewing America





Fort Dix, N.J.

MSgt. Bob Haskell

TUCUMCARI RANGE
Tucumcari 88401
(505) 471-2557

NEW YORK
Camp Smith
Peekskill 10567
(914) 737-2111

NORTH CAROLINA
Camp Butner
Butner 27509
(919) 620-5400

NORTH DAKOTA
Camp G.C. Grafton
Devils Lake 58301
(701) 224-5146

OHIO
Camp Perry
Port Clinton 43452
(419) 635-4103

OKLAHOMA
Camp Gruber
Muskogee 74423
(918) 487-6005

OREGON
Camp Adair
Corvallis 97330
(503) 378-3903

Camp Rilea
Astoria 97103
(503) 378-3996

Camp Withycombe
Clackamas 97015
(503) 557-5200

PUERTO RICO
For all Puerto Rico camps,
call (787) 724-1219.

Camp Santiago
Salinas 00751

Fort Allen
Ponce 00731

RHODE ISLAND
Camp Varnum
Narragansett 02882
(401) 886-1200

SOUTH CAROLINA
Clark Hill Trng. Site
McCormick 29835
(803) 443-2507

South Carolina Trng. Ctr.
Leesburg 29290
(803) 695-2200

SOUTH DAKOTA
Camp Rapid
Rapid City 57704
(605) 300-6720

TENNESSEE
Catoosa Trng. Ctr.
Fort Oglethorpe 37204
(706) 935-4897

John Sevier Range
Knoxville 37917
(423) 594-6655

TEXAS
Camp Bowie
Brownwood 76801
(915) 643-3055

Camp Mabry
Austin 78703
(512) 465-5071

Camp Maxey
Parish 75460
(214) 785-6222

Camp Swift
Bastrop 78602
(512) 321-2497

UTAH
Camp W.G. Williams
Lehi 84065
(801) 524-3727

VERMONT
For all Vermont camps, dial
(802) 864-1154.

Camp Johnson
Burlington 05404

Camp Ethan Allen
Jerico 05465

VIRGINIA
State Mil. Res.
Va. Beach 23451
(804) 344-4252

WASHINGTON
Camp 7 Mile Trng. Area
(509) 458-5432

WEST VIRGINIA
Camp Dawson
Kingwood 26537
(304) 329-4350

WYOMING
Camp Guernsey
Guernsey 82214
(307) 772-5742

Army Reserve Installations

CALIFORNIA
Parks Reserve Forces
Trng. Area
Dublin 94568
(510) 828-1822

Fort Hunter-Liggett
Jolon 93926
(408) 386-2505 (DSN 686)

MASSACHUSETTS
Ayer 01433
(505) 846-3307 (DSN 246)

NEW JERSEY
Fort Dix
08640
(609) 562-4034 (DSN 944)

WISCONSIN
Fort McCoy
54656
(608) 388-4209 (DSN 280)



Yongsan, Korea

Major Command



AMC



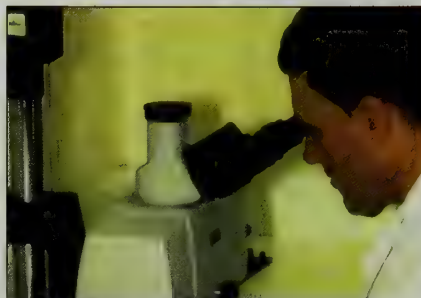
U.S. Army Materiel Command
<http://www.amc.army.mil/>

Commander: Gen. Johnnie E. Wilson
Headquarters: Alexandria, Va.
Established: Aug. 1, 1962
Mission: AMC is the Army's principal materiel developer. Its missions include the development of weapon systems, advanced research on future technologies, and maintenance and distribution of spare parts and equipment. AMC works closely with industry, academe, the other military services and other government agencies to develop, test and acquire every piece of equipment soldiers and units need to accomplish their missions. AMC has 62 installations in 42 states and more than a dozen countries.

People: 62,419
Civilians: 59,045
Active duty: 2,951
Army Reserve: 423

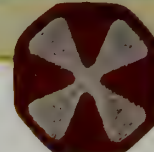


CID



U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
<http://www.belvoir.army.mil/cidc/>

Commander: Brig. Gen. David W. Foley
Headquarters: Fort Belvoir, Va.
Established: Sept. 17, 1971
Mission: CID investigates felony violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and other criminal provisions of the United States Code in which the Army has an interest. The agency also provides protective services for senior Defense Department and Army leaders, and supports field commanders and communities to solve major and violent crimes.
Responsibilities: As the primary provider of criminal investigative support to the Army, CID operates a forensic laboratory, criminal records repository, procurement fraud unit and counter-narcotics investigations. It solves crimes, assesses the potential for crime and prevents felony crimes against the Army, its soldiers, family members and employees. CID also provides forces for peacetime and battlefield investigations — including logistics security, criminal intelligence collection, criminal investigations, protective services operations and war-crimes investigations.
People: 2,027
Civilians: 514
Active duty: 1,056
National Guard: 49
Army Reserve: 408



EUSA



Eighth U.S. Army
<http://www.korea.army.mil>

Commander: Lt. Gen. Daniel J. Petrosky
Headquarters: Yongsan, Korea
Established: June 10, 1944
Mission: EUSA, as the U.S. Army Service Component Command, on order provides forces to the commander in chief of United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea/U.S. Combined Forces Command. EUSA is the Army component of U.S. Forces, Korea.
Responsibilities: EUSA provides forces that conduct combat operations, and provides combat support and combat service support to assigned, attached and other forces. EUSA units are deployed as far north as the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom and as far south as the port of Pusan.
People: 35,504
Civilians: 8,517
Active duty: 26,987



FORSCOM



U.S. Army Forces Command
<http://www.forscom.army.mil>

Commander: Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz
Headquarters: Fort McPherson, Ga.
Established: Oct. 1, 1993
Mission: FORSCOM trains, mobilizes, deploys and sustains combat-ready forces capable of responding rapidly to crises worldwide. FORSCOM is the Army component of U.S. Atlantic Command. Consequently, the FORSCOM commander functions as commander of the Army forces of this unified command and plans for and provides military support to civil authorities, including response to natural disasters and civil emergencies. FORSCOM now has forces deployed to support contingency operations in more than 24 countries. FORSCOM is also supporting counter-drug operations within the United States through Joint Task Force-Six.

People: 806,491*

Civilians: 28,106

Active duty: 202,831

National Guard: 362,000*

Army Reserve: 213,554*

*Upon mobilization



INSCOM



U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
<http://www.vulcan.belvoir.army.mil>

Commander: Maj. Gen. Robert W. Noonan Jr.

Headquarters: Fort Belvoir, Va.

Established: Jan. 1, 1977

Mission: INSCOM plans and conducts intelligence, security and information operations for military commanders and national decision-makers.

Subordinate units: INSCOM units support Army missions worldwide. Units are stationed in Germany, Japan, Korea, the United Kingdom and Hawaii. Within CONUS, units are stationed at Fort Gordon, Ga.; Fort George G. Meade, Md.; Charlottesville, Va.; Fort Belvoir, Va.; Fort Bliss, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; and Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Headquarters includes the Land Information Warfare Activity. Army National Guard and Army Reserve units also support the INSCOM mission.

People: 11,000

Civilians: 2,000

Active duty: 9,000



MDW



U.S. Army Military District of Washington
<http://www.mdw.army.mil>

Commander: Maj. Gen. Robert R. Ivany
Headquarters: Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

Established: July 1, 1971

Mission: MDW has three missions: To conduct security and disaster-relief operations in the National Capital Region; to provide base operations support to Army and other Defense Department organizations in the NCR and in the northeast region from Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; and to conduct official and public events on behalf of the nation's civilian and military leadership.

Subordinate units: 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard); The U.S. Army Band (Pershing's Own); Fort Myer Military Community (Fort McNair and Fort Myer, Va.); Fort Belvoir Garrison (Fort Belvoir and Fort A.P. Hill, Va.); 12th Aviation Battalion; Joint Personal Property Shipping Office-Washington Area and MDW Engineer Company; White House Transportation Agency, Fort Meade, Md.; and New York Area Command, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

People: 5,475

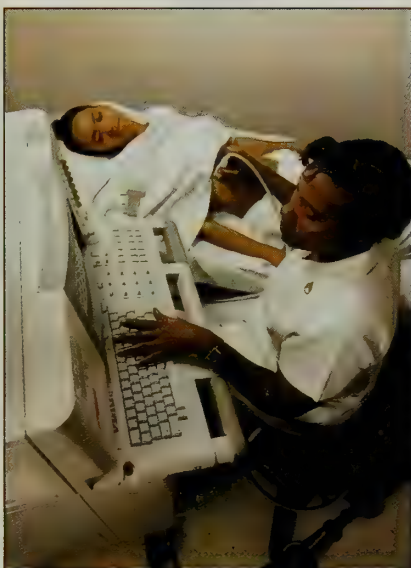
Civilians: 2,757

Active duty: 2,718

Major Commands



MEDCOM



© Ira Wexler

U.S. Army Medical Command
<http://www.armymedicine.army.mil/>

Commander: Lt. Gen. Ronald R. Blanck
Headquarters: Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Established: Oct. 2, 1994

Mission: MEDCOM provides direction and planning for the Army Medical Department in conjunction with the Office of the Surgeon General; develops and integrates doctrine, training, leader development, organization and materiel for Army health services; and allocates resources and evaluates delivery of services.

Responsibilities: Worldwide command and control of virtually all nontactical AMEDD elements, including TDA hospitals and clinics; medical research and materiel; soldier-medical training; health promotion and preventive medicine; and dental and veterinary services.

People: 53,165
Civilians: 26,068
Active duty: 27,097



MTMC



U.S. Army Military Traffic Management Command
<http://mtmc.army.mil>

Commander: Maj. Gen. Mario F. Montero Jr.
Headquarters: Falls Church, Va.
Established: Feb. 15, 1965

Mission: MTMC manages, for the Department of Defense, the worldwide transportation of troops, equipment and personal property during peace and war. This entails single-port management; transportation and traffic management services; deployment planning and engineering; and development of 21st-century technologies. MTMC is also the link between DOD shippers and the commercial surface-transportation industry and, as DOD's port manager, MTMC maintains a presence in 22 ports worldwide. Major subordinate commands include Deployment Support Command, Fort Eustis, Va; Transportation Engineering Agency, Newport News, Va.; 598th Trans. Group, Rotterdam, Netherlands; and 599th Trans. Grp., Wheeler Army Airfield, Hawaii.

People: 5,548
Civilians: 2,734
Active duty: 276
Army Reserve: 2,538



SMDC



U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command
<http://www.smdc.army.mil>

Commander: Lt. Gen. John Costello
Headquarters: Arlington, Va.
Established: Oct. 1, 1997

Mission: SMDC is the proponent for space and national missile defense, a materiel developer and the Army's integrator for theater missile defense. SMDC ensures missile defense to protect the nation and our deployed forces, and facilitates Army access to space assets and products.

Subordinate units: U.S. Army Space Command, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Force Development and Integration Center, Arlington, Va.; and the Missile Defense and Space Technology Center, the Space and Missile Defense Battle Lab, and Space and Missile Defense Acquisition Center in Huntsville, Ala. The latter includes the Army Space Program Office in Fairfax, Va.; the High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility at White Sands Missile Range, N.M.; the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll/Kwajalein Missile Range in the Marshall Islands; the Joint Land Attack Cruise Missile Defense Elevated Netted Sensors Project Office and the Ballistic Missile Targets Joint Project Office in Huntsville.

People: 1,693
Civilians: 1,082
Active duty: 611



TRADOC



U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
<http://www-tradoc.army.mil>

Commander: Gen. John N. Abrams
Headquarters: Fort Monroe, Va.
Established: July 1, 1973
Mission: TRADOC serves as the architect for America's Army of the 21st century, while preparing soldiers to ensure that the Army can fight and win the nation's wars today. It does this through: Training — Leaders and soldiers are trained at 27 service schools at 16 installations.

Doctrine — Sustain a shared vision of how the Army operates as a member of joint-service, combined-arms and multinational teams.

Combat developments — Identify requirements for America's Army with a spirit of innovation that will enhance the broader Army process that translates concepts and requirements to production and acquisition. To assist in these efforts, TRADOC integrates the activities of 10 battlefield laboratories, which develop and experiment with concepts in battlefield dynamics.

People: 66,953

Civilians: 21,470

Active duty: 45,483



USACE



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<http://www.usace.army.mil/>

Commander: Lt. Gen. Joe N. Ballard
Headquarters: Washington, D.C.
Established: June 16, 1775

Mission: USACE provides engineering, construction management and environmental services in peace and war.

Responsibilities: The civil-works program includes navigation, flood-damage reduction, recreation, hydropower, environmental regulation and other missions. The military program includes construction of Army and Air Force facilities, Base Realignment and Closure activities, installation support, military-contingency support, environmental restoration, strategic mobility and international activities in 35 countries. USACE provides real estate acquisition, management and disposal for the Army and Air Force, and researches and develops advanced technology for mobility/counter mobility, force protection and sustainment engineering. It also supports more than 60 federal agencies and responds to natural disasters and other emergencies as the nation's primary engineering agency.

People: 37,600

Civilians: 37,000

Active duty: 600



USAREUR



U.S. Army, Europe
<http://www.hqusareur.army.mil>

Commander: Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs
Headquarters: Heidelberg, Germany
Established: 1945

Mission: As U.S. European Command's primary land component, USAREUR monitors armed conflicts and potential flash points throughout a 98-nation area. The Army's largest forward-deployed command, USAREUR maintains a combat-ready, highly flexible, full-spectrum force.

Activities include: Provide immediate response in support of NATO, U.S. bilateral, multinational and unilateral objectives; support U.S. Army forces in the U.S. European Command theater; receive and assist in the reception, staging, onward movement and integration of U.S. forces; establish, operate and expand operational lines of communication; and support U.S. combatant commanders and joint and combined commanders, and other missions as directed. On an average day 10,500 USAREUR soldiers are deployed on seven operations in its area of responsibility, which includes Eastern Europe and much of Africa.

People: 90,600

Civilians: 11,800

Active duty: 61,800

Army Reserve: 900

Local national: 16,100

Major Commands



USARPAC

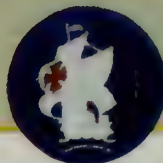


U.S. Army, Pacific
<http://www.usarpac.army.mil>

Commander: Lt. Gen. Edwin P. Smith
Headquarters: Fort Shafter, Hawaii
Established: July 1, 1957
Mission: USARPAC provides trained and ready forces in support of military operations and peacetime engagements in the Asia-Pacific area of operations, to provide crisis response and contribute to regional stability. USARPAC carries out a cooperative-engagement strategy known as the Expanded Relations Program with 41 nations within or bordering its area of responsibility. These countries include the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Mongolia, Russia, China, India, Bangladesh, Australia, New Zealand, the Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea.

Recent deployments: Army forces in the Pacific are part of the Multinational Force and Observers mission in Sinai and Operation Joint Guard, and units in the past year have deployed in support of disaster-relief operations and other humanitarian and civic actions throughout the Pacific region. On an average day in 1998, some 2,328 USARPAC soldiers and Department of the Army civilians were deployed to 24 nations on 34 missions, with more than 150 serving in other than the Asia-Pacific area of operations.

People: 35,474
Civilians: 7,542
Active duty: 19,135
National Guard: 5,690
Army Reserve: 3,107



USARSO



U.S. Army, South
<http://www.army.mil/usarso>

Commander: Maj. Gen. Philip R. Kensinger Jr.

Headquarters: Fort Clayton, Panama
Established: December 1986

Mission: USARSO acts as the executive agency for United States Southern Command and provides support to U.S. embassies and military groups throughout Central and South America and the Caribbean. USARSO is a major "hub" for deploying U.S. National Guard and Army Reserve forces to participate in humanitarian and civic-assistance exercises in underdeveloped portions of countries in Latin America. It frequently supports missions requested by host governments through the U.S. Embassy to conduct search and rescue missions and render disaster assistance.

Responsibilities: USARSO provides for command and control of Army forces in the USSOUTHCOM area of operations.

People: 4,680
Civilians: 2,286
Active duty: 2,338
National Guard: 38
Army Reserve: 18



USASOC



U.S. Army Special Operations Command

Commander: Lt. Gen. William P. Tangney

Headquarters: Fort Bragg, N.C.
Established: Dec. 1, 1989

Mission: USASOC trains, equips, deploys and sustains Army special-operations forces for worldwide special operations supporting regional combatant commanders and country ambassadors. From October 1997 to May 1998, 21,326 USASOC soldiers deployed to 102 countries and conducted 3,151 missions including peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, demining and mine awareness, and foreign internal defense. Army SOF includes special forces, rangers, civil affairs, psychological operations, special operations aviation, and signal and support.

Training: About 10,000 students train annually at the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School at Fort Bragg, N.C., in special forces, civil affairs and psychological operations, as well as other important SOF skills such as foreign language and regional studies.

People: 25,600
Civilians: 1,000
Active duty: 13,500
National Guard: 3,400
Army Reserve: 7,700

Career Management Fields

Enlisted Career Management Fields

- 11 Infantry
- 12 Combat Engineering
- 13 Field Artillery
- 14 Air Defense Artillery
- 18 Special Forces
- 19 Armor
- 25 Visual Information
- 31 Signal Operations
- 33 Electronic Warfare/Intercept Systems Maintenance
- 35 Electronic Maintenance and Calibration
- 37 Psychological Operations
- 38 Civil Affairs
- 46 Public Affairs
- 51 General Engineering
- 54 Chemical
- 55 Ammunition
- 63 Mechanical Maintenance
- 67 Aircraft Maintenance
- 71 Administration
- 74 Information Systems Operations
- 77 Petroleum and Water
- 79 Recruiting and Retention
- 81 Topographic Engineering
- 88 Transportation
- 91 Medical
- 92 Supply and Services
- 93 Aviation Operations
- 95 Military Police
- 96 Military Intelligence
- 97 Bands
- 98 Signals Intelligence/Electronic Warfare Operations

Warrant Officer Career Branches

- 13 Field Artillery

- 14 Air Defense Artillery
- 15 Aviation
- 18 Special Forces
- 21 Corps of Engineers
- 25 Signal Corps
- 31 Military Police
- 35 Military Intelligence
- 42 Adjutant General
- 55 Judge Advocate General's Corps
- 60 Medical Corps
- 64 Veterinary Corps
- 67 Medical Service Corps
- 88 Transportation Corps
- 91 Ordnance
- 92 Quartermaster

Officer Career Branches

- 11 Infantry
- 12 Armor
- 13 Field Artillery
- 14 Air Defense Artillery
- 15 Aviation
- 18 Special Forces
- 21 Corps of Engineers
- 25 Signal Corps
- 31 Military Police
- 35 Military Intelligence
- 38 Civil Affairs
- 42 Adjutant General's Corps
- 44 Finance Corps
- 55 Judge Advocate General's Corps
- 56 Chaplain
- 60-62 Medical Corps
- 63 Dental Corps
- 64 Veterinary Corps
- 65 Army Medical Specialist Corps

- 66 Army Nurse Corps
- 67 Medical Service Corps
- 74 Chemical
- 88 Transportation Corps
- 91 Ordnance
- 92 Quartermaster Corps


Officer Functional Areas

- 24 Information Systems Engineering
- 30 Information Operations
- 34 Strategic Intelligence
- 35 Military Intelligence
- 39 Psychological Operations and Civil Affairs
- 40 Space Operations
- 43 Human Resources Management
- 45 Comptroller
- 46 Public Affairs
- 47 USMA Stabilized Faculty
- 48 Foreign Area Officer
- 49 Operations Research/Systems Analysis
- 50 Force Development
- 51 Acquisition
- 52 Nuclear Research and Operations
- 53 Information Systems Management
- 57 Simulations Operations
- 59 Strategic Plans and Policy
- 90 Logistics

Medical Functional Areas

- 70 Health Services
- 71 Laboratory Sciences
- 72 Preventive Medicine Sciences
- 73 Behavioral Sciences





United States Army

Trained and Ready 1999

January

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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31						

February

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28						

March

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April

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May

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30	31					

June

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July

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August

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September

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October

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31						

November

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28	29	30				

December

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26	27	28	29	30	31	

PFC Zack Jones, a 2nd Infantry Division sniper, sights in on a target. — Yi Hu Son

Soldiers
The Official U.S. Army Magazine

Major Equipme



1.



2.



3.



4.



Steve Harding

1. M109

Type: Self-propelled howitzer
Entered Army service: 1963 (1993 for M109A6 Paladin)
Variants in service: M109A2/3/5/6
Specifications: (M109A6)
Length: 32 ft 2 in
Weight: 63,300 lbs
Main gun: M-284 155mm howitzer
Crew: 6

2. UH-60 BLACK HAWK

Type: Utility helicopter
Entered Army service: 1979
Variants in service: UH-60A/L, EH-60C, MH-60K
Specifications: (UH-60A)
Length overall: 50 ft
Weight: 20,250 lbs
Range: 375 mi
Crew: 3

3. M-252 MORTAR

Type: 81mm mortar
Entered Army service: 1987
Specifications:
Caliber: 81mm
Barrel length: 4 ft 6 in
Weight: 91 lbs
Range: 5,600 meters
Rate of fire: 15 rounds/min sustained

4. C-23 SHERPA

Type: Medium utility transport aircraft
Entered Army service: 1985
Variants in service: C-23A/B/B+
Specifications:
Length overall: 58 ft
Weight: 25,600 lbs
Range: 1,185 mi
Crew: 3

5. M-249 SAW

Type: Squad automatic weapon
Entered Army service: 1987
Specifications:
Caliber: 5.56mm
Length: 100 cm
Weight: 16.3 lbs
Range: 800 meters
Rate of fire: 750 rounds per minute



Ed Bailey

5.

Major Equipment

1.



4.



2.



5.



3.



6.



Steve Harding



1. M-977 HEMTT

Type: Heavy Expanded Mobility
Tactical Truck

Entered Army service: 1983

Variants in service: M-977/978/983/984/
985

Specifications: (Basic M-977)

Length: 33 ft 4.5 in.

Weight: 62,000 lbs

Range: 300 mi

Crew: 2

2. CH-47 CHINOOK

Type: Heavy-lift cargo helicopter

Entered Army service: 1962

Variants in service: CH-47C/D,
MH-47D/E

Specifications: (CH-47D)

Length overall: 51 ft

Weight: 53,500 lbs

Range: 245 mi

Crew: 3

3. UH-1 IROQUOIS

Type: Light utility helicopter

Entered Army service: 1959

Variants in service: UH-1H/1V

Specifications:

Length overall: 44 ft 6 in.

Weight: 9,500 lbs

Range: 300 mi

Crew: 3

4. FIM-92A STINGER

Type: Short range
air-defense missile

Entered Army service: 1981

Specifications:

Length overall: 60 in.

Weight: 34.5 lbs

Range: 3 mi

5. AH-64 APACHE

Type: Attack helicopter

Entered Army service: 1984

Variants in service: AH-64A/C/D

Specifications: (AH-64A)

Length: 49 ft 5 in.

Weight: 17,650 lbs

Speed: 232 mph

Range: 380 mi

Crew: 2

6. M9 ACE

Type: Armored earthmover

Entered Army service: 1986

Specifications:

Length: 20 ft 6 in.

Weight: 54,000 lbs

Range: 200 mi

Crew: 1

7. OH-58 KIOWA

Type: Scout helicopter

Entered Army service: 1968

Variants in service: OH-58A/B/C/D

Specifications: (OH-58D)

Length overall: 40 ft 11 in.

Weight: 4,500 lbs

Range: 345 mi

Crew: 1-2

8. C-12 HURON

Type: Utility transport/reconnaissance
aircraft

Entered Army service: 1975

Variants in service: C-12D/F/R, RC-
12D/G/H/K/N/P

Specifications:

Length overall: 43 ft 9 in.

Weight: 15,500 lbs

Range: 1,280 mi

Crew: 2-4

9. MIM-104 PATRIOT

Type: Medium/high altitude air-defense
missile

Entered Army service: 1985

Specifications:

Length overall: 17 ft 5 in.

Weight: 1,534 lbs

Range: 50 mi

Major Equipment





1. M270 MLRS

Type: Multiple Launch Rocket System
Entered Army service: 1983
Specifications: (Launcher)
Length: 22 ft 10 in
Weight: 55,536 lbs
Average speed: 30 mph
Max speed: 40 mph
Range: 300 mi
Crew: 3

2. BGM-71 TOW

Type: Wire-guided anti-tank missile
Entered Army service: 1970
Variants in service: TOW 2/2A/2B
Specifications: (Basic TOW)
Length overall: 3 ft 10 in
Weight: 173 lbs
Range: 2.5 mi
Crew: 2



3. M88

Type: Armored recovery vehicle
Entered Army service: 1961
Variants in service: M88A1, M88A2
Hercules
Specifications: (M88A2)
Length: 28 ft 4 in
Weight: 70 tons
Range: 280 mi
Crew: 3

4. M2/M3 BRADLEY

Type: Infantry/cavalry fighting vehicle
Entered Army service: 1981
Variants in service: M2A1/A2 IFVs,
M3A1/A2 CFVs
Specifications: (M2)
Length: 21 ft 2 in
Weight: 50,000 lbs
Main gun: 25mm chain gun
Crew: 3

5. M-9 PISTOL

Type: Semiautomatic pistol
Entered Army service: 1990
Specifications:
Caliber: 9mm
Length: 217mm
Barrel length: 125mm
Weight: 850 g
Magazine capacity: 15 rounds
Range: 50 m

6. MH-6 LITTLE BIRD

Type: Special operations helicopter
Entered Army service: 1981
Variants in service: AH/MH-6F/G/J
Specifications:
Length overall: 24 ft 7 in
Weight: 3,550 lbs
Range: 340 mi
Crew: 2



7. M-4 CARBINE

Type: Compact assault rifle
Entered Army Service: 1997
Specifications:
Caliber: 5.56mm
Weight: 5.65 lbs
Range: 500 m
Rate of fire: variable, depending on
rate selected

8. M-240B MACHINE GUN

Type: Medium machine gun
Entered Army service: 1997
Specifications:
Caliber: 7.62mm
Weight: 27.6 lbs
Range: 1,100 m
Rate of fire: 200-600 rounds per
minute

9. M1 ABRAMS

Type: Main battle tank
Entered Army service: 1980
Variants in service: M1, M1A1, M1A2
Specifications:
Length: 32 ft 0.5 in
Weight: 120,000 lbs
Speed: 45 mph
Main gun: 120mm
Crew: 4

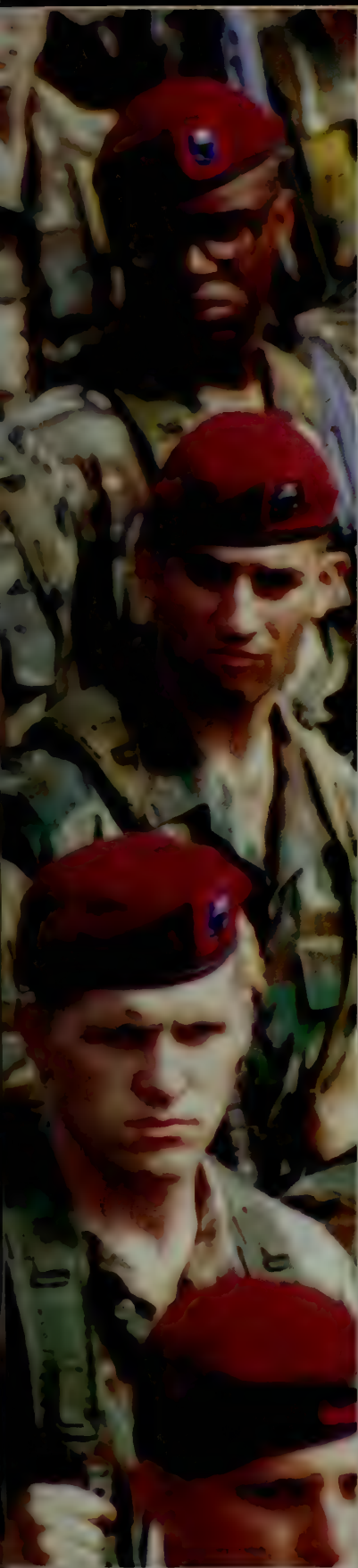
10. M-93 FOX

Type: Armored NBC reconnaissance
vehicle
Entered Army service: 1998
Variants in service: XM-93, M-93A1
Specifications: (M-93A1)
Length: 19 ft 10 in
Weight: 12,000 lbs
Range: 300 mi
Crew: 3



Paratroopers of the 62nd Airborne Division's 505th Infantry Regiment march past the reviewing stand during the annual division review. — SSgt. Jeff Troth

This Is Our Army



YOUR response to our "This Is Our Army" request for photos was the best ever. Although about the same number of photographers (more than 300) submitted about the same number of images (about 1,500) as in the previous year, the quality of work submitted for the 1999 almanac far surpassed that of all previous years. Also, virtually all entries submitted this year contained full caption information. In years past, we were unable to run many good images because we didn't have full background details.

The hardest thing about having so many great, usable photos is deciding which ones to run. To make more room for our readers' fine images, we expanded our section from last year's 17 pages to 20 pages. We still had to leave out a lot of wonderful pictures. This year we ran more than 85 of your images, while last year we were only able to include 68 photos, and the year before that we could only run 34. It's getting better all the time, and you are the reason.

You — the soldiers, family members and civilians that make up the Army — are better suited than anybody else to tell the Army's story.

You are the ones who sweat under the brutal California sun during summer rotations at the National Training Center. You shiver in the cold of winter rotations in the maneuver box in Hohenfels, Germany, or slog through the Louisiana mud at the Joint Readiness Training Center.

You're the ones who have to hold down the fort at home while your soldier husband or wife spends nine months keeping the peace somewhere in the world. You're the ones keeping the installations running, managing logistics, providing health care and supporting families. Without you, there would be no Army. Without your pictures, no one would be able to see your part of the Army story.

We thank those of you who decided to share your Army story with us through photography. If your pictures did not make it into this feature, you may yet see them published in the "Sharp Shooters" section of a future issue. And there's always next year.

You've set a standard with your great work this year. We can only hope that next year you'll surpass your own standard. The Army has a great story to tell, and nobody tells it better than you.

Ray Whitaker



Retired SFC Allan A. MacDonald, 75, models the original horse cavalry uniform he was issued in 1937 (above), the same uniform he's wearing in the pre-World War II photo (left). — Yasuko MacDonald



Children weave baskets at a Fort McCoy, Wis., Youth Services event celebrating the 4th of July and Wisconsin's sesquicentennial. — Rob Schuette



A young color bearer leads his unit onto the Antietam battlefield during a Civil War re-enactment near Sharpsburg, Md. — Renee Shawn McElveen



A UH-60L Black Hawk of the Fort Bragg, N.C.-based Co. B, 2nd Bn., 82nd Avn. Regt., takes off on a night mission. — Phillip Lee Britt



A heavily laden Pvt. Linesha Dabney of the 518th Maint. Co., Task Force 1-1 ADA, leads fellow soldiers through the unit motor pool in Southwest Asia. — Spec. Tracy R. Benoit



An AH-64A Apache of the 6th Sqdn., 6th Cav., fires 2.75mm rockets at targets on Grafenwöhr Training Area's range. — SSgt. Joe L. Liden



MSgt. Kestner Edens assists PFC Lashawnia Smith as she rappels at Camp Zama, Japan. — Spec. Christine S. Adley



A soldier hoses down heavy equipment following field training at Fort McCoy, Wis. — Lou Ann Mittelstaedt



Transportation Corps soldiers observe the beach landing of a 1,200-foot Trident pier during training at Little Creek Amphibious Base, Va. — 1st Lt. Matthew A. Lutz



Troops of the 82nd Abn. Div. prepare for a live-fire exercise at Fort Bragg, N.C. — Spec. Michael A. Miller

This Is Our Army



First Lt. Walter Rivera gets a kiss from his daughter, Kimberly, while waiting to play softball at Fort Eustis, Va. — Roger Conroy



1st Sig. Bde. KATUSAs celebrate victory after winning KATUSA Week '98 in Yongsan, Korea. — Sgt. Edward Benoit Jr.



Sgt. Esly Panduro of the New Jersey Army National Guard's Co. B, 50th Main Sppt. Bn., chains down an M113 APC before it is moved to an ocean dump site. — Lt. Col. John Dwyer

Ranger School students practice knot tying before testing during the Mountain Phase in Dismal Swamp, Ga. — Sgt. Michelle J. Davis



Soldiers of the 652nd Engr. Co. move a Humvee-bearing, five-float raft across Alderwood Lake at Fort McCoy, Wis. — Lou Ann Mittelstaedt



CWO 2 Douglas Hammond leads the 82nd Abn. Div. Band at a July division change of command on Fort Bragg's Sicily drop zone. — SSgt. Mark W. Schulert



Confederate troops march onto the battlefield during a September re-enactment of the Battle of Antietam near Sharpsburg, Md. — Renee McElveen



A CH-47 Chinook sling loads vehicles of HHC, 2nd Bn., 5th Inf., during September training at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. — Sgt. Sam Dell

This Is Our Army



Color-bearers from throughout the 82nd Abn. Div. come together at a May massing of the colors at Fort Bragg, N.C. — SSgt. Jeff Toth



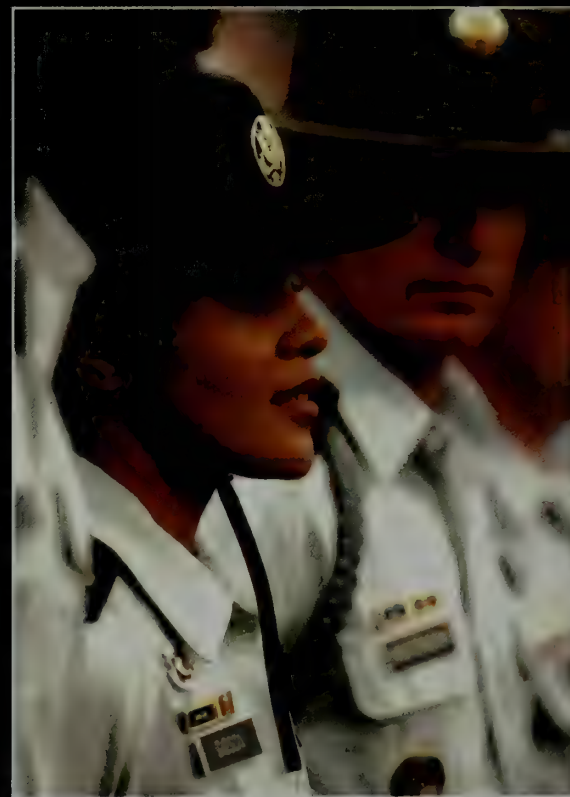
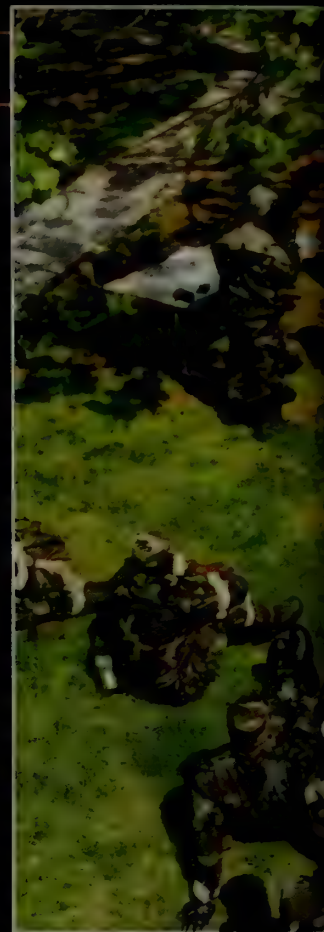
Fort Bragg Rugby Club players take on the opposition during the June Military Rugby National Championship. — Spec. Peter Morrison



Maj. Brent Kremer launches his hang glider at Marina State Beach, Calif., near the former Fort Ord. — Walter Roberts



Soldiers are winched aboard a UH-60 during a simulated rescue near Fort Irwin, Calif. — 247th Med. Det.



SSgt. Alicia Gibson and other Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., soldiers stand in formation while supporting the Special Olympics. — Michael N. Curtis



Soldiers of the 1st Sig. Bde. learn to work in an NBC environment during training in Yongsan, Korea. — Sgt. Edward Benoit Jr.



Pvt. Gary D. Hyde of the 7th SFG takes a break for a quick game of catch on the airstrip at Patuca, Ecuador. — Spec. Aaron R. Reed



A soldier simulates firing of a Dragon missile during a "battle" at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif. — Jeff McVey

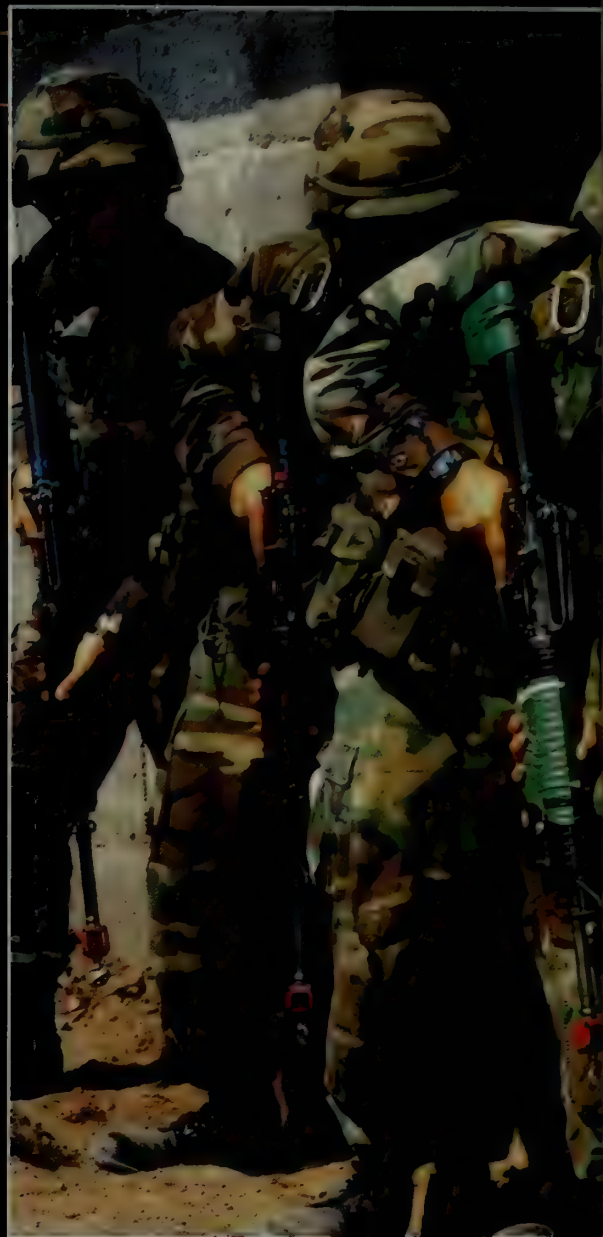
This Is Our Army



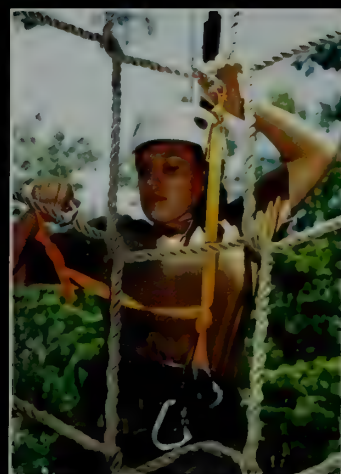
Spec. Henry Eldridge loads an M1A1 main gun round at Yakima Training Center, Wash. — Spec. Tom Findtner



Maj. Robert L. White Jr. stands ready for a ceremony at Camp Eagle Base in Tuzla, Bosnia. — 1st Lt. Edwin I. Wilson



Army goalie Daryl Chamberlain watches the down-ice action during a West Point game against Air Force. — Spec. Christopher Land



JROTC cadet Tasha Veit climbs a cargo net during Camp Adventure training at Fort Dix, N.J. — Carolee Nisbet



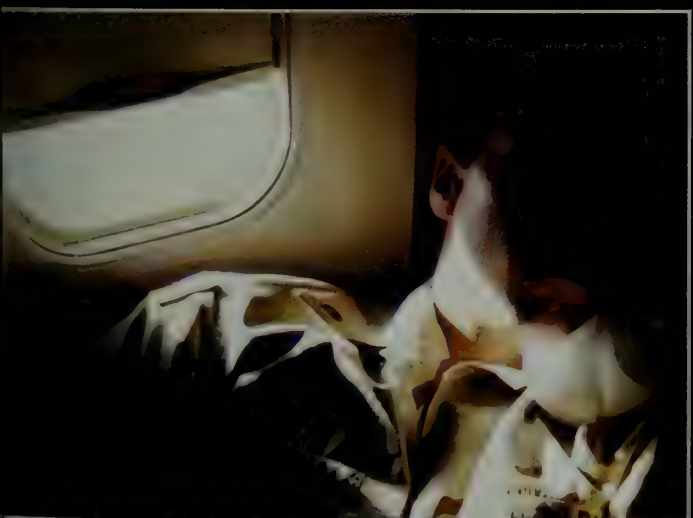
Troops of the Italy-based 1st Airborne Division are
 prepared to clear a building during a training exercise at
 Grafenwöhr, Germany. — *Cpl. [Name]*



A "directional thickened fuel" explosion catches the attention of troops
 training at Fort McClellan, Ala. — *SSgt. Roberta Smith*



Trust and teamwork are the keys to success on the Leadership Reaction
 Course at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. — *Sgt. Michael Clauss*



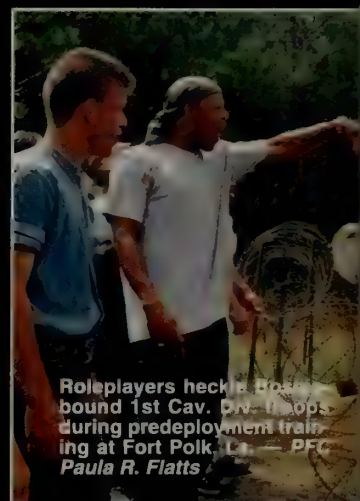
Spec. Shawn Renaldi of the 31st ADA Bde. naps during a unit deploy-
 ment to Southwest Asia. — *Spec. Tracy R. Benoit*



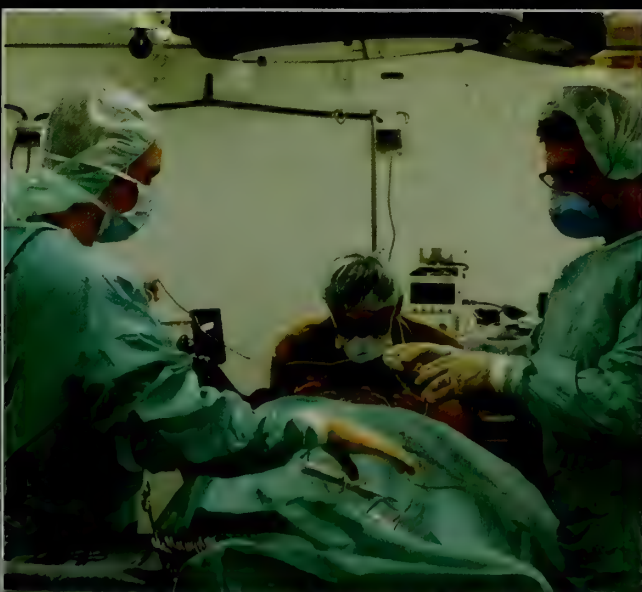
Sgt. Jason Olson negotiates a Leadership Reaction Course obstacle at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. — PH2 Sean Malinger, USN



An M-240 machine-gun team from Co. B, 1st Bn., 5th Inf., engages a target during training at Fort Lewis, Wash. — Spec. Tom Findtner



Roleplayers heckle 1st Cav. PVT troops during predeployment training at Fort Polk, La. — PFC Paula R. Flatts



Operating room staff members demonstrate surgery prep during Operation Golden Medic '98 at Fort Dix, N.J. — David Moore





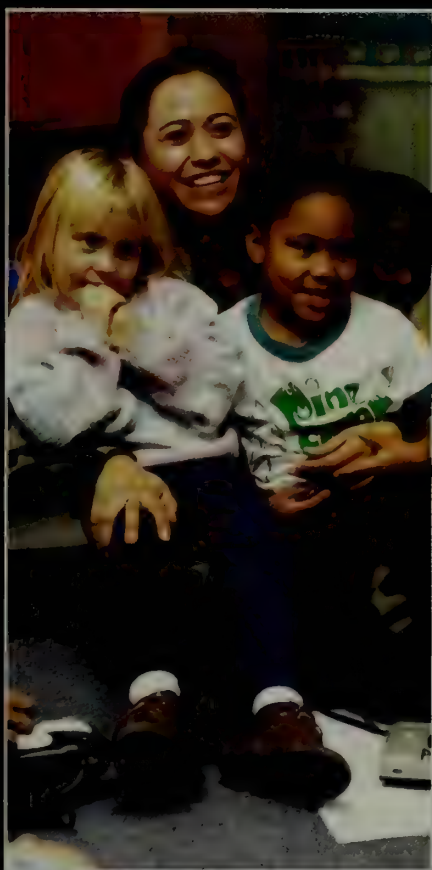
First Lt. Eric Fegely executes a Prusik climb during the Best Ranger competition at Fort Benning, Ga. — CWO 2 Robert Buck



Spec. Rossa Quesenberry savors a rose she received during a unit welcome-home ceremony in Ocala, Fla. — Paul Adams



Spec. Tommi Carron operates a bulldozer on a construction site in Grafenwohr, Germany. — Capt. John W. Haefner



Sgt. Wilshx Mendoza entertains school children during a Partners in Education session in Fayetteville, N.C. — Spec. Michael A. Miller



Soldiers of the 10th Area Sppt. Grp. practice starting IVs during training at Torii Station, Okinawa. — Sgt. Brett McMillian



UH-60L Black Hawk helicopters as seen through the gunsight of a Russian BTR-80 APC at Camp Bedrock, Bosnia. — Phillip Lee Britt



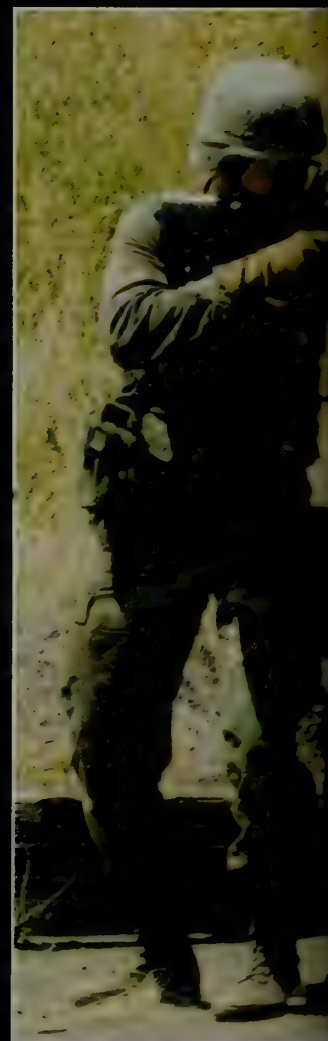
Skydivers exit the jump aircraft during a tandem leap over Boulder City Airport, Colo. — *Danny Koon*



Dancers perform during the Hispanic Heritage Celebration at Fort Irwin, Calif. — *Sgt. James Core*



Fort Dix, N.J., firefighter Brad Ponto works with a dummy during rescue training. — *Charles Germain*





CSM John Skinner shares a hug with a Special Olympics participant at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. — *Michael N. Curtis*



Members of the 4th Ranger Trng. Bn. aid each other in climbing an obstacle at Fort Benning, Ga. — *Pvt. 2 Amy L. Nyland*



First Lt. Eric Fegely of the 1st Inf. Div. jumps from a CH-47 Chinook over Germany. — *CWO 2 Robert R. Buck*



First Lt. Denise L. Hodge demonstrates jump technique to foreign jumpers at Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras. — *PFC Terrence L. Hayes*



Soldiers of the 160th Inf. advance on an "enemy" position during training at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif. — *Sgt. Larry D. Waggoner*



Army 105mm howitzers provide the boom during a performance of the "1812 Overture" on the parade field at Fort Monroe, Va. — *Wes Anderson*



Army Chief of Staff Gen. Dennis J. Reimer (upper left) joins 101st Abn. Div. soldiers during a trench-clearing exercise at Fort Campbell, Ky. — Marshall Woods



Spec. Kathy Morgan competes in the Phillip A. Connelly competition. — Sgt. Edward R. Benoit Jr.



German firefighters carry away a UH-60 crew member during joint rescue training in Partenheim, Germany. — SFC Steve Miller



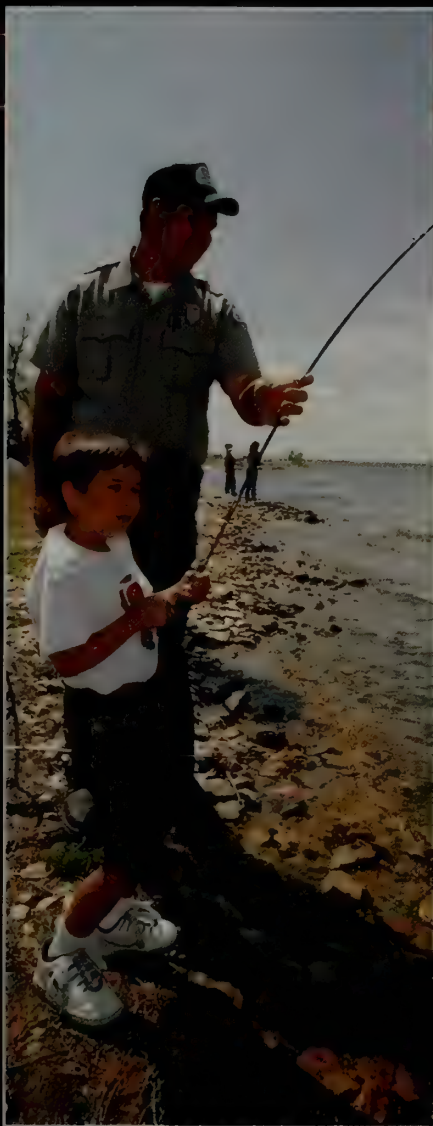
Balloon crew members prepare to launch during the Minnesota Military Expo at Fort Snelling. — Maj. William Hoettels



Abrams crewmen of the 11th ACR salute while passing the reviewing stand at a parade in Torrance, Calif. — Maj. Barry A. Johnson



Sgt. Paul Guhl prepares to raise the ramp of his CH-47 after jumpers have exited over Camp Atterbury, Ind. — 1st Lt. Jason A. Brady



Army Corps of Engineers ranger Billy Haferkamp helps Payton Gilcrease reel in a fish at Whitney Lake, Texas. — Dee Dedman



Michael Castro displays his first-place rainbow trout during the Fort Dix, N.J., fishing derby at Laurel Lake. — Charles Germain



Sgt. Robert Rannie of the 35th S&S Bn. emplaces a Claymore mine during training at Camp Fuji, Japan. — Sgt. Brett Traver



M109 self-propelled howitzers of the New Jersey Army National Guard's Btry. B, 3rd Bn., 112th FA, fire a volley during a night firing exercise. — Lt. Col. John Dwyer

This Is Our Army



Soldiers of the 12th Sprt. Bde. at Fort McCoy, Wis., put their backs into it during the Army Community Service's fourth annual Tug-O-War birthday celebration. — Anita Johnson



Jessica Verhoff enjoys some watermelon during the Columbus, Ohio, Army Recruiting Bn. organization day. — Brian Lepley

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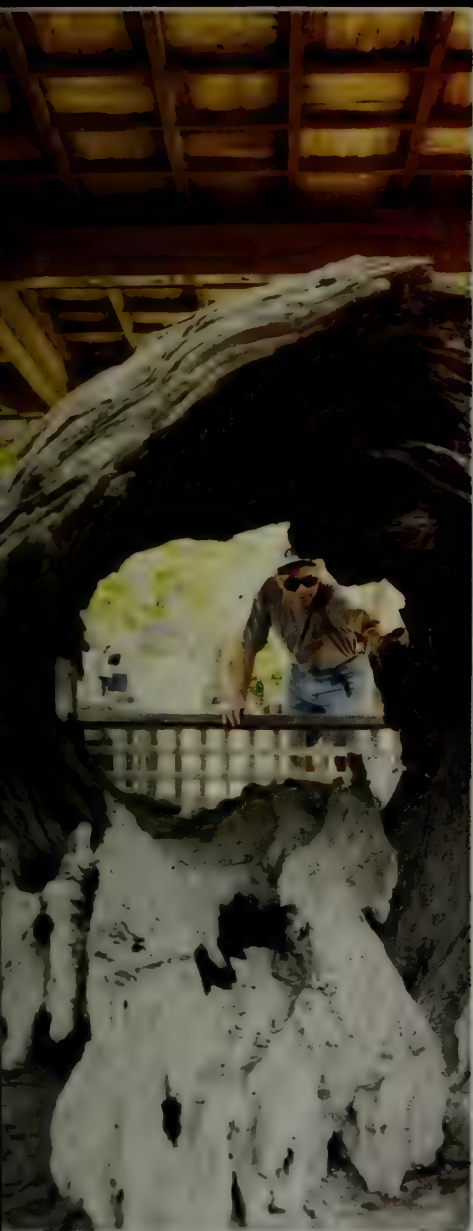
A rose left by a visitor graces the Moving Wall outside the state capitol in Harrisburg, Pa. — Renee Shawn McElveen



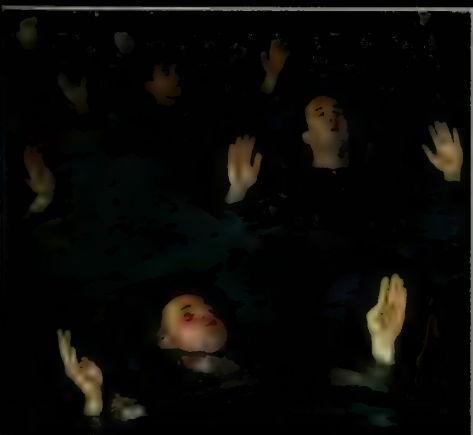
First Lt. Barry Matthews and his son, Henry, enjoy a quiet moment outside the III Corps headquarters building at Fort Hood, Texas. — Catherine Matthews



An M1A1 Abrams of Co. C, 1st Bn., 35th Armd., sends a round downrange while firing Tank Table VIII at Baumholder, Germany. — SSgt. Todd Oliver



For good luck, Sgt. Charles A. Mailloux III hangs a coin on a hollow log on Miyajima Island, Japan. — *Spec. Christine S. Adley*



Would-be combat divers tread water without the use of their hands during training at Fort Bragg, N.C. — *SFC T. Anthony Bell*



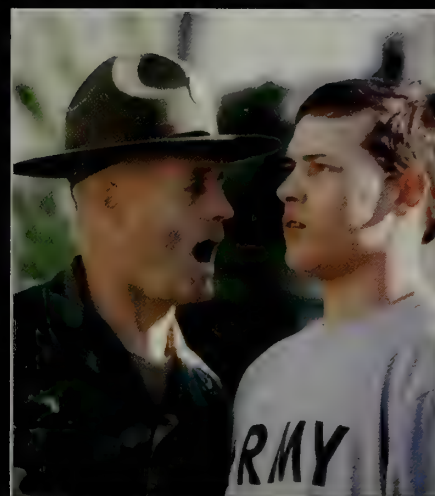
Members of a Civil War re-enactment group demonstrate their period weapons during an Armed Forces Day open house at Fort McCoy, Wis. — *Rob Schuette*



A UH-60L Black Hawk of the NTC Avn. Co. slingloads a Humvee during training at Fort Irwin, Calif. — *Spec. Christopher DeHart*



A member of the 250th Fwd. Surgical Team rappels from a 37-foot tower during training at Fort Lewis, Wash. — *Sgt. Rick E. Black*



SFC Lawrence Adams "encourages" Pvt. Matthew Gengler at the Ottawa, Kan., recruiting station. — *Sharlene Reeder-Jorgensen*



Darryl Keiffer braves the rappelling tower during a youth camp sponsored by the Louisiana National Guard. — *Capt. John M. Wells*

This Is Our Army



Soldiers of the Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.-based 58th Trans. Bn. root for Special Olympics participants. — *Michael N. Curtis*



Spec. Joseph Butler (left) and Pvt. Matt Blakemore of the 41st Sig. Bn. at work near Yongsan, Korea. — *Sgt. Edward Benoit Jr.*



Amada Espinoza dons clown makeup during a practice session for the Fort Dix, N.J., Chapel Youth Organization's clown ministry. — *Carolee Nisbet*



SSgt. Stephanie R. Young hoists a signal flag aboard the Army vessel *El Caney* as it approaches the Panama Canal. — *Spec. Aaron R. Reed*



Sgt. Stacy Robinson does a cell count in the laboratory at Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas. — *Spec. Jan M. Allende*



Cpl. Scott Case of the 13th MP Co. tosses a grenade into a bunker during training at Grafenwöhr, Germany. — Cpl. Scott Kelley



Soldiers from the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific, pull together during training at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. — Sgt. Michael Clauss



Soldiers of the 58th Sig. Bn. swim across the pool at Camp Foster, Japan, during water survival training. — Sgt. Keith Thompson



Pvt. Johnny Steve loads 25mm rounds into his Bradley's main gun before engaging targets at Fort Lewis, Wash. — Spec. Tom Findtner



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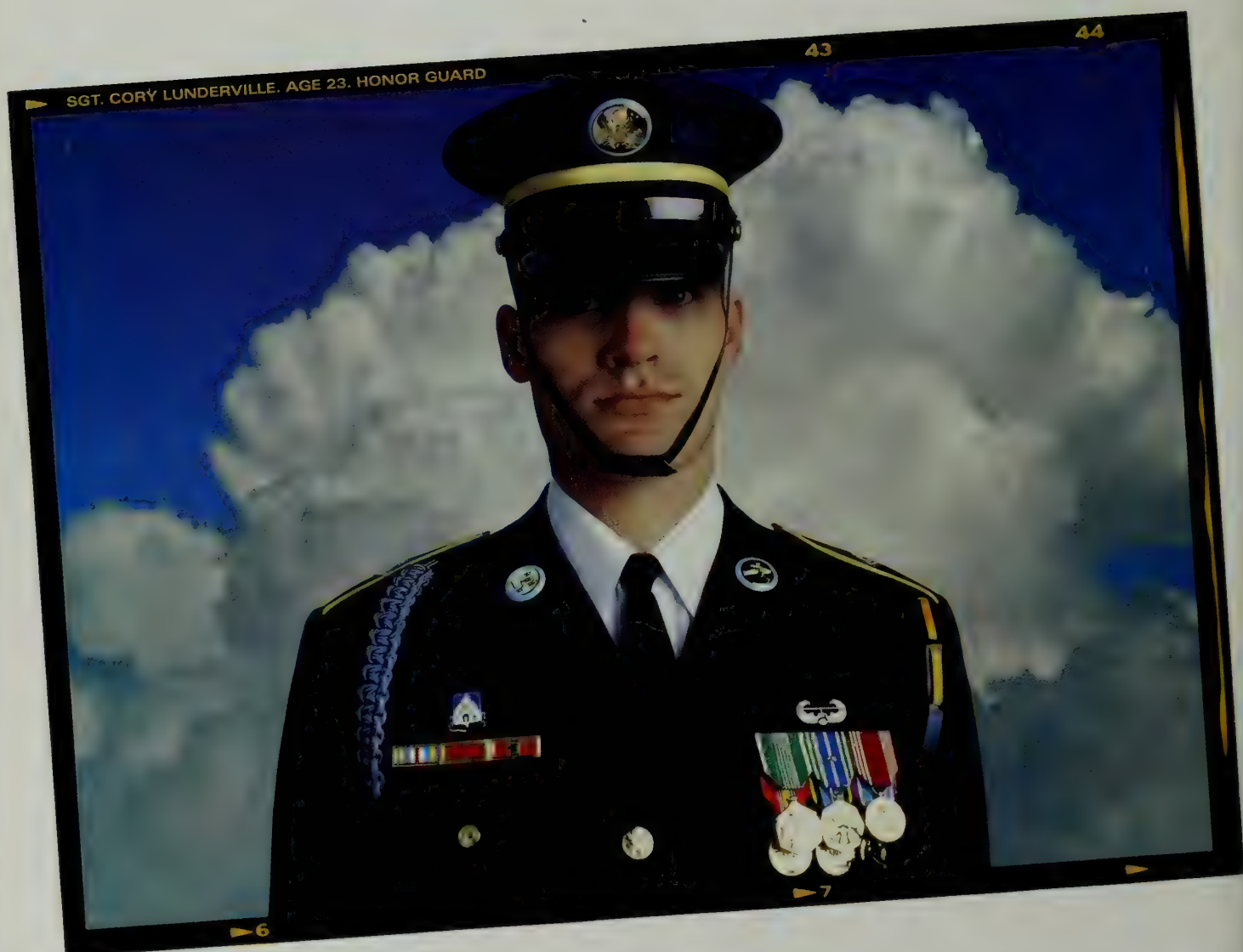
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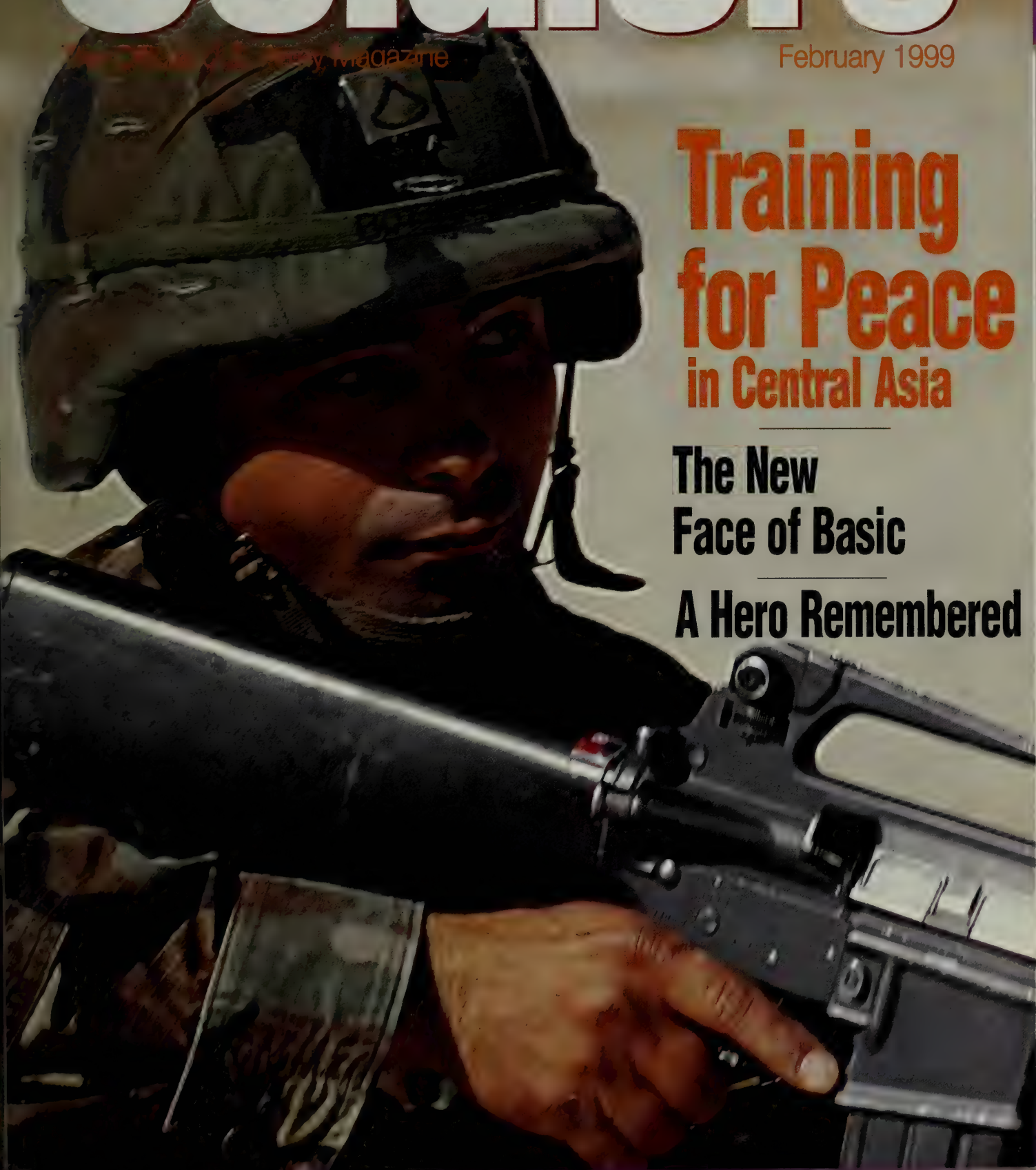
Soldiers

February 1999

Training for Peace in Central Asia

The New
Face of Basic

A Hero Remembered



Soldiers

February 1999 Volume 54, No. 2



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46

FEATURES

2 CENTRAZBAT '98

Troops of the New York-based 10th Mountain Division joined soldiers from Turkey, Russia and five former Soviet republics for a unique multinational exercise.

16 The New Face of Basic

Today's world requires tougher, smarter soldiers. To help produce them, the Army is expanding basic to nine weeks and adding a range of new training topics.



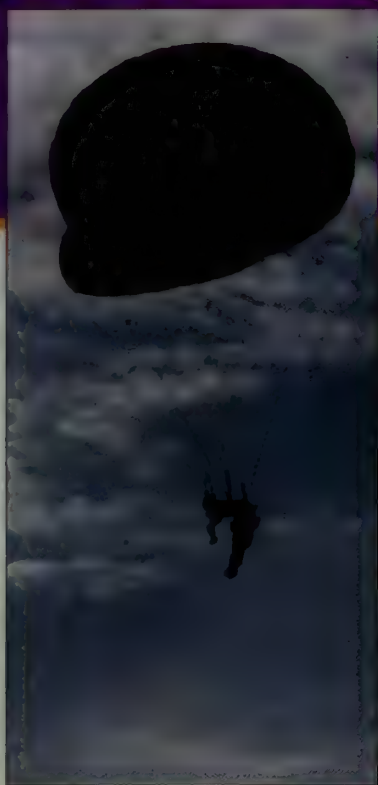
38

28 Jumping Into Germany

Texas Army National Guard paratroopers joined Marine Reserve, Air Force and German army counterparts for a 10-day exercise in Bavaria.



42



28



41

31 **A Hero Remembered**

A new name for Fort Leavenworth's post theater helps honor a black cavalryman's selfless heroism during the Spanish-American War.

38 **Mayhem in the Mud**

Bad roads, rough terrain and a sea of mud were among the obstacles facing tactical vehicle drivers at Fort Riley.

41 **The Dragon's Fire**

Excellence in M-47 antitank missile training won three young Fort Lewis soldiers the opportunity to fire the real thing.

42 **The Stuff Movies Are Made Of**

Alaska Army National Guard aircrews battle some of the world's most challenging weather and terrain to come to the aid of those in need.

46 **Light-Heavy: A Lethal Combination**

A pitched "battle" in Hohenfels, Germany, proved the effectiveness of the Army's infantry-armor team.

DEPARTMENTS

- 9 **Around the Services**
- 10 **Feedback**
- 12 **What's New**
- 26 **Postmarks**
- 32 **Environmental Front**
- 34 **Focus on People**
- 36 **Sharp Shooters**



2

Front cover: PFC Adam Bottcher of Co. B, 2nd Bn., 87th Inf., prepares to engage "enemy" troops during recent training in Uzbekistan. — Photo by SSgt. John Valceanu

*The 1999 Pullout
Pay Charts*

24

CENTRAZBAT '98

Training for Peace in Central Asia



(Main photo) Second Lt. Silas Gold holds the American flag as 10th Mountain Div. troops and soldiers from the former Soviet Union await the start of the CENTRAZBAT '98 closing ceremony; (Inset) A Kyrgyz OPFOR soldier awaits the next "battle."

(Both by Sgt. John Valceanu)

Troops of the 10th Mountain Division joined soldiers from Turkey, Russia and five former Soviet republics for a unique multinational exercise.





(Above) Sgt. David Robertson (right) shows Spec. Tracy Williams how to position himself while searching a suspected "smuggler." (Right) PFC Robert Crowley stands ready to support his soldiers as an Uzbek officer looks on.

Story and Photos by SSgt. John Valceanu

GENGHIS Khan thundered over these hills on his way to building an empire. Marco Polo came through here on his way to China. And now Pvt. 2 Edward Reilly and Pvt. 2 Michael Rish were here, crouched with their machine gun behind an earthen berm in the foothills of the Himalayas, in Kyrgyzstan. Squinting against the late afternoon sun, they looked across a zone of separation where their allies, the Russians, were trying to separate "belligerent" factions.

Reilly and Rish, infantrymen in Company C, 2nd Battalion, 87th Infantry Regiment, were two of the approximately 160 soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division who traveled to Central Asia in September to represent the United States in a multinational peacekeeping exercise. Dubbed CENTRAZBAT '98, the operation brought together the United States and its NATO ally Turkey with Russia and five former Soviet republics. Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan hosted



parts of the exercise on their soil. The other three participants were Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kazakhstan.

"This is history being made," said Co. C 1st Sgt. Michael Pickett. "If you'd told me 10 years ago that we were going to have an exercise in what used to be the Soviet Union, I'd have told you you were crazy."



Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan each hosted parts of CENTRAZBAT '98, which also drew troops from three other former Soviet republics — Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kazakhstan.

Pickett and other Cold War soldiers, on both sides, found themselves training alongside former adversaries during CENTRAZBAT '98. The exercise had two phases. During the first phase, in Uzbekistan, the soldiers practiced situational training exercises in an area near the town of Chirchik.

The training allowed soldiers to share techniques and experiences such

as manning United Nations checkpoints, searching personnel and vehicles, conducting patrols, and dealing with angry mobs demanding food. They also got a chance to shoot each other's weapons on the training area's ranges.

"In this age of multinational peacekeeping ops, where you must work closely with soldiers from other countries, this kind of training is very,

Soldier-Interpreters Return to Roots

FIVE U.S. soldiers born in the Soviet Union found CENTRAZBAT '98 to be the perfect opportunity to speak their mother tongue. First Lt. Nikolay Korsunsky, 1st Lt. Arthur Voskov, Spec. Stanislav Shenderov, Spec. Seva Kabischer and Spec. Olga Roemer put their Russian-language skills to use by serving as interpreters during the exercise.

Korsunsky is a combat support equipment platoon leader in the Army Reserve's 922nd Engineer Company, 420th Engr. Brigade, in Paris, Texas. The 34-year-old Reservist was born and raised in Moscow. He immigrated to the United States in 1982, at the age of 18.

Korsunsky said he envisioned returning to the Soviet Union when he joined the

Army, but he thought it would be under different circumstances.

"I wanted to come back in uniform, but I never expected it to be nice and peaceful like this," he said. "It feels weird being back, weird, weird, weird. I haven't smelled roofing tar in a long time. It's a smell I'll always remember and associate with my childhood. When I woke up my first morning here and smelled the roofing tar, all these memories came flooding back to me."

The other Russian-born lieutenant didn't have as many memories of his homeland. Voskov and his parents left the Soviet Union when he was only five. Now serving as an intelligence officer in the Reserve's Co. C, 383rd Military Intelligence Battalion, Voskov said he kept his linguistic skills alive by speaking Russian at home.

"My parents were refugees from communism. I was always taught that the Soviet Union was our enemy, and now the Russians are training with us to maintain world peace. That's an interesting shift in mentality," he said. "I feel a sense of disbelief when I think about it. I never thought this would happen within our lifetimes."

In contrast with Korsunsky and Voskov, Shenderov and his family emigrated after the demise of communism. A chemical specialist, Shenderov was born

(continued on page 6)



Spec. Seva Kabischer (left) translates for Co. C 1st Sgt. Michael Pickett as he explains the workings of an M-4 carbine to an Uzbek officer.



very valuable," Pickett said. "Knowing how other armies do business is a big help when you actually have to go into a real-world situation with them."

In the second phase, soldiers moved to Kyrgyzstan, where they set up operations in a training area near the city of Osh. The troops were formed into two multinational battalions. During two days of field training, the two units worked to separate belligerents and enforce a zone of separation.

"We train for these types of



(Above) Riot-control techniques were among the skills the 10th Mtn. Div. troops practiced in Uzbekistan.

(Left) Sgt. Rick Lowers of Co. C introduces two Kyrgyz soldiers to the M-4 carbine.

(continued from page 5)

and raised in the Ural city of Sverdlovsk. He now serves with the 101st Airborne Division's 63rd Chemical Co. He said it wasn't that much of a surprise that the United States and former Soviet republics were training together. And he thinks it's a great idea.

"Coming together for an exercise like this is a really good thing, because it reduces tensions and makes for a more peaceful world," he said. "We're not here to learn how to fight, but to keep the peace. What could be better than that?"

Kabischer echoed Shenderov's sentiments about the importance of training together for peace. An infantryman assigned to the 82nd Abn. Div.'s Headquar-

ters and Headquarters Co., 1st Bn., 505th Inf., Kabischer was born and raised in Moscow. He said he felt a mixture of emotions upon returning to the former Soviet Union.

"I can't help feeling sorry that such a huge country fell apart," Kabischer said. "And this is a very financially strenuous time for all the countries that were once part of the Soviet Union. But having freedom is worth it. It's definitely worth it."

Unlike the other four native-speakers, this was Roemer's second time participating in the Central Asian peacekeeping exercise. The interrogator, assigned to the Reserve's Co. C, 323rd Mil. Intel. Bn., participated in CENTRAZBAT '97.

Roemer, a native of the Russian city

of Kalinigrad, escaped through Finland on a tourist visa before the fall of communism. She said her decision to join the Army had a lot to do with her background.

"I joined from a sense of adventure, but it was more of a political statement than anything else," she said. "Last year I was very nervous about setting foot on what used to be communist soil. That's what living under communism does to you. It makes you paranoid."

"This year I'm not as nervous. I'm learning to trust more. For me, that's the most important thing about this exercise — building mutual trust," Roemer said. "The people here want to learn as much as they can about our way of life." — SSgt. John Valceanu

operations back in the States, but I've never gotten to see stuff like this before," said Pvt. 2 Dickey Young, a Co. B rifleman. "It's different when you're actually working with people from other countries, getting to fire their weapons and living in the same area with them."

Young said he was also surprised by

the careful planning and preparation the host nations put into CENTRAZBAT '98.

"The tanks firing rounds, the grenade simulators, the role players: All that was real high-class training," Young said. "You could tell they wanted to show us their best stuff, and they did. They must have put in a lot of

work to make the exercise this good."

Co. B platoon leader 1st Lt. Patrick Young also noted the quality of training prepared by the host nations.

"I was very impressed by how professionally the classes were conducted. They went to great lengths to show concrete examples and allow

Special Forces in Central Asia

CENTRAZBAT '98 may have taken place during the latter part of September, but work in Central Asia began long before for a special forces split-team. Seven soldiers from Company A, 3rd Battalion, 10th Special Forces Group, from Fort Carson, Colo., began working with soldiers from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in February 1998. They returned for two weeks in April, and they spent the six weeks leading to the exercise engaged in intensive training.

During these periods, the SF soldiers showed the Central Asian troops U.S. and NATO methods of conducting checkpoint operations, humanitarian assistance, dealing with dislocated civilians and media, and running refugee camps and distribution points.

"Peacekeeping operations are very new to the armies from this part of the world. But a lot of the tactics they've learned as part of their warfighting training, such as searching vehicles and personnel, can be applied to peacekeeping," said MSgt. Daniel McDonald, the team sergeant. "The biggest challenge is to tone down their warfighting techniques so that they're forceful but tactful."

SSgt. Chris Robinson, a team communications sergeant, said he was pleased with how fast the Central Asian soldiers were able to adapt to the new methods.

"They're very smart, and they picked up all this stuff very easily," he said. "They'd studied these techniques before, read about them and looked at pictures. But working with us was their first chance to see it done for real."

Robinson said the main challenge he faced as an instructor was that of credibility. Many of the Central Asian officers had a hard time believing that noncommissioned officers could be subject-matter

experts. Armies from the former Soviet Union do not depend on an NCO corps in the same way the U.S. Army does.

"I had to give classes on leadership roles in our Army. Most of their younger officers liked the classes, but a lot of the older officers didn't want to hear it," Robinson said. "Their officers are responsible for all the training in their armies. It was very difficult for some of them to understand how an enlisted man can be trained to do some of the procedures for which our NCOs are routinely responsible."

SSgt. Morgan Gandy, a team medical sergeant, said he had similar experiences.

"I've seen a lieutenant colonel here direct operations all the way down to the squad level. Actually, I've seen a major train and direct recruits in basic training," Gandy said. "They'll ask for our advice and they'll listen to our input. But they're

well trained and have their own way of doing things. They're not changing their doctrine anytime soon, and we're not here to try to get them to change it."

Gandy said that working with the Central Asian soldiers was very fulfilling.

"It was very rewarding for me to know they understood what we trained them on and to see them perform the tasks," Gandy said. "They were very highly motivated at everything they did. It was really a pleasure to work with them."

SFC Larry Miller, the assistant team operations sergeant, said he also enjoyed the experience of working with the Central Asians.

"There's no telling if a Central Asian peacekeeping battalion will ever be used in the future, or how long this kind of training will last, but I think we all learned a lot from it," Miller said. "This is now a part of history, and I feel really good about being a part of it." — SSgt. John Valceanu



SFC Larry Miller, a 10th SFG communications sergeant, advises a Russian radio operator on United Nations radio procedures.



Sgt. Frank Elliot of Co. C coaches an Uzbek soldier firing an M-16 for the first time. Uzbek range officers directed that helmets not be worn on the range.

for hands-on training, and all the visual aids made up for anything that got lost in the translation," he said.

And, like Pickett, Young said he never would have predicted training with Russians and the former Soviet republics for a common goal of peace.

"The most surprising thing for me came at the end of our first formation. We were standing at attention, directly facing the Russians. When we were released, groups of Russian soldiers came over smiling and trying to communicate," Young said. "We exchanged gifts and had our pictures taken together."

"I grew up listening to my dad's stories about fears of Russian invasion and about the nuclear bomb shelters," he said. "The best part is that now I'll be able to go back and show him a picture of me with my arm around a Russian soldier."

For Spec. Clifton Mitchem, of Co. C., the best part of the deployment was not the exercise itself, but getting to experience an exotic place and the people who live there.

"This is an experience I wouldn't trade for anything in the world," he said. "I really enjoyed trying out all the native foods and drinks, and getting to

"If we'd gotten together like this back then, it might have saved a lot of lives and money."



A BMP-2 wearing United Nations markings rolls through a gate manned by a 10th Mtn. Div. soldier.



An Uzbek flag bearer stands proudly during the closing ceremony for the first phase of CENTRAZ-BAT '98.

see the countryside. The rural areas are very beautiful, with their mountainous backdrops. And all the soldiers I've met from other countries have been just great."

Spec. Tigane Gaines, of Co. C, was also moved by his experiences in Central Asia.

"It took me till the closing ceremony to realize the importance of seeing Russian soldiers happily sitting next to American soldiers," he said. "Twenty-five years ago we were enemies – the two world powerhouses. If we'd gotten together like this back then, it might have saved a lot of lives and money." □

Around the Services

Compiled by SSgt. John Valceanu



SSgt. Jason Tudor, USAF

Air Force NCOs support each other during Top Dollar '98.

Air Force Teams Attack Ranger Course

Camp James E. Rudder, Fla. — Eighty-four Air Force members from around the world competed in Top Dollar '98, a four-day competition held from Nov. 6 through 10, to find the best comptroller and contracting team in the Air Force.

One of the toughest events of the competition was the obstacle course, designed to train medics.

The quarter-mile ranger litter obstacle course sent five people to the camp clinic and two others to the Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., hospital for exhaustion and dehydration.

Each team carried one teammate on a standard Army litter, and two 40-pound rucksacks. Along the way, the teams dealt with such obstacles as barbed wire, high walls and deep trenches.

As Top Dollar teams navigated the course, Army rangers screamed, cheered, yelled and cajoled the airmen. "Don't stop on my hill!" one ranger yelled as a team stopped going down a large, sandy hill obstacle. "Don't leave your shirt on my obstacle!" said another ranger as an airman ripped his shirt on the barbed wire above him.

For many of the competitors, the obstacle course was a new kind of challenge. MSgt. Antonette Yonas of Air Mobility

Command, said she didn't know what to expect.

"Before we went out there, I just didn't have the feel of it," Yonas said. "It was exhausting. You really have to dig in your gut."

Though the Air Education and Training Command came out in first place on the obstacle course, Air Force Space Command from Peterson Air Force Base, Colo., was the overall competition winner. — SSgt. Jason Tudor, Air Force Print News

JTF-Bravo Provides Aid After Hurricane

Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras — In November, soldiers and airmen from Joint Task Force-Bravo, based here, delivered more than 2.5 million pounds of supplies to Hondurans left homeless by Hurricane Mitch.

The supplies, most of them ferried by air from Soto Cano AB to areas not accessible by land, included medicine, building materials, food, water, clothing, bedding and diapers.

JTF-Bravo personnel moved



U.S. joint efforts provide food and other relief supplies to victims of Hurricane Mitch.

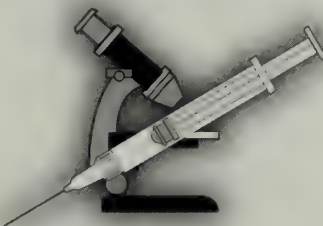
more than 1,500 people to safety and treated more than 1,800, and aircrews had logged more than 820 hours on some 425 missions. — Army Public Affairs

Naval Research Institute Tests DNA Vaccine

Rockville, Md. — The Naval Research Institute here has successfully tested a DNA vaccine that could potentially be used to

battle such infectious diseases as malaria, AIDS, dengue fever and tuberculosis. The vaccine may also be effective against such highly fatal diseases as Ebola, and against cancer and biological-warfare agents.

The research team immunized 20 healthy volunteers with malaria DNA vaccine. The majority developed potent "killer" T-



cells, which defend the body against the disease.

"We used malaria as a model system to test this exciting new technology, because it is the most important infectious disease threat to our operating forces," said Navy Capt. (Dr.) Stephen Hoffman, director of the malaria program at the Naval Research Institute. "The significance of this demonstration, however, is in the proof of principle that allows us to advance toward a new era of vaccine."

Malaria is currently one of the biggest threats facing soldiers during deployments. The mosquito-borne disease felled more combatants than bullets did during the Vietnam War, and in Somalia it was one of the top causes of troop casualties.

Currently, service members deployed to malarial areas take either mefloquine or doxycycline. The drugs don't always work, however, and researchers are discovering more and more drug-resistant strains of the dis-

ease. — Douglas J. Gillert, American Forces Press Service

Fort Benning Walks Away With JMAC Trophy

Fort Benning, Ga. — Candidates from Fort Benning's Officer Candidate School plowed past their Navy and Air Force counterparts during the Joint Military Athletic Competition Oct. 17 at Stewart-Watson Field here.

After completing eight events — including a three-mile run, stretcher carry and tug-o-war — Fort Benning OCS Class 501-98 had scored 21 points. The second-place Navy candidates scored 15 points. More than 600 competitors from the three services came out for the event, which is held twice a year.

This was the second JMAC competition 3rd Battalion, 11th Infantry Regiment, soldiers have participated in and the second time Fort Benning walked away with the competition's trophy.

Though members of the Fort Benning team were proud of their victory, officer candidate Kevin Burke said that winning wasn't the main purpose of the competition.

"The main thing is that we gave 100 percent," he said. "Working together with the other services will also help us later on in our careers during joint military operations." — Sgt. Michelle J. Davis, Fort Benning Public Affairs Office



Sgt. Michelle J. Davis

An Army OCS candidate does push-ups under the watchful eye of an Air Force OCS candidate during the Fort Benning event.

Feedback

New Look

WITH the first glance at the cover, you will notice a new, more contemporary look to *Soldiers*. Beginning now and for the next few months we will be changing the way we present some of the news and information features in the magazine. We do this to make the material easier for you to read and use. We hope you like the changes, and we encourage you to let us know what you think. Send us an e-mail or drop a note in the mail.

You will also notice a change on the back cover. This month we introduce a new series, "A Heritage of Heroes," to follow the popular "Traditions" series that ran throughout last year. With the new series, we hope to remind you not only of the exceptional valor of one individual, but of the sacrifice and service of the leaders, the individual soldiers, and the people in the units who have given so much to all of us through this nation's history.

We look forward to continuing to bring you Army news and information in the coming year. Let us know what's going on in your part of the Army.

Ray Whitener

PT Test Aid

I'D been trying to max the PT test for some years with no success, but after reading "Training for the APFT" in the February 1998 issue of *Soldiers* and training hard for two months using the push-up and sit-up tips the article suggested, I finally maxed the test! Thanks for the help!

*Spec. Derrick Williams
East Point, Ga.*

We Also Serve

YOUR July story of OSUT at Fort Knox, Ky., describes the training of tank crewman in detail, but what about the reconnaissance scout elements? As a cavalry scout for the 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry, I know scouts are part of the fact-finding task force of the Army. We work with the infantry, engineers, chemical corps and the aviation elements, to name a few, in getting the required data about the enemy. We can call for air support, mortars, tank rounds, field artillery and even naval guns to take out targets. We are a highly motivated and a highly skilled force. I plan to be a cavalry scout for the rest of my 20-plus years in the Army, and will be proud of it. Scouts out!

*Spec. Raymond Whitener
Fort Hood, Texas*

Website Update

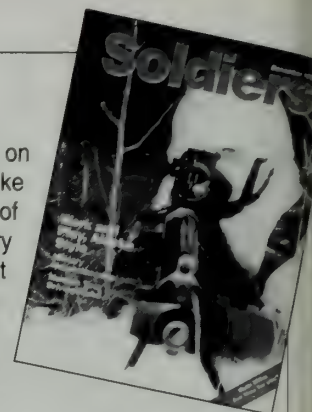
THE website address given in the August issue for the Army Correspondence Course Program doesn't seem to work. Could you let me know if this site is working or if there is another site I could use?

*Spec. Rachelle Caldwell
Fort Campbell, Ky.*

Army Correspondence Course managers advise that the web address has been changed to <http://155.217.35.238/accp/aipd.htm>.

Sniper Unmasked

COULD you identify the rifle shown on your December front cover? It looks like a .50 caliber bolt-action weapon of some sort. I'm aware that the military has some .50-caliber sniper rifles, but I thought they were Barretts. This one looks custom-made. Is it military issue or a personally owned weapon used to accent the theme in the photo?



*SSgt. Murphy D. Riggan
via e-mail*

THE troops in the Battalion Command Group of the 319th Military Intelligence Battalion have been wondering about the sniper on your December front cover. Could you identify that soldier and settle the debate?

*Sgt. Ilene M. Henderson
Fort Bragg, N.C.*

OUR Fort Greely, Alaska, photographer advises that a British Army lance corporal named Harris, a member of the British Special Weapons Test Team, was using a British .50-caliber test weapon. He was training at Fort Greely's Cold Regions Test Center when the photo was taken.

Lethal Weapon

YOUR October article on the Objective Individual Combat Weapon said it "might replace the M-16A2 rifle by 2006." That's incorrect; this weapon will supplement the Land Warrior System M-4 carbine and might replace the M-203 grenade launcher. Each squad, if congress approves the system, will receive two or three OICWs. The article made it sound like every soldier will receive this weapon system.

*SFC Steven P. Klein
Aberdeen Prvg. Ground, Md.*

JOEL Goldman, chief of the Joint Services Small Arms Program, Close Combat Armaments Center, ARDEC, at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J., and officials at the U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., offer this response:

"Neither of us can say with certainty exactly what will be the

distribution of the OICW in the infantry squad. What we can say is that it is intended for the infantry who are in the direct line of battle or 'at the tip of the sword.' The OICW provides an all-new level of capability at extended ranges against exposed targets and against targets in defilade. The OICW is the lethality upgrade for the Force XXI soldier and is intended to replace the M-16A4 modular weapons, which will be the current Land Warrior weapons. How many will be replaced in each of these frontline squads is under analysis. As the OICW works its way into the force structure, it appears that modular weapons will supplant M-16A2 rifles and M-4 carbines. Because of the large number of these already in the force and because of budget limitations, there will be a coexistence of the various weapons for the foreseeable future, following initial fielding of the OICW."

Researching History

THE William A. Stanley that Kathleen Gold referred to in the December Feedback is a Civil War Navy Medal of Honor recipient. He served on the USS *Hartford*, from which Adm. Farragut gave the famous order: "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" Stanley was cited for continued action even after being severely wounded during a battle in Mobile Bay in 1864.

J.W. Newton, USNR (Ret.)
Holly Hill, Fla.

Happy 362nd

THANKS for noting the birthday anniversary of the National Guard in your December issue, and especially for the positive press you have given the men and women who serve as "citizen soldiers" over the years. Due to **Soldiers**, many of the myths that the full-time and traditional soldiers of the Guard are just weekend warriors have been dispelled.

Sgt. J. Wesley Schermerhorn
via e-mail

Uniforms and Awards

I'M HAVING a problem getting color pictures of the military uniforms, both male and female, for my bulletin board. I think you publish the pictures each year; can I get those e-mailed to me?

SSgt. Eric M. Storck
via e-mail

DO you know where I can get information about the precedence of military awards? I am also looking for the Class A uniform layout that includes a full-length view describing the placement of awards on both the male and female uniform.

Charles P. Cavanaugh
via e-mail

OUR January 1999 issue, *The Soldiers Almanac*, carries a

pullout poster that features proper Army uniform wear. The poster also shows badges and ribbons authorized for wear on the uniform. The reverse side of the poster shows the organizational emblems and locations of major active Army, Guard and Reserve units.

Caption Correction

PLEASE correct the caption under the photo of my son and me on page 49 of the January almanac issue of **Soldiers**. It should read: "CSM John C. Skinner shares a hug with his son, John Jr., while watching the Special Olympics at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo."

My son is not qualified to be a Special Olympics athlete.
CSM John C. Skinner
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Correcting SOAR

THE photos of the MH-60K on page 29 and in the table of contents of the December **Soldiers** are not of a current model, but rather of the prototype or test model. The red test probe and the end of the refueling probe are the giveaway. Also, the bottom-right photo on page 28 is not of the mud pit; rather it shows SFC David L. Leamon emerging

from a tunnel on the low-wire crawl obstacle. And that photo is also mine, not Armour's.

In the story's fifth paragraph I should have made it clear that the courses are for the transition training of already-qualified UH-60 and CH-47 mechanics into the maintenance techniques required for the significantly different MH models.

Finally, the page 30 fourth-paragraph reference to pilots transitioning to the CH-47E should read "MH-47E."

Walter Sokalski Jr.
Fort Bragg, N.C.

More Soldiers

WE currently receive about six copies of **Soldiers** each month and they are snapped up within hours.

Is there any way we can get more copies sent here to our learning center?

Stephanie Lanzillota
Darmstadt, Germany

CAN we get a subscription to **Soldiers**, since we're not getting it here in the 248th Military Intelligence Company?

Sgt. Alberto A. Willecke
Fort Gillem, Ga.

THE editorial staff of **Soldiers** does not handle the magazine's


distribution. That's done through the U.S. Army Publishing Agency's recently renamed Distribution Operations Facility (formerly Publications Distribution Center) in St. Louis, Mo. Your unit publications person can start the process by contacting USAPA at their new website address, <http://www.usapa.army.mil>.

New Subscriber

THANKS for the back issue and your letter. I have enclosed my subscription for **Soldiers**. I really like the back cover on the Medal of Honor. How many issues have had this series? Could I get more of those? If you have a beat-up copy, the back page is all I need from them. I would appreciate whatever you can send.

David Erbstoesser
Bismarck, N.D.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: Feedback, **Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

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The ACIM is the Army's preeminent for installations — where soldiers, civilians and family members live, work and train.

Quality installations are an investment in America's Army, directly affecting readiness, retention and quality of life.

The address for the virtual tour of the 1+1 Barracks Complex is <http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb>.

Washington, D.C.

Virtual Barracks Ready

WHILE ongoing construction of the Army's new 1+1 barracks is a long-term project that won't be completed at some installations until the next millennium, construction of the project's website is complete.

The new barracks are currently in use at Fort Rucker, Ala.; Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Carson, Colo.; and Fort Hood, Texas, said Birgitt Seymour, leader of the permanent party unaccompanied personnel housing team with the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management's Facilities and Housing Division.

Personnel at other locations

can get a sneak peak at the facilities by accessing the 1+1 Barracks Complex website at <http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb>.

The site features a virtual tour of barracks at Fort Rucker and Fort Bragg.

Comparable to college dormitory rooms, the new barracks units have private bedrooms for each junior enlisted soldier, and a kitchen and bathroom shared with one other soldier. Senior enlisted soldiers have private suites with a living area.

Construction on the 1+1 barracks began in 1996. The \$8 billion Defense Department construction program is scheduled for completion in the United States by 2008, in Germany by 2010 and in Korea by 2012. — *Army News Service*

Washington, D.C.

Retired General Charged

SEVENTEEN specifications alleging violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice have been preferred against retired Maj. Gen. David R. Hale.

The charges allege that Hale lied to military officials, had improper relationships with four wives of officers subordinate to him in rank, and that he obstructed an investigation. All of the alleged misconduct occurred while Hale was on active duty, during his last three assignments prior to retirement last February.

The charges were preferred by Lt. Col. Mark Henderson, a judge advocate assigned to Fort Bragg, N.C. Lt. Gen. G.A. Crocker, the commanding general of I Corps and Fort Lewis, Wash., appointed Henderson Oct. 30 as a preliminary inquiry officer under the Manual for

Courts-Martial. In that role, Henderson's task was to review the allegations and to prefer charges if he believed the available evidence warranted charges.

On Dec. 10 Crocker appointed Col. Gary J. Holland, chief circuit judge from Fort Campbell, Ky., as an Article 32 investigating officer.

According to Army legal experts, the purpose of the Article 32 investigation is to determine whether the charges are warranted by the evidence and to make recommendations to Crocker, the general courts-martial convening authority.

The date of the Article 32 hearing has not been announced, officials said.

Hale's last assignment before retirement was as the Army's deputy inspector general. He retired after more than 30 years' service and is a decorated veteran of the Vietnam War. Hale was recently attached to Headquarters and HQs. Company,

U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Lewis, so that he can be ordered to report when necessary. As a Regular Army retiree eligible to receive retirement pay, Hale is subject to the UCMJ and must obey military orders, Army legal officials said.

Army legal officials stressed that the charges preferred against Hale are allegations at this stage and that like any other soldier, he is presumed innocent unless and until proved guilty. — *ARNEWS and I Corps PAO*

Washington, D.C.

Lawyers Get Experience

A RECENT survey of law-school counselors and graduates indicates that the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps is one of the best government employers for recent law-school graduates, said Col. Richard D. Rosen, chief of personnel, plans and training in the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

Career News

Defense Courier Service Seeks Applicants

THE Defense Courier Service, whose mission is the safe and prompt delivery of sensitive and classified material, is seeking applicants for courier duty.

Applicants must be in the rank of sergeant or above with a final top secret security clearance in their possession prior to arriving at DCS.

Soldiers possessing PMOS 71L (administration specialist) are encouraged to apply. Soldiers in other career fields must obtain branch clearance before submitting an application.

For more information contact SFC James Harris at (DSN) 923-6011, extension 2130, or e-mail him at jharris1@meade-dcs.army.mil. — *Deputy J1 for Army Personnel*

The results of the survey were published in October in "America's Greatest Places to Work with a Law Degree," said Lt. Col. Robin L. Hall, the OJAG's chief of recruiting. The survey noted that new Army lawyers "get front-line responsibility and experience."

Additionally, Hall said, Army-trained lawyers are currently in great demand in the private sector.

"The bottom line is we're getting top-quality folks, but we are also such good trainers our JAGs are extremely marketable at three to six years of service. They are getting out for huge salaries," Hall said. "The economy is booming and law firms are heavily recruiting folks with JAG experience who already know how to litigate cases, handle clients and manage caseloads."

JAG lawyers have the luxury of practicing different types of law as they move through their careers. This is because special-

ization is not required as it is in the private sector, Hall said.

With some civilian firms offering almost \$100,000 for new law-school graduates, it may be no wonder some JAG captains are getting out to earn comparable salaries, Hall said. However, more than enough experienced Army lawyers are remaining to provide continuity, she said.

In the meantime, Hall said, the Army is a great place for young lawyers to start their careers.

"You can graduate from one of the top law schools and be hired at a great salary at a civilian firm to do research for years, or the Army will pay you a good salary and train you to practice all kinds of law, immediately," Hall said.

"After a few years, you'll be extremely marketable in the private sector. The Army gets good young lawyers; the lawyers get valuable experience," she said. — ARNEWS

Fitness News

New APFT Standards in Effect

ARMY Chief of Staff Gen. Dennis J. Reimer approved implementation of the new Army Physical Fitness Test standards, which are in effect as of Feb. 1.

The new standards were originally scheduled for Army-wide implementation Oct. 1, 1998, but were delayed because new PT scoring cards had not been printed and Department of the Army leadership had not received input from major commanders offering feedback on the new standards.

The new cards have been printed and shipped to the Army Reserve, state adjutant generals for the National Guard, and to active-component installations in the United States and overseas.

The new PT test adds three additional age groups: 52-56; 57-61; and 62-plus, said Col. Stephen Cellucci, commandant of the U.S. Army Physical Fitness School at Fort Benning, Ga. The previous test's most senior category was age 51, which raised unrealistic fitness expectations for older soldiers.

The average scores for the new PT test "should be around 238," Cellucci said, which is close to today's average. Soldiers who want to earn a fitness badge now need to score 270 total points — 90 per event — instead of the 290 points previously required. Soldiers who wish to keep their fitness badges will need to revalidate them at each PT test. — ARNEWS

Washington, D.C.

New SGM Position

SGM Jeff S. Howard began the New Year in the newly created sergeant major's position with the Department of the Army Inspector General's office in the Pentagon.

The Army's inspector general, Lt. Gen. Larry R. Jordan, decided it would be beneficial to have a sergeant major in the agency to provide an experienced senior enlisted perspective on the issues confronting the Army today.

Besides traveling with the inspector general to sites throughout the Army and focusing on soldier issues, the sergeant major will accompany DA IG inspection teams. He will also serve as a liaison with the sergeant major of the Army, major command sergeants major and senior noncommissioned officers of other staffs and organizations.

Howard reported for duty in January and is attending the Inspector General University at Fort Belvoir, Va. — ARNEWS

Tobyhanna Army Depot

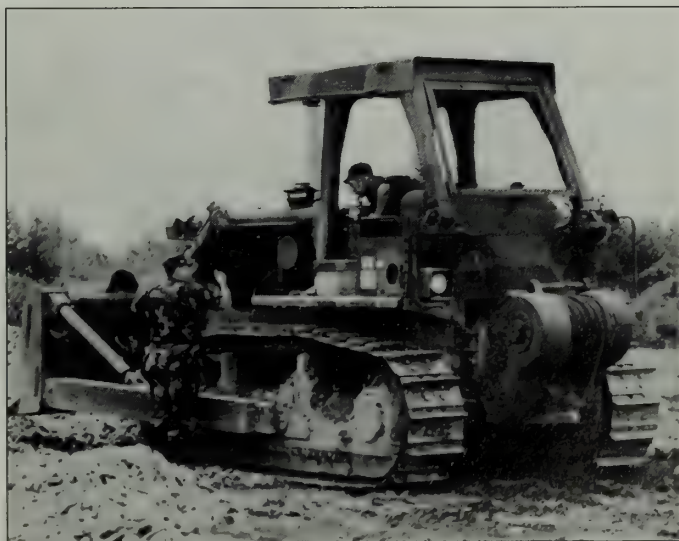
Engineers Train, Save

WHEN Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa., needed to build a site to test large satellite antennas, an Army Reserve engineer company performed real-world training and saved the Army about \$60,000. The depot needed an outdoor test site near the Satellite Communications Facility to handle 65-ton antennas, so it sought help from Company C, 365th Engineer Battalion.

First Sgt. Bill Stevens suggested using his unit to build the site, to give soldiers training and save the depot money.

"The project is really a win-win situation for Tobyhanna and for the company," said Dave Allison, the project manager within the depot's Directorate of Public Works.

The company rescheduled classroom training to be able to work on the project. Stevens said the Reservists would do other projects for Tobyhanna that meet training requirements. — Tobyhanna Army Depot PAO



Reservists SSgt. Jim Roman (on ground) and PFC David Morgan of Co. C, 365th Engr. Bn., prepare to construct an antenna test site at Tobyhanna Army Depot.

Anthony J. Ricchiazzi

What's New



Natick's Edward Doucette shows the Deployment Assistance Device for the MIRPS to CSM Edward Iannone of the U.S. Army Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker, Ala.

Natick, Mass.

Improved 'Chute

PARATROOPERS now have a new reserve parachute that is 25 percent more reliable than the current reserve parachute.

The Modified Improved Reserve Parachute, fielded by the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center-Natick, has a new method of activation that doesn't require action by the paratrooper after pulling the reserve parachute handle.

In the case of a main parachute malfunction, the current procedure calls for pulling the reserve parachute from the deployment bag after the reserve handle is pulled. In layman's terms, that means the soldier physically has to throw his reserve parachute away from his main canopy.

The new MIRPS eliminates the need for a paratrooper to hand-deploy his reserve parachute by using a spring to help deploy the reserve.

The new system consists of

a spring-deployed pilot chute attached to a bridle to provide a more positive inflation and deployment of the reserve parachute away from the jumper.

The USASSC-Natick has already fielded more than 5,700 systems to Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Benning, Ga.; and Fort Lee, Va. The total number to be fielded is 52,000. — *USASSC-Natick PAO*

Washington, D.C.

AAFES Catalogs Online

THE new military clothing catalogs from the Army and Air Force Exchange Service are available on the Internet at <http://www.aafes.com>.

The Internet catalog provides shopping convenience to active duty and reserve-component service members who live miles from military clothing stores.

Just as in the store, soldiers purchase clothing record items at the same price AAFES pays the supplier. Ad-

ditionally, the catalogs have a variety of optional uniform items and accessories from which to choose.

Though identical in product selection, the electronic catalogs do not replace the paper versions, which are available in clothing sales stores and by calling (888) 768-3204.

Each service's catalog has the latest dress, service, physical training and battle-dress uniforms, as well as boots, shoes, shirts and insignia.

Additional merchandise available to authorized customers includes luggage, watches, award cases, sunglasses, knives and binoculars.

Listed catalog prices include delivery by parcel post. No handling fees are charged. Delivery via priority mail can be requested at additional expense.

Online purchases require a major credit card or Deferred Payment Plan account. Catalog orders processed by phone or mail may be paid for by check. — *AAFES PAO*

Washington, D.C.

New SGMs Fielded Faster

THREE hundred of the active-Army senior noncommissioned officers on December's sergeants major promotion list were selected to take the Sergeants Major Non-resident Correspondence Course rather than attend the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Texas.

This recently approved policy change is among several that maximize sergeants major strength in the field while ensuring school billets are filled, said Maj. Marlon K. Beck, policy officer for enlisted promotion boards, Directorate of Military Person-

Quality-of-Life News

Credit Cards Reliable at Commissaries

MORE than 20 commissaries now have direct commercial data line backup capability, which makes it possible for customers to make purchases through credit card transactions. All commissaries in the United States should have the capability by June. Through a variety of backups, including direct commercial lines and satellite links, nearly every commissary worldwide will have the capability by July.

Most credit-card transactions will continue to flow over the Defense Information Systems Agency's "non-warfighter" data network. If there is any problem, the direct-line backup automatically takes over.

"Our primary network at times can't respond within the seconds required to complete a commercial credit card transaction," said Rose Parkes, the commissary agency's chief information officer. "That led to credit card downtimes and customer waits of up to several minutes, an eternity in the fast-paced world of commissary checkouts. We worked with DISA to test a number of backup systems, and this one works the best."

Deployment began after testing showed insignificant downtimes at six commissaries that had previously reported the most problems. — *Defense Commissary Agency PAO*

nel Management, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Under the Select-Train-Promote system initiated in October 1993 for promotions to sergeant major, the Army requires eligible master sergeants to complete the Sergeants Major Course prior to being promoted to sergeant major, Beck said.

Under this system, he said, master sergeants receive conditional promotions to sergeant major, contingent on successful completion of the appropriate resident or nonresident Sergeants Major Course. Soldiers who don't

complete the necessary schooling or training have their promotions revoked.

NCOs attending the Sergeants Major Academy are required to successfully complete the school's nine-month curriculum, Beck said. The Army now finds it can often take almost a year-and-a-half to fill some vacancies with academy graduates, he said.

To address this issue, the Army is taking 300 of its most senior master sergeants selected for promotion to sergeant major on the December list and enrolling them in the nonresident correspondence course in April 1999.

These soldiers were selected to fill sergeant major vacancies in the field prior to the May 2000 graduation of the soldiers sent to the resident course.

"Under this system we might be able to start assigning sergeants major to positions in the field almost immediately," Beck said.

U.S. Total Army Personnel Command will first assign members of the current resident class to ensure "they have every opportunity to receive their assignment preference," Beck said.

Master sergeants with lesser dates of rank promoted off the December list will begin attendance at the resident course in June, Beck said.

Beck said the Army normally selects master sergeants to fill sergeant major vacancies for 12-month periods. This year, master sergeants were selected to fill vacancies for a 17-month period, he said. — ARNEWS

Tax News

Tax Advisers Gear Up for Tax Season

IF soldiers would rather receive a bigger paycheck every month than receive a big refund in March or April every year, they can do something about it now or when they file their 1998 federal tax returns.

According to Maj. Rick Rousseau, a professor in the legal assistance division of the Judge Advocate General's School, most taxpayers hope for a large tax refund every year. But a large refund results from large withholdings during the year. Rousseau said soldiers can receive more money each month by revising their withholding allowances on an Internal Revenue Service Form W-4. Of course, he added, this means that their refunds will be smaller, too.

If soldiers want more money now and a smaller refund later, Rousseau recommends they discuss it with a tax preparer while preparing 1998 returns or consult IRS Publication 919, "Is my Withholding Correct for 1998?" The publication explains how to analyze and factor in changes such as new dependents or higher education tax credits when adjusting tax withholding.

It also includes a Form W-4 to submit to local military finance offices to change the amount of tax withheld.

Legal assistance offices worldwide are ready to help Army taxpayers file their 1998 returns. Last year, Army legal assistance personnel saved soldiers and their families an estimated \$19,913,670 in tax preparation and filing fees, Rousseau said. Of these returns, 124,906 federal and 6,100 state returns were filed electronically, which helped speed refunds.

For more information contact a local legal assistance office or unit tax adviser. IRS publications and tax forms are available by calling (800) 829-3676, or they may be downloaded from the IRS website at <http://www.irs.ustreas.gov>. — Judge Advocate General's School

Natick, Mass.

New Rainsuit Fielded

THE Army is fielding a new, improved rainsuit, or IRS. The less-bulky, better-fitting and more-ventilated IRS will replace the Wet Weather Parka and Trousers.

The IRS parka and trousers are made with a pliable moisture vapor, semi-permeable polyurethane backside-coated nylon material with a durable water-repellent finish. The IRS is available in woodland camouflage print in five sizes, from extra small to extra large.

More comfortable than the WWPT, the IRS parka will accept the standard button-in field jacket liner for additional insulation.

The parka has a roll-and-



The Army is fielding a new, improved rainsuit.

stow hood, pass-through pockets, underarm ventilation side fasteners, front insignia tab, and adjustable toggle closures at the hood and bottom hem. The trousers have slide fastener adjustable closure bottom leg hems.

The basis of issue for the IRS is one per soldier, Army-wide, and it will be a Common Table of Allowance authorized item. After the initial "push" fielding, the IRS will be available to all units for requisitioning.

For more information contact the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center-Natick at (DSN) 256-4689 or e-mail Paul Borges at pborges@natick-emh2.army.mil. — USASSC PAO

The New Face of Basic

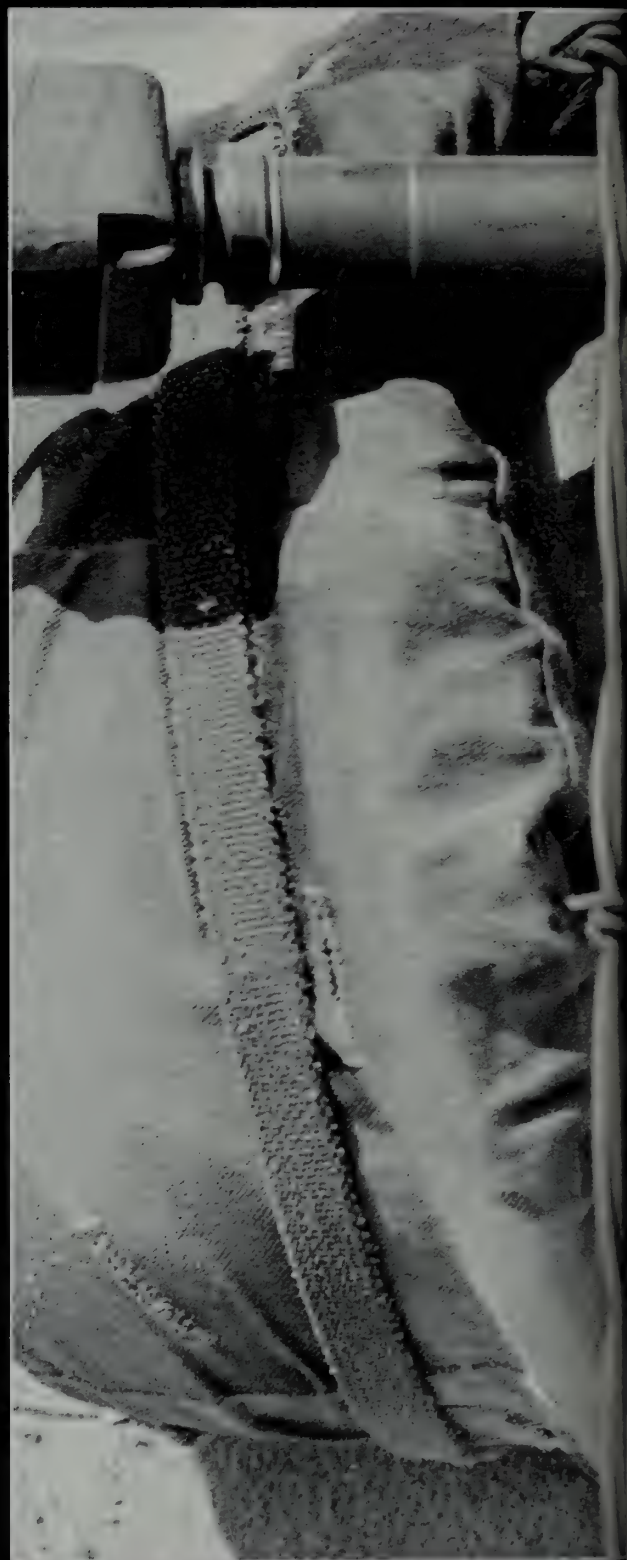
Photo Feature by Jonas Jordan

IT'S no longer enough for a soldier to be just a lean, mean fighting machine. The demands of today's world require soldiers to be tough, smart and steeped in the values of America.

To that end, basic training has expanded to nine weeks, and soldiers get extra time during which they can focus on human relations, teamwork and the Army core values — loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity and personal courage.

Of course, new soldiers still master the skills needed to defeat the enemy on the battlefield. Some things will never change.

Jonas Jordan is a photographer with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Savannah, Ga., District.





Though the expanded basic training course may teach soldiers to be more sensitive, it still requires them to meet such tough challenges as negotiating the wire-obstacle course.

Training on Victory Tower at Fort Jackson, S.C., helps soldiers to overcome their fears with guidance from their drill sergeants.



Fighting with pugil sticks (*below*) is one of the basic training methods used to hone the aggressive instinct soldiers will need to survive and win on the battlefield.



Though sensitivity training may now be a part of basic training, soldiers are still taught to close with and eliminate the enemy in close-quarters combat (*right*). The bayonet course is one of the most efficient training tools for this purpose.



The gas chamber is still an effective tool in teaching soldiers to trust their protective masks, which could save their lives in a chemical or biological environment.





Dedicated cadre such as Spec. Annete Barron, a medic with Fort Jackson's Reception Battalion, help make the basic training mission a success.



Crawling under barbed wire, at night, while live rounds streak overhead continues to be one of the most harrowing experiences trainees face.

Basic Expands to Nine Weeks

Story by Linda Lyly

WHEN the cadre of the 2nd Battalion, 28th Infantry Regiment, at Fort Jackson, S.C., began training a new crop of soldiers on Oct. 16, it was business as usual,

Linda Lyly is a photojournalist with the Fort Jackson Leader.

except for one significant change.

These soldiers became the first at Fort Jackson to go through the Army's newly expanded basic training: They would complete nine, not the traditional eight, weeks of training.

The additional 54 hours focus on teaching Army core values, as well as human relations and teamwork. In a nutshell, the time will be used to teach soldiers how the Army expects them to treat each other, said Col. Samuel Barlotta, director of plans, training and mobilization at Fort Jackson.

"Anytime we can give additional time for training soldiers for the years ahead, it's a good thing," said battalion CSM Willie Hill. "I've always felt we've been strapped for time."

Lt. Col. Bill Gallagher, commander of the post's 1st Bn., 34th Inf. Regt., also sees the change as a positive step.

"What the additional week really provides is the opportunity for drill sergeants to enhance the quality of training, as well as its rigor and intensity, during each phase of the cycle," he said.

The additional week provides time for training in critical areas, such as human relations, that the eight-week program of instruction could not

Recruits Into Soldiers

Story and Photos by Glenna Linville

THEY were no longer recruits. They were now soldiers. For more than 230 Army privates, graduation day had come.

For some, it had been 14 weeks since they had left home for Fort Sill, Okla., to begin basic training. As recruits assigned to Battery A, 1st Battalion, 22nd Field Artillery, all had endured eight weeks of intense training, learning hand-to-hand combat, how to march and how to fire a rifle. They had learned military customs and

courtesies and how to adjust to barracks life. And they had met tough physical conditioning standards by passing the combat confidence course and Army Physical Fitness Test.

"Forty-nine qualified expert with the M-16 rifle," said Lt. Col. Michael T. Dooley, deputy director of the Field Artillery School's Fire Support and Combined Operations Department.

"They had a 96 percent first-time pass rate with weapons qualification and a 96 percent first-time pass rate on the APFT. Their drill sergeants provided first-class training."

All four Btry. A platoons exceeded the standard and distinguished them-



Cheryl and Pat Carlton see their son William for the first time since he left for Basic Combat Training at Fort Sill, Okla.

selves as honor platoons. Drill sergeant SFC Cedric Jackson's fourth platoon led the way with 10 streamers hanging from its platoon guidon.

"I accept no excuses," Jackson

Glenna Linville is a public affairs specialist assigned to the 1st Recruiting Brigade.



SSgt. Wanda Vereen, a drill sergeant in Co. A, 2nd Bn., 60th Inf. Regt., at Fort Jackson, S.C., shows that today's drill sergeants can and do smile (on occasion).

accommodate, Gallagher said.

"This is good news for the cadre, who plan and conduct training, and it's also good news for soldiers, who will have the chance for greater development in basic skills, values, commitment, PT and discipline," Gallagher said. "I think it's a winner all around."

The new human relations portion of basic training will include more time on equal opportunity and prevention of sexual harassment, in addition to sections on rape prevention, suicide prevention, teamwork, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, making ethical decisions, personal finances, proper behavior, and spiritual, emotional and mental fitness.

The added hours also allow cadre

to delve deeper into the Army values of loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity and personal courage.

Soldiers in basic training will not be lectured on the values, Barlotta said, but will participate in weekly discussions, with one value featured each week. The soldiers will be given various hypothetical situations, and will discuss how they would react in accordance with the value in question.

The values will also receive renewed emphasis during the rest of basic training, Barlotta said. At the obstacle course, for example, a soldier may have trouble completing one of the obstacles. A drill sergeant could provide motivation by saying that completion of the obstacle would

demonstrate the values of personal courage, duty and selfless service.

The additional week will also give drill sergeants more time for after-action reviews and company commanders more time to be with and evaluate their soldiers, Barlotta said.

Finally, the additional 54 hours give drill sergeants more one-on-one counseling time with soldiers, adds time to the field training exercise, and

said. "If you make sure they understand why they're being trained and why they're doing what they're doing, soldiers understand exactly what they have to do, and do it."

Jackson's theory obviously works. He was named drill sergeant of the cycle for class 44-98, and has turned out an honor platoon for five training cycles, including this one. His platoon would set the standard to beat. The phrase "It's too easy, drill sergeant!" echoed throughout the battery area as soldiers responded to his commands.

Though they may have said it was easy, the recruits faced challenges on their way to becoming soldiers.

"Working together with so many different personalities was definitely my greatest challenge," said Pvt. 1 Reginald Morton of Glen Burnie, Md. "But my greatest reward is knowing that when I see one of these guys again, he'll remember my name and say, 'Hey, we went through basic training together.'"

"Road marches were the hardest thing for me," said Pvt. 1 William Carlton of Duette, Fla. "They're long and you have a lot of weight on your back. You have to just drive on when your feet start to hurt."

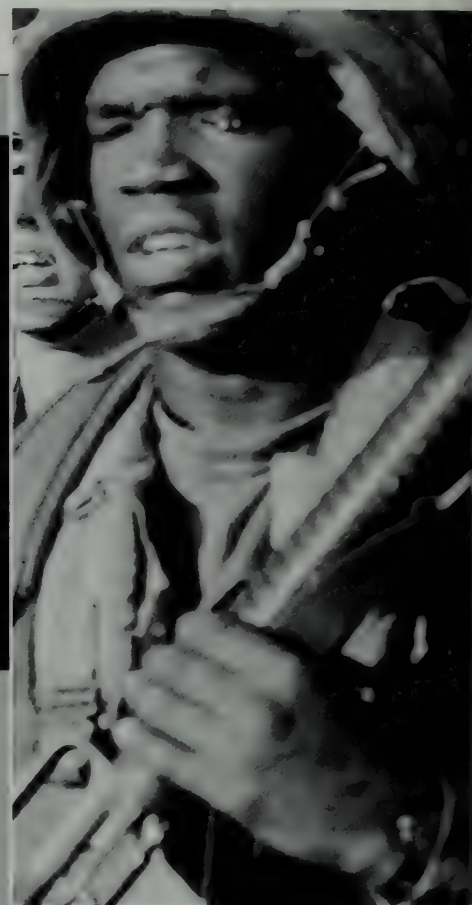
"The 'battle buddy' helps you make it through. He's someone you can lean

on and study with," said Pvt. 1 Justin Linville of Pasadena, Md. "You team up with someone early in the training cycle to get through the tough conditioning. My battle buddy was Luis Mendez from the Bronx, N.Y."

"The platoon really pulled together as a team to get some of the weaker soldiers through when we ran the confidence course. We learned to place team success above individual success," Linville said.

The drill sergeant agreed with the private's assessment of the platoon's teamwork.

"They're good at peer training," Jackson said. "They grab someone





Jonas Jordan

The new, expanded version of basic training allows soldiers to spend more time focusing on teamwork, human relations and generally working well with others, regardless of gender, race, color or creed.

gives soldiers an additional six hours of physical training, Barlotta said.

But the additional hours won't significantly change the way basic training has been run at Fort Jackson, he said. "It allows our drill sergeants and company commanders more time to do what we were already doing."

The Army's placing an emphasis on values creates more of a balanced program, Barlotta said.

"For many years, the Army has focused on soldiers performing tasks, but has missed the boat on the ethical and mental aspects of being a soldier," he said. "It's not just shooting your weapon or performing hand-to-hand combat, but how you treat others."

A spin-off of the emphasis on the Army values and human relations is a more formalized focus on teamwork, Barlotta said.

At the obstacle course, soldiers will be presented with problems they'll have to work together to solve. They will also participate in field situations requiring more tactical teamwork.

The process of preparing for the additional week of basic training has been going on for several months. TRADOC has received input from all Army training centers, with "a heavy dose from Fort Jackson," Barlotta said.

"TRADOC will continue to refine it," he said. "Once the ninth week has been in place for a while, they will re-evaluate, with feedback from all its training centers."

For now, Barlotta described the ninth week of basic training as "a great step. It's long overdue." □

that's down and out and spend extra time with them to pull them through the task."

In saying farewell to the new soldiers, Dooley outlined his expectations for them.

"I expect you to work hard," he said. "You have already proven here that you're capable of doing that. I expect you to be loyal to your chain of command and to each other. I expect you to have the skills that are specific to your military occupational specialties. I expect you to always be open and honest with your superiors. With those skills, you will succeed beyond your wildest imaginations." □



Soldiers await instructions from SFC Cedric Jackson as they demonstrate Army physical fitness exercises during family day.

1999 Pay Charts

THE amount in the "total entitlements" block of your January leave and earnings statements will be a little larger since the 1999 raise in pay and allowances went into effect.

The schedules here reflect the 3.6 percent military and 3.1 percent civilian increases approved as **Soldiers** went to press. The only official rates are in the Defense Finance and Accounting Service computer database and are the ones used for all pay calculations.

Questions about pay or allowances should be submitted through your unit to your local finance office. **More information is available on the DFAS website at <http://www.dfas.mil/>.** □

Basic Allowance for Subsistence

OFFICERS:	157.26 /month	
ENLISTED MEMBERS:	E-1 <4 months	ENLISTED
When on leave or authorized to mess separately:	\$ 6.93 /day	\$ 7.50 /day
When rations in-kind are not available	\$ 7.81 /day	\$ 8.46 /day
When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no messing facilities of the United States are available:	\$10.36 /day	\$11.21 /day
When receiving rations in kind - Partial BAS	TBD	

Military Monthly Basic Pay Table Effective 1 January 1999

Pay Grade	Under <2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18
Years of Service											
Commissioned Officers											
O-10	7838.70	8114.40	8114.40	8114.40	8114.40	8425.80	8425.80	8892.60	8892.60	9528.90	9528.90
O-9	6947.10	7129.20	7281.00	7281.00	7281.00	7466.10	7466.10	7776.90	7776.90	8425.80	8425.80
O-8	6292.20	6481.20	6634.50	6634.50	6634.50	7129.20	7129.20	7466.10	7466.10	7776.90	8114.40
O-7	5228.40	5583.90	5583.90	5583.90	5834.40	5834.40	6172.50	6172.50	6481.20	7129.20	7619.70
O-6	3875.10	4257.30	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4536.60	4690.80	5432.40	5709.60
O-5	3099.60	3639.30	3891.00	3891.00	3891.00	3891.00	4008.00	4224.30	4507.50	4845.00	5122.20
O-4	2612.40	3181.20	3393.30	3393.30	3456.30	3608.70	3855.30	4071.90	4257.30	4444.80	4566.60
O-3	2427.60	2714.10	2901.90	3210.60	3364.50	3484.80	3673.80	3855.30	3949.50	3949.50	3949.50
O-2	2117.10	2312.10	2777.70	2871.30	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40	2930.40
O-1	1838.10	1913.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10	2312.10
Commissioned Officers With Over 4 Years Active Duty Service As An Enlisted Member Or Warrant Officer											
O-3E				3210.60	3364.50	3484.80	3673.80	3855.30	4008.00	4008.00	4008.00
O-2E				2871.30	2930.40	3023.40	3181.20	3303.00	3393.30	3393.30	3393.30
O-1E				2312.10	2469.90	2560.80	2653.80	2745.90	2871.30	2871.30	2871.30
Warrant Officers											
W-5											
W-4	2473.20	2653.80	2653.80	2714.10	2838.00	2962.80	3087.30	3303.00	3456.30	3577.80	3673.80
W-3	2247.90	2438.40	2438.40	2469.90	2498.70	2681.70	2838.00	2930.40	3023.40	3114.00	3210.60
W-2	1968.90	2130.30	2130.30	2192.10	2312.10	2438.40	2531.10	2623.80	2714.10	2809.50	2901.90
W-1	1640.40	1880.70	1880.70	2037.90	2130.30	2221.50	2312.10	2407.20	2498.70	2591.70	2681.70
Enlisted Members											
E-9							2877.30	2942.10	3008.40	3078.00	3147.70
E-8						2412.60	2482.50	2547.30	2613.60	2682.90	2743.70
E-7	1684.80	1818.90	1885.50	1952.10	2018.70	2082.90	2149.50	2216.70	2316.60	2382.60	2448.70
E-6	1449.30	1579.80	1645.50	1715.40	1779.90	1844.10	1911.60	2010.00	2073.30	2140.20	2172.70
E-5	1271.70	1384.20	1451.40	1514.70	1614.30	1680.30	1746.30	1811.10	1844.10	1844.10	1844.10
E-4	1185.90	1252.80	1326.60	1428.60	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30	1485.30
E-3	1117.80	1179.00	1225.80	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70	1274.70
E-2	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80	1075.80
E-1											
>4 mo.	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40	959.40
E-1											
<4	887.70										

NOTE—BASIC PAY IS LIMITED TO: \$9,225.00 BY LEVEL V OF THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE OUSD(P&R)(MPP)COMPENSATION

Drill Pay Table (One UTA) Effective 1 January 1999

Pay Grade	Cumulative Years of Service														
	Under 2	Over 2	Over 3	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 20	Over 22	Over 24	Over 26
E - 1 <4mo	29.59														
E - 1 >4mo	31.98														
E - 2	35.86														
E - 3	37.26	39.30	40.86	42.49											
E - 4	39.53	41.76	44.22	47.62	49.51										
E - 5	42.39	46.14	48.38	50.49	53.81	56.01	58.21	60.37	61.47						
E - 6	48.31	52.66	54.85	57.18	59.33	61.47	63.72	67.00	69.11	71.34	72.42				
E - 7	56.16	60.63	62.85	65.07	67.29	69.43	71.65	73.89	77.22	79.42	81.62	82.68	88.24	92.63	99.22
E - 8						80.42	82.75	84.91	87.12	89.43	91.46	93.71	99.22	103.63	110.28
E - 9							95.91	98.07	100.28	102.60	104.90	106.92	112.53	116.91	123.49
W - 1	54.68	62.69		67.93	71.01	74.05	77.07	80.24	83.29	86.39	89.39	92.59			
W - 2	65.63	71.01		73.07	77.07	81.28	84.37	87.46	90.47	93.65	96.73	99.77	103.80		
W - 3	74.93	81.28		82.33	83.29	89.39	94.60	97.68	100.78	103.80	107.02	111.19	115.21		119.26
W - 4	82.44	88.46		90.47	94.60	98.76	102.91	110.10	115.21	119.26	122.46	126.40	130.63	134.70	140.81
W - 5												140.71	146.03	150.26	156.59
O - 1E				77.07	82.33	85.36	88.46	91.53	95.71						
O - 2E				95.71	97.68	100.78	106.04	110.10	113.11						
O - 3E				107.02	112.15	116.16	122.46	128.51	133.60						
O - 1	61.27	63.77	77.07												
O - 2	70.57	77.07	92.59	95.71	97.68										
O - 3	80.92	90.48	96.73	107.02	112.15	116.16	122.46	128.51	131.65						
O - 4	87.08	106.04	113.11		115.21	120.29	128.51	135.73	141.91	148.16	152.22				
O - 5	103.32	121.31	129.70				133.60	140.81	150.25	161.50	170.74	175.93	182.08		
O - 6	129.17	141.91	151.22					156.36	181.08	190.32	194.48	205.75	212.70	223.14	
O - 7	174.28	186.13			194.48		205.75		216.04	237.64	253.99				

1999 General Schedule Pay Table (Not Including Locality Rates of Pay)

Grade	Annual Rates for Steps (in dollars)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	13,362	13,807	14,252	14,694	15,140	15,401	15,838	16,281	16,299	16,718
2	15,023	15,380	15,878	16,299	16,482	16,967	17,452	17,937	18,422	18,907
3	16,392	16,938	17,484	18,030	18,576	19,122	19,668	20,214	20,760	21,306
4	18,401	19,014	19,627	20,240	20,853	21,466	22,079	22,692	23,305	23,918
5	20,588	21,274	21,960	22,646	23,332	24,018	24,704	25,390	26,076	26,762
6	22,948	23,713	24,478	25,243	26,008	26,773	27,538	28,303	29,068	29,833
7	25,501	26,351	27,201	28,051	28,901	29,751	30,601	31,451	32,301	33,151
8	28,242	29,183	30,124	31,065	32,006	32,947	33,888	34,829	35,770	36,711
9	31,195	32,235	33,275	34,315	35,355	36,395	37,435	38,475	39,515	40,555
10	34,353	35,498	36,643	37,788	38,933	40,078	41,223	42,368	43,513	44,658
11	37,744	39,002	40,260	41,518	42,776	44,034	45,292	46,550	47,808	49,066
12	45,236	46,744	48,252	49,760	51,268	52,776	54,284	55,792	57,300	58,808
13	53,793	55,586	57,379	59,172	60,965	62,758	64,551	66,344	68,137	69,930
14	63,567	65,686	67,805	69,924	72,043	74,162	76,281	78,400	80,519	82,638
15	74,773	77,265	79,757	82,249	84,741	87,233	89,725	92,217	94,709	97,201

Basic Allowance for Housing Effective 1 January 1999

Corresponds to discontinued Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ)							
Grade	W/Dep	W/O Dep	BAH-II-Diff	Grade	W/Dep	W/O Dep	BAH-II-Diff
E-1	385.20	215.70	169.50	W-4	732.00	648.90	83.10
E-2	385.20	241.80	143.40	W-5	798.30	730.80	67.50
E-3	404.40	297.60	106.80	O1E	613.20	455.10	158.10
E-4	434.40	303.60	130.80	O2E	663.60	528.90	134.70
E-5	499.80	348.90	150.90	O3E	735.30	622.50	112.80
E-6	555.60	378.30	177.30	O-1	522.60	385.20	137.40
E-7	601.50	417.90	183.60	O-2	584.40	457.20	127.20
E-8	647.70	489.30	158.40	O-3	684.30	576.60	107.70
E-9	702.60	533.10	169.50	O-4	827.10	719.10	108.00
W-1	533.70	405.60	128.10	O-5	938.40	776.10	162.30
W-2	616.80	484.20	132.60	O-6	973.50	805.80	167.70
W-3	670.80	545.40	125.40	O-7	1081.20	878.40	202.80

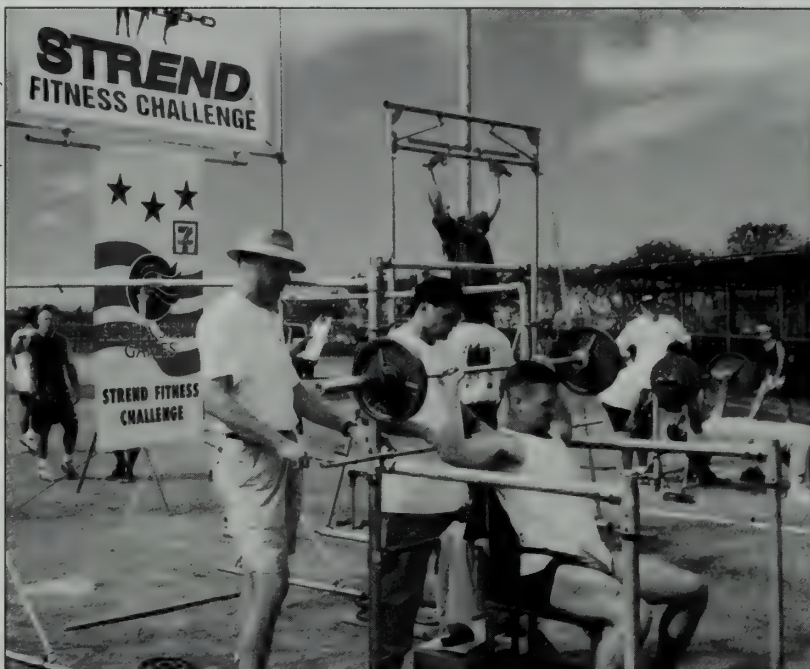
Postmarks

Compiled by Gil High

From Army Posts Around the World

FUSILLIARDS

Spec. Shirley R. Potter



The STREND Challenge includes the chin-up, military press, wide-grip pull-up, bench press, bar dip and three-mile run.

STREND Champion

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii — It seems the only competitions Capt. Sonki Hong doesn't win are the ones he doesn't enter.

Hong, a protocol officer with U.S. Army, Pacific, at Fort Shafter, has entered eight of the 12 STREND competitions held in the United States since 1996, winning the elite division each time, and the world championship three times.

STREND takes its name from the first three letters of strength and endurance. The competitions consist of five weightlifting events — the bench press, wide-grip pull-up, military press, chin-ups and bar dip — followed by a three-mile run. Competitors have three minutes to perform as many repetitions as they can in each of the weightlifting events. The run begins three minutes after the bar dip event ends.

Scores are determined by adding the repetitions performed for the five strength categories, then dividing by the run time.

The competition was developed by retired SGM Edward Bugarin, a former special forces soldier, who said of his days in the Army: "I not only wanted to be in the best unit, I wanted to be the best of the best." When he retired in 1992, Bugarin had an idea for a total-body workout that would push him — and anyone who followed — to the limits. That idea became STREND.

The first STREND competition was hosted a year later at Wheeler Army Airfield. The event grew quickly, and by 1996 had branched out to Germany, which hosts the annual STREND European Championships.

In March 1996 the STREND Fitness Challenge World Championships were held at Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii. The event hosted athletes from the United States and Germany — good enough for Bugarin, who described it as the first "international" STREND challenge.

Hong won that competition, repeated his win in 1997 and took his third world championship in October.

"I always try to go for the hardest challenge," said Hong. "It's my nature."

Hong said the challenge is especially relevant to soldiers. "You've got to be physically fit, especially if you go to war," he said. "When you're physically fit, you're also mentally prepared for any conflict or competition."

To find out more about STREND, check their website at <http://www.strend.com>.

— Spec. Shirley R. Potter, 25th Infantry

Division Public Affairs Office

New Construction

Fort McPherson, Ga. — The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Savannah District's resident office here supports construction at Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem, Camp Merrill and Army Reserve centers in north Georgia. The office was established in 1983 when construction began on the Forces Command Headquarters building at Fort McPherson.

"We've just completed more than \$60 million in projects, and future projects at both

McPherson and Gillem total more than \$5 million," said resident engineer Harry Ike.

The resident office is small, consisting of six full-time employees with support as needed from the Robins Air Force Base resident office. But Ike attributes its success to talented staffers and their close relationship with contractors.

"Contractors are out there trying to do good work while making a profit," he explained. "But it can be frustrating when they have to deal with customers trying to hold down costs and meet tight deadlines. My job is to work with both to produce a quality end product."

The U.S. Army Reserve Command and Control Center at Fort McPherson, which was turned over to the command in September 1997, is a project that has exceeded the customer's expectations. The facility recently won first place for building design from the Georgia chapter of the American Concrete Institute.

The \$29 million building has more than 220,000 square feet on five floors and houses 850 military and civilian employees. It has a full-service cafeteria, a command briefing room with tiered seating for 100, large computer rooms, space for the command's historical archives

Jonas Jordan (both)



and an audiovisual production studio.

The resident office recently turned over two other projects at Fort McPherson: the medical/dental clinic and the Audie Murphy barracks complex.

The clinic opened in January. It contains doctors' offices and examination rooms, dental chairs, laboratories, diagnostic and treatment areas, a state-of-the-art fire suppression and alarm system, and a full-service pharmacy.

The Audie Murphy complex conforms to the Army's 1+1 standard of one soldier per room sharing a common area in a "mini-apartment" arrangement, and it overlooks the post golf course.

The complex includes eight buildings — two three-story barracks buildings, a soldier's community center, four company operations buildings and a battalion headquarters.

The family housing project in Dahlonaga, Ga., for Camp Merrill soldiers and their families, and an upgrade to the water-treatment plant at Camp Merrill have also been completed.

The housing area has 40 units, playgrounds, basketball courts and a jogging trail. The water-treatment plant includes a 300,000-gallon water-storage tank, raw-water intake, a new water supply-and-distribution system, a new septic-tanks system and a sprinkler system.

New military construction projects in the works include the \$3.1 million Military Entrance

The Audie Murphy barracks complex (left) includes eight buildings. (Above) The rotunda of the new Army Reserve Center.

Processing Station at Fort Gillem and a combined club for officers and enlisted soldiers at Fort McPherson. — *Alicia Gregory, USACE, Savannah District PAO*

Air Show Recruiters

Fort Drum, N.Y. — An Avenger crew assigned to the 10th Mountain Division here recently assisted local recruiters in telling the Army story at the 18th annual "Wings of Eagles" air show in upstate New York.

Aerial demonstrations, vintage airplanes, replicas and modern military aircraft drew crowds to the Elmira-Corning regional airport where the crew explained the Avenger's capabilities to visitors.

Soldiers from the Horseheads and Corning recruiting stations had also arranged to have other exhibits on hand — from table displays with MREs, helmets and replica M-16 rifles to an AT-4 antitank weapon and 50,900-pound HEMTT wrecker used to recover wheeled vehicles.

But the Avenger system from Battery C, 362nd Air Defense Artillery, parked in front of the recruiting tent attracted the most attention.

SSgt. Matthew Dryer, Spec. Jarrod Byrd and PFC Danny Fernandez conducted demonstrations, encouraged visitors to try out the equipment, and answered questions about the Avenger and life in the Army.

Visitors could simulate firing the Stinger missile through the Avenger's remote-control unit, a Stinger missile training simulator, and through their own imaginations while holding a dummy 36-pound Stinger missile on their shoulders.

At the end of three days, recruiters had collected address cards from more than 200 people who said they were interested in Army programs and opportunities. They were already busy set-

ting up appointments with 70 target-age individuals and looking forward to negotiating enlistment contracts as a result of the weekend. — *1st Recruiting Brigade Advertising and Public Affairs*

Guarding the Enemy

Fort A.P. Hill, Va. — Soldiers charged with processing enemy prisoners of war, civilian internees and refugees practiced their skills last summer during Gold Sword IV. Nearly 3,000 soldiers from 68 National Guard, Reserve and active Army units, plus U.S. Marines and soldiers from Australia and several European countries, took part in the exercise here and at Fort Dix, N.J.

Military intelligence soldiers acted as role players and linguists to add realism to the exercise. The "internees" ranged from docile and confused to openly belligerent or known terrorists, so that those guarding and processing the personnel had to identify threats and adapt to changing situations.

Psychological operations specialists assisted military police with keeping order, and new arrivals were greeted with firm messages urging them to cooperate with authorities and assuring them that they would be properly fed and cared for.

A prisoner-transport exercise also tested the soldiers' ability to move masses of people by land and sea. The exercise not only employed standard Army trucks and vans, but also included moving people by commercial rail or Army watercraft.

The 800th Military Police Brigade coordinated the exer-

cise, which had been in the planning stage for more than two years. The brigade had processed some 70,000 prisoners during Operation Desert Storm, and brought some of that experience to this exercise.

"We're in the people business, and prisoners are protected people. Their health, lives and safety are our responsibility," said the brigade's deputy commander, Col. Joe Campano.

"We build a variety of simulations into a scenario, from pris-



Pvt. 2 Kelsey Rutledge searches "prisoner" Sgt. Eric Smith for contraband during Exercise Gold Sword IV at Fort A.P. Hill, Va.

oners who are unhappy with their conditions to hostage taking and more. We try to make this training real while emphasizing the human aspects of the process," Campano said.

While much of the training centered around transporting and processing people into a camp, leaders also focused on their ability to provide such other support services as meeting a group's dietary and religious requirements, providing for special medical needs, and providing recreation and work for prisoners and internees. — *Fort A.P. Hill PAO*

Ken Perrotte

Jumping Into Germany

"This is always a dramatic way to enter a country," said SSgt. Mark Bartlett after jumping from a Texas Air National Guard C-130 over the German Air Transport and Air Landing School in Altenstadt, Germany.

Story and Photos by Spec. Aaron Reed

MAYBE it was that adrenaline rush, or the view of the snow-covered Bavarian Alps on the horizon. Maybe it was the blast of cold air hitting the jumpers' faces at 140 knots, more than 1,200 feet above the earth. Or maybe it was the pride they felt at flying 6,037 miles from San Antonio, Texas, and arriving on-target just 14 seconds early.

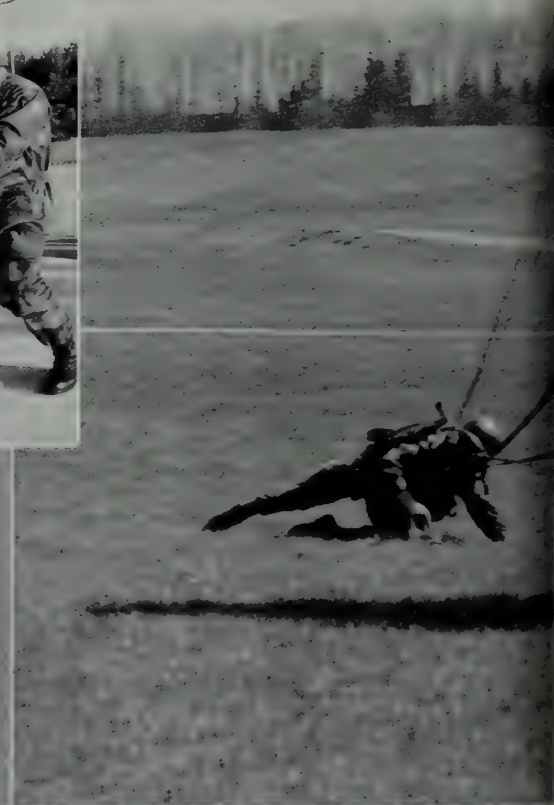
Or, maybe it was just ... well, the *fun* of it all that put the huge grins on the paratroopers' faces when they hit the manicured drop zone in Altenstadt, Germany.

"This is always a dramatic way to enter a country," said SSgt. Mark Bartlett after jumping from a Texas Air National Guard C-130 over the German Air Transport and Air Landing School in Altenstadt. "It's really a rush. If you have any lack of motivation for any reason, it ends here."

Bartlett, a member of the 49th Armored Division's Long Range Surveillance Detachment, is typical of those who took part in the Texas Army National Guard-sponsored joint jumpmaster exchange. A master parachutist who has been on jump status for more than a decade, he has some 100 military static-line



(Above) SFC Paul Callaway of the Texas Guard's Co. G, 143rd Infantry, conducts a jumpmaster personnel inspection on a young German airborne soldier.



Spec. Aaron Reed is assigned to the Texas National Guard's 100th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment.

(Right) Callaway enjoys the view of the Bavarian Alps as he stands by to jump into Germany.



Winds fill a soldier's parachute after his landing on the German drop zone.

"You establish professional relationships that are very, very useful when you have to execute combined operations. Plus, you get to train in environments you are not really familiar with."

jumps. By the time they parachuted into Germany in April, the 12-member jumpmaster team had racked up more than 150 years of collective parachuting experience and a combined total of 3,345 military and civilian jumps.

The Texas Guard jumpmasters joined counterparts from the Marine Corps Reserve's 4th Reconnaissance Battalion, the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, and the German army's Parachute Test Company 909 in the 10-day training exercise.

"This is a perfect example of joint and combined operations," said Col. Guy L. Jones, chief of U.S. Army, Europe's, Special Operations Theater Support Element, who joined the jumpmasters in a drop later in the week. "You have a Texas Air Guard aircraft, German parachutes, U.S. soldiers, airmen and marines, and German paratroopers — all working together."

Jones said the exchange of ideas and the exposure to different procedures among the services and the German paratroopers are important, and the interaction between the soldiers counts for a great deal.

"You establish professional relationships that are very, very useful when you have to execute combined operations," he said. "Plus, you get to train in environments you are not



(Above) German Army Sgt. Ralf Shafer leads Americans and Germans through the forest on a 20-kilometer forced march.



(Right) Left to right, Marine Sgt. Ruben Villarreal, Col. Guy L. Jones, Lt. Col. Rick Weyrick and Air Force SSgt. Charles K. Gray wait with the German soldiers they jumped with for their names to be called.



Suspended beneath T-10 canopies, a pair of German paratroopers descend onto the Altenstadt drop zone under partly cloudy skies.

really familiar with. It's a great enhancement to NATO interoperability."

Though the focus of the activities was on Germans and Americans exiting the C-130 together in mid-flight, the German soldiers provided some quality training opportunities while the aviators caught up on crew rest.

For example, Parachute Test Company 909 hosted weapons familiarization and qualification at a nearby range. Americans vied for the German army marksmanship badge by firing the new G-36

assault rifle, the venerable MG-3 machine gun and the P-8 9mm pistol.

More than half the Americans qualified, with several winning the gold badges equivalent to a U.S. Army expert marksmanship badge.

After weapons qualification and

lunch in the field, the Americans and their hosts donned full rucksacks for a 20-kilometer forced march back to the 909th's home at Landsberg Kaserne.

"The road march brought me back to reality," said one marine. "The shooting was fun. I didn't qualify expert, but I had a good time."

Col. Friedrich Jeschonnek, commandant of the German Air Transport and Air Landing School, said the after-hours socializing between the Germans and Americans was just as important as the dawn-to-dusk training.

"These German soldiers may have to go to Bosnia, or somewhere else, with American soldiers one day. I want them to remember the friendships they made here, and know that they can work together," Jeschonnek said.

Comments by some of the Texas Guard members indicated that the allies were clearly some distance down the road to those friendships Jeschonnek wanted to establish.

Bartlett, who'd spent a long active-duty tour on the border with East Germany at the height of the Cold War, said of the experience: "You know, I would have traded a year of my first tour here for this one week." □

"I just wanted to give something back to someone who gave his whole life to the whole country."

A Hero Remembered

Story and Photos by Sherry Jones

"AND they may well be proud of the record made, and rest assured that the ... valuable service to their country cannot fail, sooner or later, to meet with recognition and reward."

Sgt. Jason Dulberg may not have been aware of those words, spoken in 1888 by Col. Benjamin Grierson when describing his 10th Cavalry Regiment "buffalo soldiers." But as he drove down Grant Avenue on Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1997, he was suddenly aware of one thing — the post theater didn't have a name.

Convinced that the 60-year-old structure deserved a moniker just as much as the other buildings that memorialized important individuals associated with the post, Dulberg headed for the library in Eisenhower Hall to do some research.

He began with Medal of Honor recipients having close ties to Fort Leavenworth, and eventually focused on buffalo soldiers from the late 1800s.

"I wanted it to be a buffalo soldier because they are such a part of the post's history," Dulberg said.

Buffalo soldiers are indeed important to Fort Leavenworth, but until recently were largely forgotten. The name "buffalo soldier" was given by the Kiowa Indians of western Kansas to black soldiers of the U.S. 9th and 10th Cavalry. It's said to have originally been a reference to the soldiers' dark complexion and woolly hair.

The soldiers of the 10th Cav. were aware of the Indians' reference and proudly incorporated the buffalo into their regimental crest.

Fort Leavenworth began to recognize the buffalo soldiers with the renaming of two roads in honor of the 9th and 10th Cav. Gen. Colin Powell visited the post in 1992 to dedicate the Buffalo Soldier Monument.

The post theater is just up the road from that monument, which sits on the 10th Cav.'s original encampment site.

Once he had narrowed his selection to two soldiers — Sgt. William McBryar and Pvt. Fitz Lee — Dulberg took his proposal to SGM Clifford Lovett, sergeant major of Munson Army Health Center, where Dulberg works in the orthopedic clinic.

Lovett sent the proposal to the garrison commander, Col. Rolland Dessert, who passed it on to a six-member group known officially as "The Memorialization and Celebration Committee," and unofficially as "the naming committee."

Finally, 15 months after his eye-opening drive down Grant Avenue, Dulberg received word that the theater would be named in Lee's honor.

Lee was born in Virginia in 1866, the same year Congress created the 9th and 10th Regiments. He enlisted in Troop M of the 10th Cav. when he was 23 and served at Fort Leavenworth from 1892 to 1894. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, Lee earned the Medal of Honor for his courageous rescue of wounded comrades during

fighting at Tayabacao, Cuba.

Due to deteriorating health, he was given a medical discharge and returned to Fort Leavenworth, where he died on Sept. 14, 1899. He is buried in the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery.

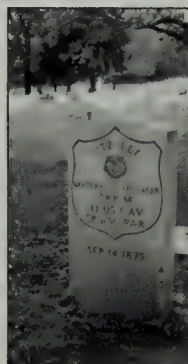
Dulberg attended the dedication of Fitz Lee Hall on Sept. 11, 1998. He says naming the theater for Lee was a good choice. "He was stationed here, and he's buried here," he said. "That makes a difference."

Dulberg refuses to take full credit for the naming, however, pointing out that Lovett, Dessert and the naming committee kept his idea alive.

"They're the ones who got it going and allowed it to happen," he said.

Driving past the theater is now a different experience for Dulberg. The new sign, Fitz Lee Hall, stands in front of the building for all to see.

"It feels good to know that I had something to do with it," said Dulberg. "I wanted to give something back to someone who gave his whole life to the whole country." □



Sgt. Jason Dulberg was instrumental in having Fort Leavenworth's theater named for Pvt. Fitz Lee, who is buried in the post's National Cemetery (inset).

Sherry Jones writes for Fort Leavenworth's post newspaper, *The Lamp*.

Environmental Front

Compiled by Karen Baker

ENVIRONMENTAL FRONT

Bosnia Cleanup

SOLDIERS from the United States and other NATO nations recently met in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, to assess and recommend solutions for extreme environmental problems facing the region. The city that hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics is now encountering problems with raw sewage, methane gas and uncontrolled landfills.

Deployed in December 1997, 2nd Lt. Peter E. Nilsen, a member of the Combined Joint Civil-Military Task Force's engineering team, is using his experience to assist in area cleanup efforts.

In civilian life, Nilsen is a process-controls engineer with the Raytheon Corporation. As an Army Reserve officer, he identifies problems and recommends solutions to hazards found flowing through rivers, floating in the air and sitting in landfills here.

Take the sewage problem as one example.

"The waste-water facility here

is nonfunctional," Nilsen said. "The Serbs held the facility during the war, and used it as a barracks and as a site from which to shell the surrounding cities. When they pulled out, they removed what they could, and what wasn't removed was destroyed. Now all of the raw sewage from the entire city of Sarajevo, home to about 360,000 people, is going directly into the river."

A team of explosives experts from Norwegian People's Aid must clear the facility before it can be fully assessed and put back in service. Anti-personnel mines, live grenades and unexploded ordnance were found and are being removed from the sight.

"We've done aerial reconnaissance, and I've identified possible problems from the photos," Nilsen said. "The real assessment will be done when all the mines are removed."

Nilsen is also working on solutions to problems at the Sarajevo landfill, where leaking natural

methane gas often causes fires.

"There have been 40 years of open dumping here," Nilsen said. "As a result, combustion emissions are settling down the mountainsides, ready to ignite where they sit within the city," he said. — SSgt. William G. Cronk, 27th Public Affairs Detachment

From Bottles to Bridges

A NEW recycled-plastic bridge at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., attests to an expanded potential for recovering a solid waste while providing an alternative to conventional construction materials. The bridge spans a creek on the post's Gammon Field and represents the reuse of some 13,000 pounds of mixed plastics that had been otherwise destined for a landfill.

"While larger structures have been built using recycled plastic lumber, no other known structure has the structural capacity of this bridge," said Richard Lampo, a researcher at the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research



Laboratories, which led the project to build the bridge.

The bridge replaced an older wooden structure. The new bridge, 25 feet long and 26.5 feet wide, sits on six steel beams that supported the original bridge. It is designed to bear loads up to light-vehicle size and can safely support more than 30 tons.

"The success of projects such

SSgt. William G. Cronk (both)



Sarajevo's air-pollution problem (main photo) has experts like 2nd Lt. Peter E. Nilsen and British Army Maj. Richard Brown (inset) looking for solutions.



The recycled-materials bridge at Fort Leonard Wood can support pedestrians and light vehicles.

as this one helps to open new markets for these materials and provides the opportunity to increase the overall recovery rate for plastics," said Terry Grist, an environmental protection specialist at EPA's Office of Solid Waste.

USACERL has worked since the early 1990s with Rutgers University, the EPA and a group of plastic lumber manufacturers to improve product quality and develop standards for the materials. As a Corps of Engineers laboratory, USACERL's interest was to infuse the technology into the Corps' military and civil works construction.

Recycled plastic lumber offers a replacement for wood products, many of which are treated with chemicals that require special handling and disposal.

"Wooden bridges also create maintenance problems," said Fort Leonard Wood civil engineering technician Stan Martin. "We send out crews two or three times a year to replace deteriorated lumber and fasteners," he said. "And most of our wooden bridges are on running or hiking paths, so the splinters and loose fasteners also become a safety hazard."

Plastic lumber creates no such maintenance problems,

Lampo said. — *USACERL Public Affairs Office*

Humvee Goes Electric

MILITARY officials and industry representatives recently gathered at Fort Gillem, Ga., to watch a demonstration of a hybrid-electric Humvee.

The High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle, which is more powerful than the standard military Humvee, can climb steeper grades and is capable of higher speeds and faster acceleration, said officials of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. It's powered by 55-kilowatt magnet motors, one to each wheel, and draws energy from advanced, sealed lead-acid batteries and a 55-kilowatt alternator integrated with a high-efficiency diesel engine.

The new Humvee can operate in all-electric "stealth" modes for 20-mile missions within its 350-mile range, and its fuel economy is twice that of the standard vehicle.

The hybrid Humvee is the only one of its kind and represents the future for military vehicles as they transition to electric propulsion over the next decade, said the DARPA officials. The environmentally sensitive vehicle was built under a DARPA program exploring hybrid electric-drive-system technologies for military use. — *FORSCOM PAO*

McClellan Divers Clean Up

STUDENTS from the Chemical Basic NCO Course and members of a local diving club did their share to keep Fort McClellan's lakes and streams clean last fall as part of the 11th annual Alabama coastal cleanup sponsored by the state Environmental Management Commission.

Seven BNCOC students worked four hours collecting large bags of trash from around Reilly Lake, while four members of the Coosa Valley Dive Club collected



debris from the bottom of Yahou Lake.

"Everything went well," said Sgt. Eric Wadlington, BNCOC small-group leader and part of the Reilly Lake cleanup crew. "We gathered several bags of trash, several tires, some PVC pipe and a stop sign."

The underwater crew at Yahou Lake collected materials that make the water look bad and are hazardous to the lake's inhabitants.

"We found bottles and plastic and all kinds of stuff down there," said diving club member Mike Moore. "The plastic is deadly because it can get around birds and fish and kill them. We hope to make their habitat a little safer by keeping the lake clean."

Data from the cleanup will be reported to the state Marine Con-

Sgt. Jeff Hakki (left) and Sgt. Andrew Glover pick up trash around Fort McClellan's Reilly Lake.

servation Agency for analysis. This information will be put into computer banks to determine if problems exist in certain areas with too much trash and debris.

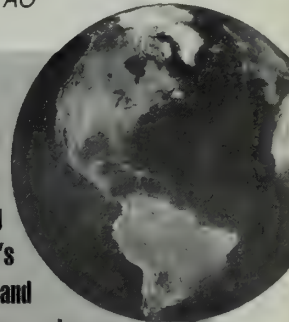
The annual cleanup is also part of "Coastweeks," an Alabama program which focuses attention on the value of coastal natural resources. Many states host such programs in support of the Center for Marine Conservation's annual International Coastal Cleanup, in which volunteers inventory trash and debris along waterways to produce a report on the state of the world's coastlines. — *PFC Kris Vanhorn, Fort McClellan PAO*

Earth Day Poster and Guide

The U.S. Army Environmental Center will provide Earth Day posters and other environmental materials upon request to Army personnel planning Earth Day events. The 1999 Earth Day Organizer's Guide — tips for planning Earth Day activities and facts about the Army's environmental program — is available on the U.S. Army Environmental Center's home page at <http://aec-www.apgea.army.mil:8080/>.

Phone Lori Davis, the Army Earth Day coordinator, at (410) 436-1272 or (DSN) 584-1272, or e-mail her at ladavis@aec.apgea.army.mil for more information.

Please send your contributions or questions to: Karen Baker, National Outreach Team Leader, U.S. Army Environmental Center, Attn: SFIM-AEC-PA, Bldg 4415, Aberdeen Proving ground, MD 21010-5401, or email: kjbaker@aec.apgea.army.mil. Baker can be reached by phone at (410) 436-6817 or (DSN) 584-6817.



Focus on People

Compiled by Heike Hasenauer

MSgt. Bob Haskell



Eubanks: Front-page soldier.

Eubanks and Fleming made four trips to the Orange Grove government housing project in coastal Mobile to rescue 119 residents.

SPEC. Stacy Eubanks can't remember the calm little girl wearing pink pajamas he carried through waist-deep water when a photographer snapped the picture that put him on the front page of *USA Today*.

"There were so many children. We were going so fast, trying to get them onto the truck and out of there. And people kept telling us that two alligators were in that water," Eubanks said of the Monday morning in Mobile, Ala., a few hours after Hurricane Georges had battered the Gulf of Mexico's northern shore.

Eubanks and **Sgt. Pat Fleming**, both members of the Alabama Army National Guard's 1133rd Medical Company, made four trips to the Orange Grove government housing project in coastal Mobile that day, to rescue 119 residents.

Federal Emergency Management Agency director James Lee Witt said southern Alabama suffered the brunt of Georges' destruction in four southern states — an estimated \$300 million.

More than 500 Alabama National Guard soldiers were called to state active duty following the hurricane.

Eubanks, a supply specialist in an air ambulance company, supervises a team of welders in his full-time job at Ingalls Shipbuilding, Inc., in Pascagoula, Miss. — *MSgt. Bob Haskell, National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office*

MEDAL of Honor recipient retired **MSgt. Roy P. Benavidez**, who had for years suffered from diabetes and had one leg partially amputated in 1997, died Nov. 29

of apparent respiratory failure at Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas. He was 63.

Benavidez, a member of the 5th Special Forces Group on his second tour in Vietnam in 1968, had suffered several dozen bullet wounds, engaged in hand-to-hand combat, and was bayoneted repeatedly during a heroic rescue of eight comrades encircled by the enemy.

Thirteen years later Benavidez received the medal he so richly deserved, Army officials said. President Ronald Reagan pinned the medal on Benavidez' chest on the occasion of Reagan's first official visit to the Pentagon as commander in chief, said Army spokesman Don Carr, who attended the 1981 ceremony.

Benavidez was among a population of about 30 percent of MOH recipients during the Vietnam War-era who lived to accept the nation's highest honor for valor.

He had earned numerous other awards for outstanding military service and had belonged to more than a dozen military organizations after he retired from the Army.

A Houston, Texas, elementary school is named in his honor. — *Office of the Chief of Public Affairs*

MAJ. Kurt Bodiford, his singing talents heretofore virtually unknown to coworkers and friends, recently won the 1998 Maryland State Karaoke Championship.

The victory qualified him for an all-expenses-paid trip to Nashville, where he represented Maryland in the National Karaoke Championship hosted by Dick Clark.

Bodiford is assigned to the U.S. Army Concepts Analysis Agency in Bethesda, Md., where he works as an operations research systems analyst.

Before winning the state competition, Bodiford competed at nightclubs across Maryland and won two competitions based on crowd response and applause levels.

At the state level, Bodiford and other finalists were judged on vocal ability, stage presence and crowd response. He sang Stevie Wonder's song "If You Really Love Me."

Bodiford has been participating in karaoke contests since he won a contest while attending the Armor Advanced Course at Fort Knox, Ky. — *Army Public Affairs*

CAPT. James Toombs, a Reservist with the 7227th Med. Support Unit in Columbia, Mo., and a third-year medical student at the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine, has received a \$50,000 scholarship from the Nicholas J. Pisacano, M.D., Memorial Foundation.

Toombs, the first medical student at the university to become a Pisacano Scholar, was among six students selected from 135 applicants representing

Bartholet: Sailing aboard Australia's Endeavour.



Soldiers



Photo courtesy University of Missouri

Toombs: Doctor nets scholarship.

75 medical schools in America.

Pisacano Scholars must demonstrate a commitment to specialize in family medicine, have strong leadership and character traits, excel academically and be community-service oriented, a spokesman said.

A helicopter commander who earned two Air Medals during Operation Desert Storm, Toombs has degrees in math and geology from Southeast Missouri State University. He previously worked as a retirement and health-care benefits actuary in St. Louis, Mo.

That job sparked his interest in preventive medicine, said Toombs, who subsequently pursued a course in biology for health professionals at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. He also volunteered in the emergency room at St. Louis Regional Medical Center.

"I saw all kinds of folks in the ER. For some with runny noses and sore throats, it was their only source of primary health care," Toombs reflected.

What he saw made him more passionate about the value of family physicians. "At age 30, everything was telling me, 'James, be a doctor,'" Toombs said.

"I hope to be a part of a physicians' group where the practicing doctors may be 50 miles apart," Toombs said. "Rural medicine allows more one-on-one interactions with patients. I want to work with young people, helping them to

make choices that will keep them from having to be rushed to the ER at 50." — *University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine PAO*

JACK Bartholet, chief of the construction management section for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Savannah, Ga., and sailor of his own 18-foot sloop, traveled as a volunteer crew member aboard *Endeavour*, a replica of the ship Capt. James Cook commanded when he explored New Zealand and Australia in the 18th century.

The 5-day voyage from Portsmouth, Va., to Alexandria, Va., was part of the vessel's world tour, which ended in Virginia in May. Typically, 20 volunteers augmented the 20-man permanent crew.

On the voyage, Bartholet experienced everything from shipboard meals and sleeping in a hammock to the "coordinated chaos" of furling and unfurling sails. Bartholet pulled watch, scrubbed decks, stood inspections and underwent hands-on training in line-handling, steering and climbing 100 feet aloft.

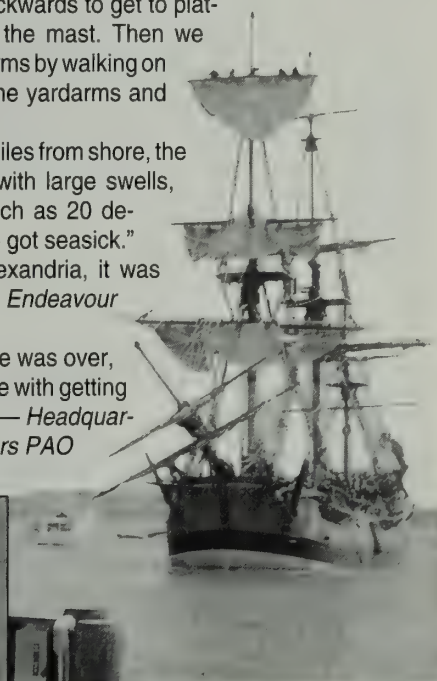
"Climbing aloft was a major challenge," Bartholet said. "We climbed ladders that lean backwards to get to platforms located about halfway up the mast. Then we climbed out to the end of the yardarms by walking on a suspended rope, leaned over the yardarms and shimmed up, using our hands."

In the Gulf Stream, about 55 miles from shore, the sailors experienced rough seas with large swells, Bartholet said. "We rolled as much as 20 degrees to either side. Some people got seasick."

When the ship arrived in Alexandria, it was welcomed by a huge fleet of boats. *Endeavour* and others fired their cannons.

Then, suddenly, the adventure was over, Bartholet said. "It was right up there with getting married and soloing an airplane." — *Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PAO*

Bartholet pulled watch, scrubbed decks, stood inspections and underwent hands-on training.



Sharp Shooters

Compiled by SSgt. John Valceanu

Photos From the Field

SHARP SHOOTERS

WHETHER covered in mud or concertina wire, throwing a grenade or a grappling hook, soldiers need tough, realistic training to give them the skills they need to accomplish their wartime missions.



Soldiers from Company C, 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, evacuate a "casualty" under simulated artillery fire during a squad field training exercise. — Photo by Spec. Peter Wersted



Cadet Cynthia P. Henderson of the University of South Alabama practices tossing a grenade into a bunker during ROTC Advanced Camp 1998, held at Fort Lewis, Wash. Cadets familiarized themselves with the safety aspects of grenade-throwing before being tested. — Photo by Al Zdarsky



Pre-ranger students from the 1st Infantry Division low-crawl through the mud pit at the instruction site near Schweinfurt, Germany. — Photo by Sgt. Annette Andrews



PFC Trenton Bussell of the Hawaii-based 25th Inf. Div. throws a grappling hook through a second-story window during training at the Schofield Barracks MOUT site. — Photo by Shirley R. Potter

Mayhem in



A military police two-and-a-half-ton truck (above) and a Humvee (right) slog through the first mud hole in the Operations Under Adverse Conditions and Recovery Lane at the 101st Forward Support Battalion's DRIVEX '98.

Story by Spec. Curt Biberdorf
Photos by 1st Lt. Quincy Ryan

STEERING right and left, or shifting into drive or reverse didn't help. Drivers and passengers had to leave their vehicles while water submerged the Humvees up to their seat cushions. Now the next phase of training began.

Getting stuck and learning vehicle recovery was the point of this obstacle, which was part of the 101st Forward Support Battalion's Exercise DRIVEX '98. The training at Fort Riley, Kan.,

Spec. Curt Biberdorf is the senior staff writer for the Fort Riley Post newspaper.

was designed to teach soldiers how to operate tactical vehicles under adverse conditions.

The concept of the exercise evolved from an earlier winter exercise and snowstorm that covered roads with ice, leaving most vehicles at a standstill. It had taken all night to travel less than 20 miles, said 1st Lt. Quincy Ryan, battalion training officer.

"Vehicles were all over the road. The battalion executive officer and I

the Mud



"The bottom line is that these people are being taught to handle anything that comes their way. If something breaks, they know how to fix it. If they get stuck, they know how to get out. If someone's injured, they know how to treat them."

five-day training event using four training lanes. The capstone event on the last day was a land-navigation course.

"By the end of the exercise, we should have some of the best drivers in the Army, soldiers who are the best at maintaining and operating their vehicles," Ryan said.

The battalion also hired Josh Hall, general manager of Rod Hall International, which teaches advanced military tactical driving primarily to Army and Navy special forces. This was the first time he traveled to an installation and

taught off-road driving and capabilities of the Humvee to young soldiers. Hall gave a day's worth of classroom instruction before the exercise and coached the units driving through lanes.

"I was pleased with how attentive the soldiers were. They made my job easier," Hall said.

Five companies divided into four groups and spent an entire day at each of the four lanes. With the exception of the vehicle recovery, the groups went through the course several times. Besides Humvees, two-and-a-half-ton trucks, five-ton trucks and several other vehicles went through the lanes.

spent time teaching people how to use their vehicles," said Ryan, who is a four-wheel-drive enthusiast. "I was concerned. Soldiers didn't know how to use their machines to their maximum potential."

Ryan then set the plans for DRIVEN '98 into motion. With input from senior noncommissioned officers and motor pool sergeants, he planned a



Pvt. 2 Herbert Guillory (left) and Spec. William Smart of the 101st FSB untangle a tow rope they'll use to pull their immobilized Humvee out of a mud hole.

"It's an excellent idea. It's better than any field problem we've done before," said Pvt. 2 Duane Anderson of the 331st Signal Company, soaked to his chest after recovering his Humvee from the mud hole in Lane 1, Operations Under Adverse Conditions and Recovery.

Lane 1 largely simulated where a tank battalion was positioned. The ground had a lot of berms, holes and broken terrain created by engineers.

The first challenge was creeping over a series of 4-inch-square wooden posts that put one wheel on the ground and another into the air. Then the drivers snaked through a twisted ditch to get used to the feeling of driving between berms.

The next berm helped drivers become accustomed to crossing a path at an angle. Going up a blind hill showed the drivers the importance of looking out the window on an approach to gauge the road ahead. A mud hole near the end of the lane taught drivers to slow down to drive through water and to crawl up a hill on the other side.

Finally, at the bottom of the slope, a deeper pond let drivers practice easing into a water obstacle while truck commanders watched the air intakes to keep water from entering the engine.

"It was hard, but it was a lot of

narrow path replicating terrain in Europe. The lane also taught soldiers field maintenance and how to improvise fixes to allow them to reach a support area.

The first two streams were easy for every vehicle. The third required drivers to descend a hill, turn to the right, cross a stream and exit. At least one two-and-a-half-ton truck got stuck and required a tow from a nearby M113 armored personnel carrier.

Pvt. 2 Clayton Peele of the 331st Sig. Co. said he had no idea of what he was about to do and was nervous, but after the first obstacle he knew he could make it through rugged terrain without harm.

"It's all fun to me now," said Peele. "I look forward to the next obstacle. I've learned a lot, but there's still more to learn."

Signal units need to traverse mountainous terrain in order to set up at remote sites. Knowing this made 331st Sig. Co. the logical choice to oversee Lane 3, Mountain Trail Operations.

Soldiers drove up and down a dirt hill lined with ruts and an even steeper hill with loose rocks.

They used engine compression to

fun," said Spec. Jeffrey Smith of Headquarters and HQs. Detachment, 101st FSB. "Everybody was a little nervous heading into the water. I've never trained for off-road driving, but now I feel like I can take the Humvee through anything and know not to take it through something the vehicle can't take."

Lane 2, Water Forging, took the soldiers through a thickly wooded,

slow down and brake-throttle modulation to deliver torque to the wheels touching the earth. They also practiced driving with trailers attached to their vehicles.

"This is as close as you can get to the terrain you'd be driving in in a battle situation," said SSgt. Eric Coburn, lane noncommissioned officer in charge. "We exercised the transfer case on this lane and fooled the vehicle into thinking all four wheels were on the ground when they sometimes weren't."

"I knew about the transfer case, but I didn't know about brake-throttle modulation. That really helps," said Spec. Nathan Evans of the 331st. "This training has helped me."

At Lane 4 medics from Co. C taught soldiers how to remove victims from overturned vehicles. Soldiers evaluated the "casualty" and called for an ambulance or medevac helicopter.

"The bottom line is that these people are being taught to handle anything that comes their way. If something breaks, they know how to fix it. If they get stuck, they know how to get out. If someone's injured, they know how to treat them," Ryan said.

The final challenge was the land-navigation course. Four teams were dispatched at 15-minute intervals after passing a written test assessing their knowledge at that point. The soldiers also took a pre-test



A Humvee negotiates an obstacle that familiarizes drivers with being off balance and driving on uneven ground.

to determine their knowledge before going through the training. Ryan said the average scores increased 25 percent on the final test, which was much harder.

Almost 80 vehicles covered nearly 100 miles during the land-navigation course. Of those, two had to be recovered, said Ryan.

The top finishers received an award, and everybody who completed the training received a certificate of achievement. □

Three lucky soldiers from Fort Lewis, Wash., unleashed...

The Dragon's Fire

Story by Spec. Frank A. Brown
Photos by Spec. Tom Findtner

THE 21-year-old rounds were older than the soldiers who were firing them. And each round had cost \$7,500.

"They're expensive. That's why we only fire them once a year," said Sgt. David Cox, explaining his unit's annual tradition of selecting only three soldiers to fire live rounds from the man-portable M-47 Dragon antitank assault weapon.

"We pick the battalion's three best gunners; one from each company," said Capt. Chris DeGaray, commander of Company B, 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash.

"These guys completed nine days of Dragon training. They shot expert on the training weapons and scored well on the test. This is their culminating event," DeGaray said.

The three high-scoring soldiers in 1998 were PFC Dominic Kowalczyk of Co. A, Pvt. 2 Gary Taylor of Co. B and Pvt. 2 Andrew Anderson of Co. C.

Each soldier was given one shot with a high-explosive warhead. All three aimed for the farthest target on the impact area, about 1,000 meters downrange. Both Kowalczyk and Taylor found their marks, while Anderson's round fell short.

The most challenging aspect of the M-47 is tracking the missile toward an engaged target, said Cox, who leads the 3rd Squad of Co. B's 3rd Platoon.

Peering through the weapon's sights, a soldier must lock two lines at the bottom portion of the cross hairs on the target, he said.

An infrared flare at the rear

of the missile and an infrared sensor on the tracker guide the missile in flight while the soldier holds the target steady in the cross hairs.

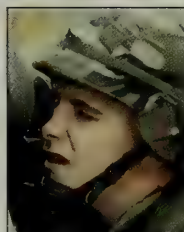
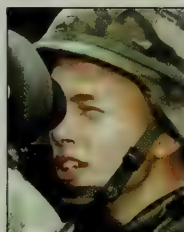
"If the missile goes left or right or up or down from where the cross hairs are, the tracker tells the missile to fire some thrusters, bringing it back to where the cross hairs are," Cox explained.

The other challenge was dealing with the Dragon's kick, which Cox called "a guaranteed headache."

"We do this so soldiers can experience that big bang on their shoulder," DeGaray said. "We simulate it in training, but when it goes off in your ear and the dust gets kicked up, then you understand you're shooting a live missile."

The Dragon has a maximum effective range of 1,000 meters and a minimum arming range of 65 meters. It's a surface-attack weapon that travels approximately 565 miles per hour.

"It's a pretty slow-moving



The best gunners in 1998 were Pvt. 2 Gary Taylor (top), PFC Dominic Kowalczyk (center) and Pvt. 2 Andrew Anderson (bottom).

round," Cox said. "Everybody was able to view it from the observation point.

"The weapon is good for missions like bunker busting and blowing up suspected enemy positions, but its primary role is anti-armor," he said.

Lt. Col. Alex Perwich, battalion commander, said firing the Dragon is becoming a lost art since the end of the Cold War and downsizing of the Army.

"The problem today is really a manning issue," he said. "We don't have the numbers to field an antitank team. When you're busy manning your M-16s and squad automatic weapons, it becomes a real challenge to stay focused on antitank."

For Anderson, Kowalczyk and Taylor, the weapons firing meant that they would have a skill identifier officially added to their records and that they could keep the special designation by familiarizing themselves with the weapon every quarter, DeGaray said. □



Pvt. Gary Taylor (left) of Fort Lewis's Co. B, 5th Bn., 20th Inf. Regt., experiences the firepower of a fire-breathing Dragon as squad leader Sgt. David Cox looks on.

Spec. Frank A. Brown and Spec. Tom Findtner work for the 1 Corps and Fort Lewis PAO.

For Alaska Army National Guard soldiers in remote western Alaska, rescuing adventure-seekers from the state's awesome terrain is ...

The Stuff

Story by Heike Hasenauer
Photos courtesy Alaska Army Guard

THEY'VE seen their share of storms, floods and wildfires. But what distinguishes Alaska Army National Guard soldiers from Guard soldiers in other states is the nature of Alaska's more "routine" emergency-response missions, said state adjutant general Maj. Gen. Jake Lestenkof.

Alaska Army Guard UH-60 Black

Hawk helicopter crews rescue pilots in downed aircraft, mushers stranded on ice sheets, hikers trapped in flooding mud flats, and people in disabled and sinking boats — often at night — being tossed about by 15- to 20-foot waves.

Alaska boasts 3 million lakes larger than 20 acres, 3,000 rivers, the Pacific and Arctic oceans and the Bering and Beaufort seas — plus 29,000 square miles of glaciers and the highest mountain peak in North

Movies Ar

America. So, it's not unusual for adventure-seekers to find themselves in some life-threatening situations.

"We've made some hairy rescues off ice sheets, involving Eskimos in skin boats in the Arctic Ocean, as an example," Lestenkof added.

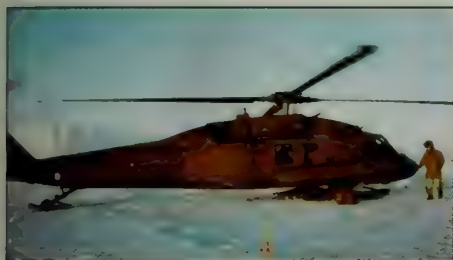
When a three-man civilian snowmobile team traversed a glacier north of Valdez and, like dominoes, jumped one-by-one up over a ridge and landed on an ice ledge inside an 80-foot crevasse, Alaska Guard soldiers also flew to the rescue.

"We deployed a Black Hawk with the Alaska Mountain Rescue Team aboard and helped get the victims out," Lestenkof said. "If they had fallen any further, they'd have been gone."

Soldiers like Capt. Wayne Horton, commander of Company C, 1st Battalion, 207th Aviation Regiment, in



Made Of



Aircraft from the 1st Bn., 207th Avn., respond to rescue calls from almost two-thirds of the state of Alaska.



Nome, respond to search-and-rescue calls over almost two-thirds of the state — some 225,000 square miles.

In the state that has the highest per capita number of private airplane pilots in the country, rescuers can expect a considerable number of missions. "In two recent months, we responded to three airplane crashes," he said.

"Alaska is home to many cargo planes," said Lt. Col. Mark Stigar, the state aviation officer. Recently, one transport crashed 120 miles from Anchorage. Soldiers from the battalion's Co. A, in Bethel, responded. "Using night-vision goggles, in falling snow, and in temperatures between 10 and 15 degrees below zero, they flew their Black Hawk 250 miles to rescue the crew of the crashed Caribou."

Perhaps the most exciting rescue, because it was an international mission, occurred in November 1997.

Horton and other soldiers in the battalion had been sling-loading wooden tripods to remote areas in the western part of the state. The tripods would be used as road markers to keep snowmobiles from wandering out onto ice sheets and into the Bering Strait.

During the mission they got a call from the Rescue Coordination Center in Anchorage. A Russian citizen had been stabbed in an incident in the Siberian village of Inchoun, where

there are no medical facilities. Sixty percent of the victim's intestines were outside his body, Horton said.

"We were upholding an international medical aid-evacuation agreement that has been in place for some time," Stigar explained.

"The weather was marginal as the aviation detachment launched out of Nome at night, donning night-vision goggles," Horton recalled.

Around Little Diomed Island, visibility was occasionally down to one mile, due to blowing snow. "We flew 80 feet above the 12-foot waves as we crossed over the international date line, toward Inchoun," Horton said.

"The Russians had no radio navigational aids, so we had to rely on a Doppler navigational system that becomes inaccurate over water, a hand-held GPS and dead reckoning," Horton

In the state that has the highest per capita number of private airplane pilots in the country, rescuers can expect a considerable number of missions.



(Far left) Little Diomed Island from the air. (Above) A Black Hawk lands on the island during a rescue mission.

"We perform more search-and-rescue missions here than the combined total in the lower 48 states..."



The sun spreads its last rays across the airfield runway at Bethel.

said. Flying over 250 miles of water, they prayed a little, too.

On the outskirts of Uelen, about 15 miles from Inchoun, someone fired a flare to direct the crew to a helipad illuminated by burning smudge pots. Two Russian border guards boarded the aircraft there, escorting Horton and his crew the rest of the way.

At Inchoun, a temporary landing zone had been established on the beach, marked by steel drums filled with burning driftwood, Horton said.

"We picked up the patient and headed back to Uelen to drop off the border guards," Horton continued. Visibility had decreased to about one-eighth of a mile and the earlier 10-minute flight between the two villages had taken nearly 40 minutes.

Horton, his crew and the injured man ended up spending the night at Uelen. They returned to Nome early the next day and the injured man was transferred to an Air Force C-130 and flown to Elmendorf Air Force Base hospital, in Anchorage.

He was among 300 to 400 people rescued each year by Alaska Guard soldiers, Lestenkof said. In fiscal year 1998, the Guard was credited with saving 45 lives.

The Alaska Air National Guard operates the Rescue Coordination Center in Anchorage. And Air Guard HH-60 Pave Hawks, outfitted with sophisticated navigation systems, flares, hoists and strobes, often respond to search-and-rescue requests.

But, said Stigar, the Air Guard's 210th Rescue Squadron has six rescue helicopters and the Army Guard has 24 Black Hawks. "So, we're often the ones who respond."

Stigar, a supervisory instructor-pilot for the Guard's 1st Bn., 113th Avn. Regt., in Reno, Nev., from 1987

to 1993, said while he was there "we didn't do a 20th of what we do here.

"We perform more search-and-rescue missions here than the combined total in the lower 48 states, just because we're often the only guys in town," Stigar continued. "That's because Alaska doesn't have the infrastructure other states have. There's no way to drive to places like Nome and Bethel, for instance."

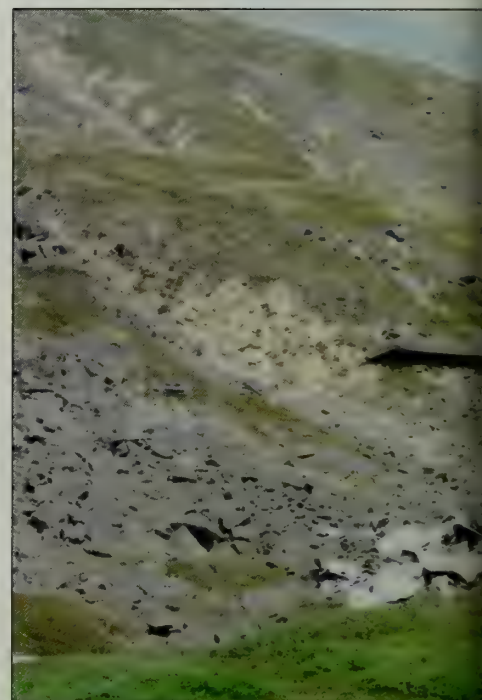
Alaska's 2,000 Guard soldiers work out of locations across the state. "There are 76 armories," Lestenkof said. "But you can drive to only six of them. The most remote is at Little Diomede, across the way from Russia. A 10-soldier detachment composed primarily of local Eskimos — part of the 207th Infantry Scout Group, headquartered in Nome — is assigned there."

During the Cold War, Little Diomede was a critical post, Lestenkof said, because the soldiers reported anything they saw happening in Soviet territory at nearby Big Diomede. Today the detachment is still the first line of defense against anyone coming over the Alaska Peninsula from Russia.

But today, the National Guard plays an active role in substance-abuse

Haller, a spokesman for the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs at Camp Denali on Fort Richardson.

The Guard sponsors a youth corps program to keep teens active in their communities and away from drugs, Haller said. He estimates the program



Members of Co. A, 1st Bn., 207th Avn., in Bethel, include full- and part-time Army National Guard soldiers.

reaches some 50,000 youths and 3,000 adults annually.

Maj. Tom Katkus, operations officer for the 3rd Bn., 297th Inf. Group, in Anchorage, works as a full-time administrator for the Anchorage Police Department.

"Guard soldiers who live on the west coast of Alaska, in the Nome and Bethel areas, live in a place where you can't distinguish between the sky and the ground in winter," he said. "There's too much ice to get boats in and out and too little snow to operate snowmobiles. In summer it's muskeg swamp and water.

"They hunt, fish, pick berries and travel 30 miles upriver to get wood to burn," he said. "We're talking about a

group that speaks Yup'ik and never saw a space heater before joining the Guard."

In August and September 1998, Guard soldiers in the western part of the state responded to a different type of emergency — fish failure — a state emergency situation not uncommon in Alaska.

"You can liken it to crop failure in the Midwest," Haller said. "In rural Alaska, folks live off the sea. Now, many don't have fish for the winter."

Residents in more than 90 villages along Bristol Bay and the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers struggled with the grim fact that it had been the worst salmon return in the state's history.

The Alaska Guard helped set up

disaster-assistance centers in 105 communities. Soldiers, speaking their native Yup'ik, Inuit or Athabascan to the villagers, served as interpreters and transported assistance teams in and out of affected areas that collectively cover as much ground as Washington and Oregon combined.

In its more standard mission, the Alaska Guard works with the Air Force to provide air base protection. "We deploy with Air Force units to provide ground security for them in the host nations where they travel," Lestenkof said.

"In addition, this spring we're sending at least a company of scouts to Europe for the first time," he said.

"We're very excited about that." □

The Bethel team landed in a remote area of western Alaska to respond to a civilian plane crash.





Light-Heavy: A Lethal Combination

Story and Photos by Cpl. Scott Kelley

SOMEWHERE in that thick, tangled web of trees and brush was a pair of opposing force T-80 tanks. Spec. Richard Cope lowered his Dragon antitank weapon and studied the woods in front of him.

Cope, a paratrooper in the Southern European Task Force's 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry, knew what he had to do. The tanks were keeping his company from finding and seizing weak spots in the OPFOR lines so allied tanks could advance. The attack would grind to a halt if the T-80s weren't destroyed.

Cope suddenly spotted his first prey, a 44-ton T-80, parked in a clearing ahead. The paratrooper quietly

moved forward. The OPFOR tankers didn't see Cope point his Dragon at them. They never heard him fire his weapon. Their tank's MILES gear went off before they knew what hit them, and Cope had his kill.

The second T-80 tried to retreat, but Cope knocked it out, too. His lethal Dragon opened the way for the rest of his company, which resumed its advance.

Cope's engagement was but a small "battle" in the "war." Troops from the SETAF Infantry Brigade, based in Vicenza, Italy, had joined with other soldiers from across U.S. Army, Europe, at the Combat Maneuver Training Center in Hohenfels, Germany. "Blue" force soldiers "fought" hundreds of OPFOR for control of the maneuver area, a 40,000-acre tract of steep hills, dense woods and tank-beaten roads.

CMTC, USAREUR's version of the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La., or the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif., is a training site where battalion- and brigade-sized task forces can fight mock battles in a stressful and realistic environment.

"Our big mission was seizing terrain for the armored forces; so we'd have to leave a day before the tankers, to be in position when they arrived," said Capt. Christopher Collins, Company B commander. "There were some changes in our medical evacuation and communication procedures. We also had to take extra care in marking our positions, because accidents can occur when you have light infantry moving around tanks in a battlefield environment."

An Army force was built around the brigade, SETAF's primary combat

Cpl. Scott Kelley is the SETAF Infantry Brigade public affairs NCO.



unit. Teamed with the brigade's 1,100 soldiers were M1A1 Abrams tanks and Bradley infantry fighting vehicles from the 1st Bn., 63rd Armored Regiment, in Vilseck, Germany; M109 Paladin self-propelled howitzers from Bamberg, Germany; and mechanized infantry from Würzburg, Germany, among others. An infantry company from the Vermont National Guard rounded out the force. The ad hoc unit was designated Task Force-51. All told, more than 3,100 soldiers took part in the CMTC rotation.

"The large numbers are challenging because the CMTC box is built for a smaller force," said brigade commander Col. Frank Kearney III. "SETAF is Europe's rapid-reaction unit, and we're usually augmented by other units. We're used to doing humanitarian and noncombatant evacuation missions in Africa, but not

Soldiers on patrol (left) reach another CMTC hilltop, while an M1A1 tank of the 163rd Armored Regiment (above) seeks out enemy troops and vehicles.

with tanks, and there are many contingencies out there where the 1st of the 508th and a heavy unit may have to work together."

The rotation put both light and heavy forces through a number of high-intensity scenarios. Starting at the western edge of the Hohenfels box, two battalion task forces — the armored and infantry — advanced eastward against a series of OPFOR defensive lines.

Infantry combed CMTC's thick woods for OPFOR soldiers while tanks duked it out in the valleys below. Each time TF-51 butted heads with one of the enemy lines, 508th soldiers infiltrated, seized key points and held them open for the heavy forces.

"The OPFOR hates the infantry," said SFC Stephen Bonfiglio of the 1st Bn., 63rd Armd. Regt., as he and his crew scanned the horizon for T-80s and infantry fighting vehicles. "If the infantry does what it's supposed to, it keeps the enemy out of the woods and in the open where we can destroy them."

Rain showers added a degree of real-world misery for soldiers on both sides. Roads became muddy and slippery. Fields turned into gooey tank-traps. Everything got wet and nasty, and it stayed that way for much of the exercise. Weather and enemy anti-aircraft guns also stopped a number of air-insertion missions, which forced the paratroopers to conduct some 10-hour-



Soldiers of the Vermont Guard's 3rd Bn., 172nd Inf., unload concertina wire for use around their position at the CMTC in Hohenfels, Germany.



SETAF infantrymen carry a "wounded" comrade to a casualty collection point after an encounter with "enemy" troops.

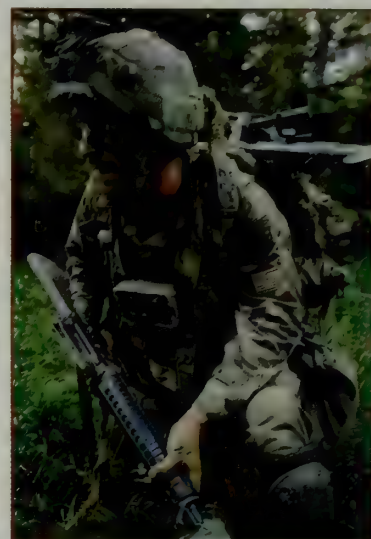
long marches. Anxiety, little or no sleep, constant battle and world-class OPFOR made for a rough time.

"Everyone has driven on despite the cold and distances we've traveled, but it has definitely been a miserable experience," said 2nd Lt. Ron Dibisceglie, a Co. A platoon leader.

TF-51 continued, however, and went toe-to-toe with the main enemy

force in a disk-shaped valley bordered by thick woods and rolling hills. All of TF-51's components — infantry, tanks, helicopters and artillery — came together during the battle.

"Having light and mech infantry, tanks, smoke and helicopters in one area made things pretty chaotic," said SFC Joseph Hughes, a Co. A platoon sergeant. "It takes a lot of coordination



Spec. Christopher Feeney, a paratrooper in Co. A, 1st Bn., 508th Inf., pauses during his unit's patrol at CMTC.

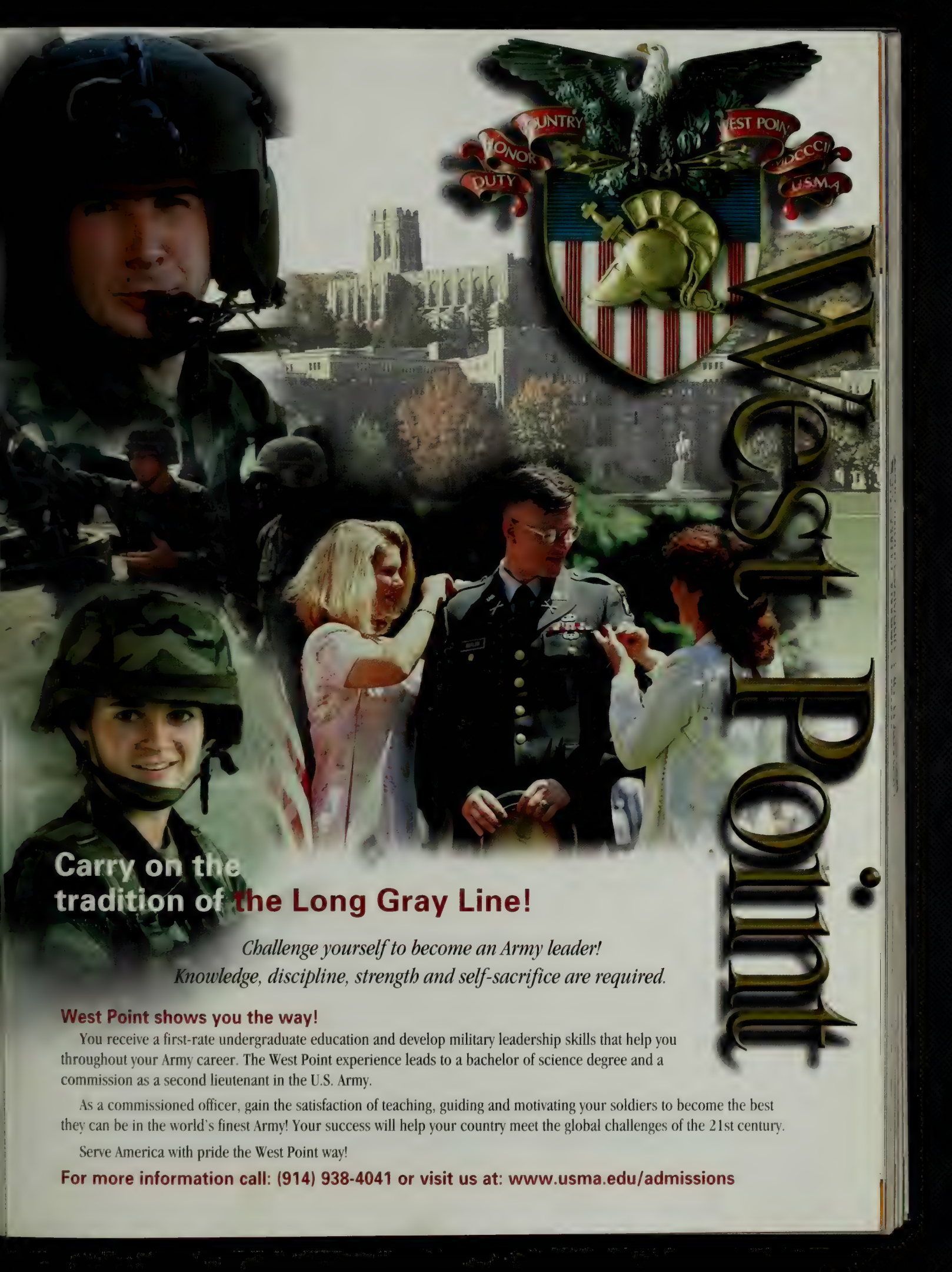
to make something like this work."

Blue Force infantrymen again sabotaged rear areas, killing tanks and destroying supply depots. But the line itself held out against repeated armored assaults, and the battle ended in a draw.

"It's tough trying to beat these guys," said Spec. Darren Smith, a grenadier. "The OPFOR knows this area. We put obstacles on a main road and they go down spider trails instead. The best we can do is try to detour them toward the tanks."

Light and heavy forces worked hand-in-hand during the remainder of the exercise. The infantry used the tanks' firepower during the defensive phase. The heavy guns, combined with squads wielding Dragon antitank weapons, made for a formidable barrier. The same held true during the search-and-attack phase. Infantrymen located OPFOR positions and passed the information on to tankers who itched for targets.

The arrival of good weather coincided with the end of the rotation. After-action reviews sprang out across Hohenfels as player units discussed all that happened, both good and bad. And the SETAF Inf. Bde. began preparing for its next rotation. □



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United States Army A Heritage of Honor

Cuba, 1898

U.S. expeditionary forces, sailing from Tampa, Fla., landed at Daiquiri, Cuba, on June 22. From there the Army moved westward toward well-entrenched enemy troops guarding the land approaches to Santiago Bay.

Despite early setbacks, infantrymen of the 2nd Division stormed the fort at El Caney, while the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cav., the famed Rough Riders, seized San Juan Heights and Kettle Hill on July 1, forcing the Spanish navy from the bay and into the waiting guns of the U.S. Navy. The remaining Spanish forces surrendered to Maj. Gen. William Shafter on July 17, effectively ending the war in Cuba.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood

1860-1927

Surgeon and Soldier

Medal of Honor for actions against the Apaches in the summer of 1898. Col. Wood was commander of the Rough Riders and 1st and 10th U.S. Cav. regiments during the Spanish-American War campaign in Cuba.



Pvt. Fitz Lee

1866-1899

Troop M, 10th U.S. Cav.

Medal of Honor for action at Tayabacoa, Cuba, June 30, 1898, for voluntarily going ashore in the face of the enemy to rescue wounded comrades after several previous attempts had failed.



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The Official U.S. Army Magazine

March 1999

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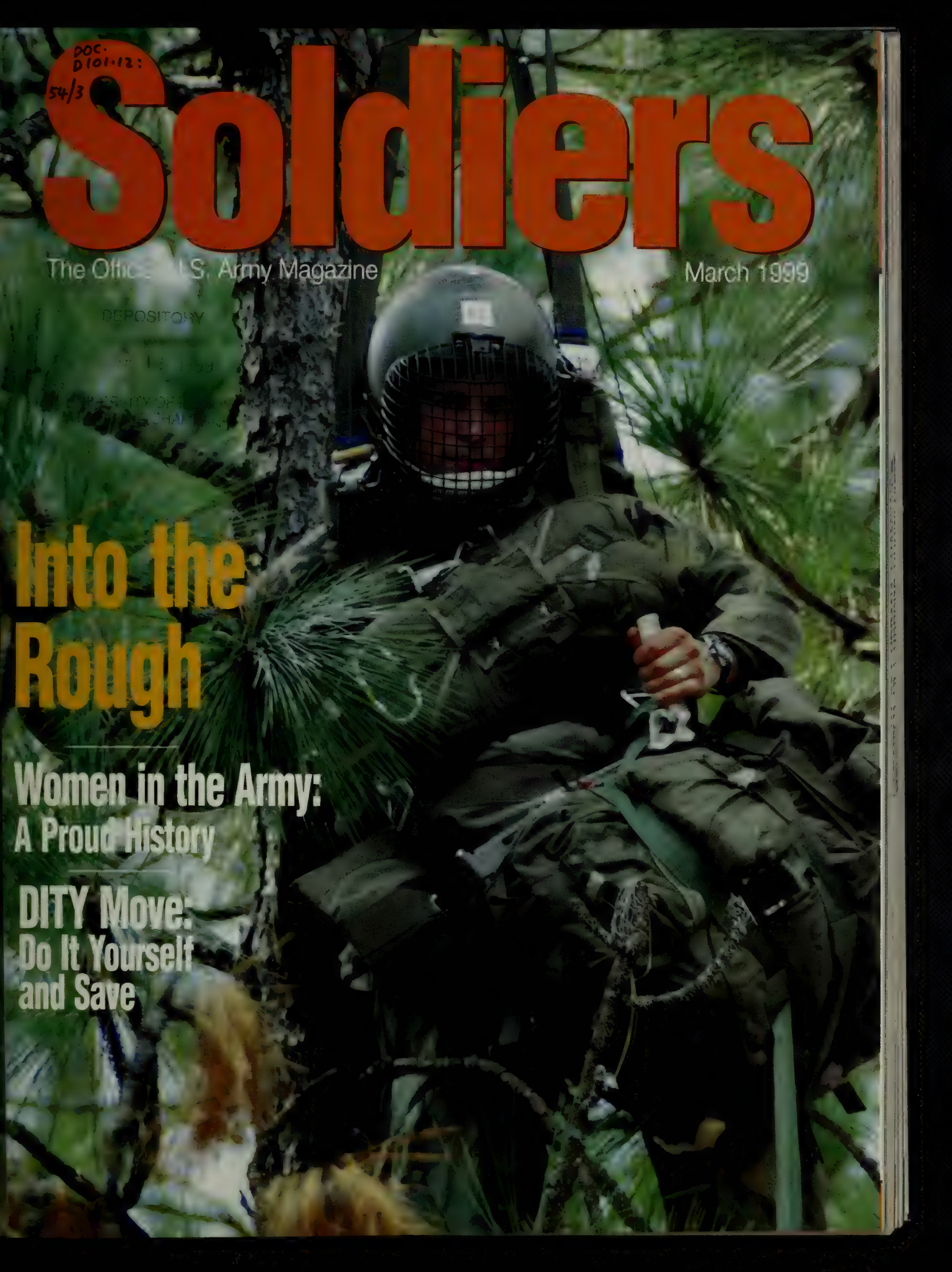
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Into the Rough

Women in the Army:
A Proud History

DITY Move:
Do It Yourself
and Save



Soldiers

March 1999 Volume 54 No. 3



The Official U.S. Army Magazine

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FEATURES

2 Into the Rough

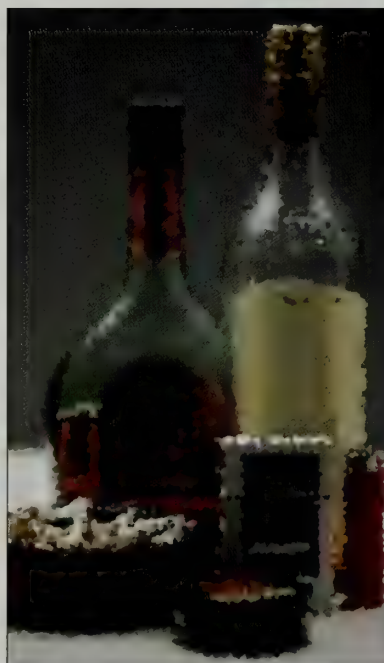
A standard parachute jump from 800 feet is nothing compared to leaping into a forest with a chainsaw and plastic explosives in your ruck.

8 A Small Act of Bravery

He stood his ground, kept his weapon and proved that personal courage is still an Army value.

16 Teaching Equal Opportunity

Tolerance, fairness and mutual respect are on the class schedule at the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute.



38

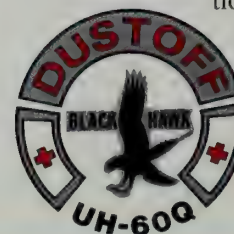
New
PT 28

19 The Army's EO Climate

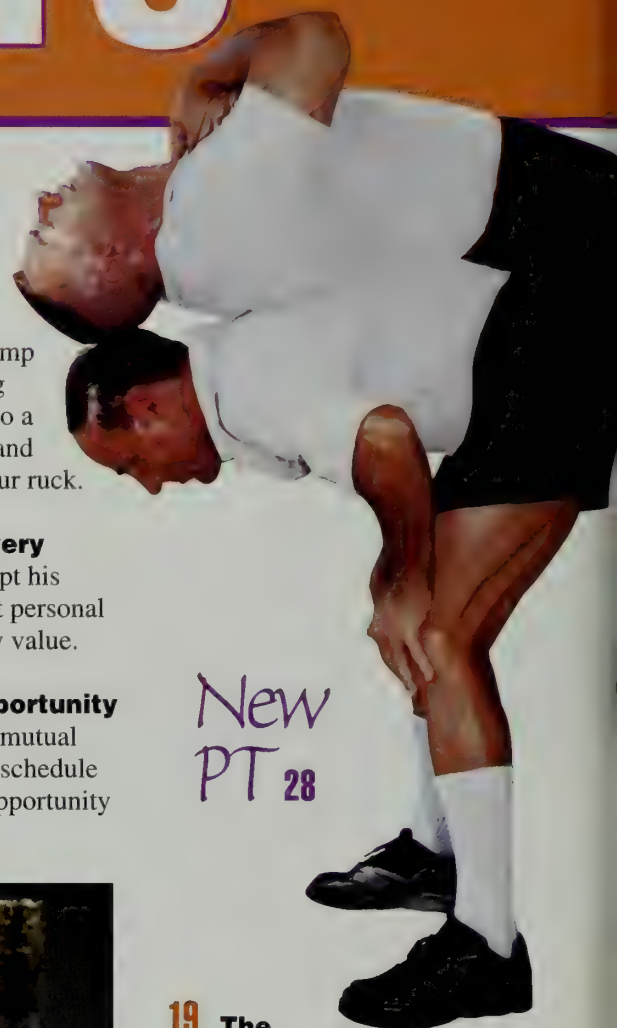
This year's Equal Opportunity Training Conference in Orlando brought together EO advisers from throughout the Army.

21 Women in the Army: A Proud History

From the Revolutionary War through Operation Joint Forge, women have made vital contributions to the Army and the nation.



**UH-60Q:
Moderniz**



Pullout

DITY Move: Do It Yourself and \$ave 24

24 Do It Yourself and Save

A DITY move can save the government money and make a profit for soldiers undertaking a permanent change of station.

28 PT Shaped for Combat

The Army Physical Fitness School is helping to change the ways soldiers do PT.

38 A Hard Lesson to Learn

Smokers, dippers and drinkers have more to worry about than cancer and liver problems.



- Center of Military History 42
- Army Museum 45
- Britain's National Army Museum 47



40 Modernizing MEDEVAC

The new UH-60Q brings a range of new capabilities to the science of aeromedical evacuation.

42 Sharing the Army With the World

These professionals are dedicated to preserving and presenting the Army's colorful history.

45 The Army Museum

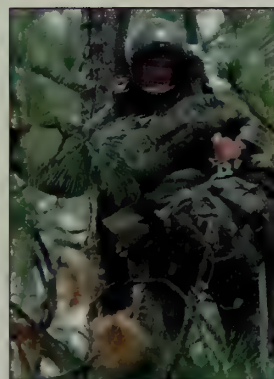
The long-planned U.S. Army Museum may soon be a reality.

47 Britain's National Army Museum

History and pageantry come alive in this London landmark.

DEPARTMENTS

- 9 Around the Services
- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 26 Postmarks
- 32 Your Money
- 34 Focus on People
- 36 Sharp Shooters



Front cover:

Hanging from a pine tree after a rough-terrain jump, 2LT Daniel Manley, 2nd platoon leader, Co. B, 27th Engr. Bn., prepares to release his rucksack and rappel to the ground.— Photo by SFC John Brenci

DEPOSITORY

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MEDEVAC 40



PFC Nicholas Rivera, a light-equipment operator with Co. B, learns how to tie his rappelling line to his parachute risers during training before a rough-terrain jump.

If you think making an airborne jump at 800 feet above the earth is a little nerve-racking, try jumping ...

Although blindfolded, SPC James Carey, a heavy-equipment operator, effortlessly rappels to the ground from a simulated parachute "hang."

Into the Rough

Story and Photos by
SFC John Brenci



IMAGINE voluntarily hurling your body into space from about 800 feet above the ground. Your heart pounds so hard you feel dizzy; everything seems to move in slow motion. All your faith is now in the parachute on your back — will it malfunction?

If that vision doesn't raise the hair on your neck, throw in a 80-pound rucksack filled with plastic explosives and a chainsaw. Now picture your landing zone not as a sandy clearing but as a thick forest with branches reaching

to tear at your skin and break your bones.

Many people might question the sanity of a person in that situation, perhaps even consider him certifiable.

Yet the Fort Bragg, N.C.-based engineers of Company B, 27th Engineer Battalion, 20th Engr. Brigade, get in that very situation several times a year, and they are anything but crazy. Doing "rough-terrain" jumps is part of their mission.

The engineers of Co. B have a primary mission of airfield construction and repair, with the additional





Light-equipment platoon soldiers prepare one of two bulldozers for slingload operations. The "dozers" help clear the landing zone the rough-terrain jumpers will create.

capability of jumping into rough terrain, said CPT Erik Zetterstrom, Co. B's commander. The unit has identical capabilities to the other line companies in the brigade except for this one twist.

"We provide the Army with the capability of clearing a landing zone to allow follow-on forces to come in or to conduct any one of our other missions," said Zetterstrom.

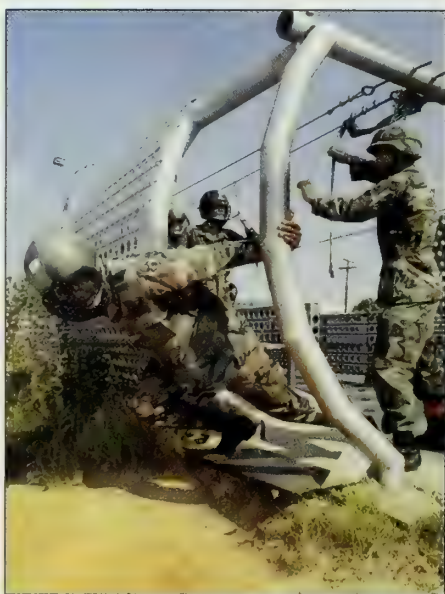
They use their rough-terrain capability to go places others can't. "If you're going someplace with no open area, you need people who can go in and clear an area for choppers to come in. It's an important mission," said PFC Steven Pipher, a Co. B engineer.

Zetterstrom explained that a typical rough-terrain mission might be to jump a platoon-sized element into an "austere" environment and clear a 100-by-100-meter area, using explosives, chainsaws and bulldozers, in 36 to 72 hours. A 100-by-100-meter forward landing zone is large enough for two CH-47 Chinook helicopters to land, said Zetterstrom.

"We can build a landing zone in 72 hours," said SPC Luis Ortiz, a Co. B engineer with six rough-terrain jumps to his credit. "It's done pretty much by one platoon. A platoon can clear an area for resupply or big enough for troop insertion by helicopter."

It may only be an additional capability, but rough-terrain jumping is what sets the unit apart from other airborne forces.

"We're the only unit in the Army,



SSG Patrick Ford, 2nd Platoon sergeant and jumpmaster, clears the rear of a mock C-130 aircraft during pre-jump training.

except maybe the rangers and special forces, that is qualified to do this," said SGT Brian Shrader, an engineer with Co. B. "And rough terrain doesn't mean just trees — it's basically anywhere that's hard to reach."

The 20th Engr. Bde. is one of two full engineer brigades, said brigade CSM David Andrews. The brigade is a self-contained package and is able to do everything from horizontal and vertical construction to building airfields and landing zones.

"We get in first and can be extracted fast. We don't need airfields to



land on, and we can build an area up to a certain peak of readiness. Then the heavy engineers can safely follow us," Andrews explained.

The brigade's flexibility was shown during the Gulf War, when it turned an existing road into an airfield from which coalition aircraft could operate.

"It was done so that the road was used for normal traffic when aircraft weren't coming in. A lot of people probably didn't even know that the airfield was there," Andrews said.

Once per quarter the unit tries to schedule a proficiency rough-terrain jump with a follow-on mission to clear an area. However, Zetterstrom said, the training opportunities have been working out to about twice a year.

The unit members recently conducted a training mission with a surprising curve. They were able to jump in with live explosives to clear the landing zone.

"That's never happened since I've been commander," said Zetterstrom. "I think the last time it was done was seven years ago."



(Above) SGT Erick Alcantara (right) reports on his recon of the LZ to his platoon leader, 1LT Joseph Goetz (left).

The troops were psyched. But then, most of them love rough-terrain jumps and missions. They wear specially padded rough-terrain suits and what look like modified motorcycle helmets to protect them from the spear-like branches of trees.

Zetterstrom said, statistically, rough-terrain jumps are safer than regular jumps. "Most of the jumps we do are into the trees, and we have the suits on to protect us. You don't have the impact with the ground that you normally have," he added. "The soldiers seem to like it. If we were jumping into an area covered with rocks or something it might be a different story."

Ortiz likes rough-terrain jumps better than regular jumps because if you land in the trees it's better than doing a parachute landing fall.

"It's pretty soft," Ortiz said. "You



Co. B soldiers practice their parachute landing falls during pre-jump training.

bounce around a little bit. I always go for the smaller trees; that way you can get really close to the ground. On my last jump I landed six feet from the ground. I just popped out of my harness and left."

For those less fortunate than Ortiz, the ground is just a short rappel away.

Zetterstrom threw another wrench into the latest RT mission by giving his troops only 36 hours to jump in and create a landing zone. They would be working through the night.

Once on the ground they would have to work swiftly to remove parachutes caught in trees. Zetterstrom

Tools of the Trade

JUMPING into areas most people would consider dangerous requires very specialized equipment. The rough-terrain jumpers of Co. B, 27th Engineer Battalion, 20th Engr. Brigade, are issued the following equipment before conducting rough-terrain missions:

● Rough-terrain suit

The RT suit is identical to the suit used by "smoke jumpers" in the U.S. Forest Service. In fact, said CPT Erik Zetterstrom, Co. B commander, the rough-terrain jumpers' suits are obtained from the same company.

It consists of a top and bottom made of thick nylon with padding in the torso, elbows, knees and seat. It has a crotch strap to protect the groin (prevents branches from going between legs) and has a built-in rappelling seat. An extended collar prevents branches from going underneath the helmet. Pockets in the legs are used to hold the letdown line for rappelling.

● Rough-terrain helmet

The RT helmet looks like a motorcycle helmet with a facemask to prevent tree branches from injuring soldiers' faces.

● Work gloves

The gloves are the same work gloves issued for Army rappelling.

● Letdown Line

This rappelling line is made of nylon webbing. When a soldier lands in the trees and can't reach the ground, he ties the line to his parachute risers, attaches the line to his built-in rappelling seat, releases himself from his parachute harness and rappels to the ground.

● Ball of twine

The twine is attached to the end of the letdown line. When a parachute is stuck in a tree, the soldier takes the twine to the nearest firebreak or road to make finding the parachute easier.

● MC1-1C "steerable" parachute

The MC1-1C is issued to rough-terrain jumpers so they can steer away from obstacles. — SFC John Brenici





Caught in a tree a few feet from the ground, PFC Jeremy Flagg, a heavy equipment operator, moves his equipment to his side so he can slip out of his parachute harness.

said they use vehicles and manpower to do that.

Then, ever so carefully, engineers would move to place demolitions against trees and connect them by detonation cord. In one thundering crash, most of the forest would collapse from the explosion, Zetterstrom said.

Two bulldozers, arriving on the LZ by slingload, would be used to level most of the ground through the night, while soldiers used chainsaws to cut down the smaller trees.

After two days of special training and hours of pre-jump training and inspections, the heavily weighted and exhausted troops were ready. They could barely move they had so much gear on: main parachutes, reserve parachutes, rucksacks weighted with chain saw parts and demolitions, weapons, RT helmets and thick, padded RT suits.

In the forest you could only hear the buzz of aircraft overhead while engineers silently drifted toward the foliage. Suddenly shouts rang out from soldiers about to make impact. As troops landed there were eerie sounds of "snaps" and "cracks" — not bones, just branches. □

Rough-terrain Jump

Day 1

ALL engineers in Co. B, 27th Engr. Bn., 20th Engr. Bde., must go through two days of training prior to every rough-terrain jump.

The first day of training for an RT jump consists of the following classroom subjects:

- Inspecting and donning the rough-terrain suit.
- "Rigging" a weapon for an RT jump.
- Steering the MC1-1C parachute.
- Marking the parachute.
- Drop-zone specifics.
- Aircraft exiting procedures.
- Purpose of the RT jump.
- Contents of the rucksack.

Day 2

The second day of training for an RT jump consists of hands-on training at the rappelling tower.

Soldiers inspect and don their RT suits, are blindfolded, don their RT helmets, and get in a modified parachute harness connected to a system of pulleys.

Other soldiers lift the trainees 20 to 30 feet in the air. The blindfolded trainees then take their letdown lines out of the pockets of their RT suits and tie the letdown lines to their modified parachute risers. Then they connect the lines to their built-in rappelling harnesses, lower the lines, use their "brake" hands to get locked in place, get out of their parachute harnesses and rappel to the ground.

According to SFC Alvin Rivera, acting first sergeant for Co. B, the reason the trainees are blindfolded is because if they actually get caught in the tree they won't be able to see what they're doing during a night jump or if branches are in their faces.

Blindfolded paratroopers learn to rappel from their parachutes in case they get stuck in the trees on the rough-terrain jump.

Day 3

On the third day, the RT jumpers conduct pre-jump training and the actual RT jump and follow-on mission.
— SFC John Brenci



NOTE:
This list is not all-inclusive.

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T Daniel Devries, light-equipment platoon leader for Co. B, talks his troops through rehearsals before occupying and clearing a landing zone.



Co. B engineers use inert demolitions to practice properly setting explosives to cut down trees and clear the landing zone.

Soldier Ingenuity at Work

WHEN a paratrooper lands on the ground, the first thing he must be able to do is operate his weapon. The faster he gets his weapon operational, the better his chances of survival.

Paratroopers jump out of airplanes with their weapons in a weapons case, which allows them quick access to their weapons when they reach the ground.

However, rough-terrain jumpers don't use the weapons cases because they need the freedom of their arms if they get stuck in trees.

Instead, they rig their weapons on their backs and put wadding and masking tape over the key points of the weapon to protect it from branches.

SPC Jarrod McGee, an engineer and unit armorer for Co. B, developed a quick-release system to cover the key points of the weapon, because the traditional method didn't allow the weapon to become operational fast enough.

"The first thing you need to be able to do is make the weapon functional," said McGee. "Before, it took me so long to get the tape off, it seemed like a terrible waste of time."

So he developed a simple, but efficient, method of getting the weapon operational. By merely running the masking tape between two folded sides of some duct tape he created a "tab" the soldier could tear off the magazine well, the charging handle and the muzzle — making the weapon functional.

"It probably saves about two minutes of time," said McGee. Which is a lifetime if the enemy is looking at you down the barrel of his weapon.

— SFC John Brenci



SPC Jarrod McGee



A Small Act of Bravery

Story by SPC Robert B. Valentine
Photo by SGT Amy Elker



PFC Jarred H. King refused to surrender his weapon to Serb troops.

SOMETIMES it's a small act of bravery that best defines what it means to be a soldier. This is certainly true of PFC Jarred H. King.

On Dec. 2, 1998, armed guards blocked King's path and Serb officers demanded that he give up his weapon. Alone, scared, but undaunted, King refused to comply.

He had deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina in September with the 1st Cavalry Division from Fort Hood, Texas. A field artillery surveyor, King was assigned as a driver for MAJ David Miller, the Joint Military Commission's liaison officer to the Serb corps.

The JMC's mission is to monitor compliance with the military provisions of the Dayton Peace Accord.

Five times a week Miller, King and a Yugoslav interpreter drive 40 minutes to Serb corps headquarters in Sokolac, Serb Republic, from Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"About an hour before we left Sarajevo the former commander of the 5th Drina Corps of the Bosnian Serb Army was apprehended by United Nations troops

and taken to stand trial for war crimes," said Miller, an Army Reservist from Appleton, Wis.

"When we arrived at Serb headquarters there were a lot of soldiers milling around, but nothing else out of the ordinary. As usual, the interpreter and I went inside to meet the Serb liaison. King always stays with the vehicle to make sure no one tampers with it," he said.

Inside, the Serb liaison escorted Miller and his interpreter to an office and closed the door. Soon the two men heard shouting outside the room, and suddenly the interpreter seemed very nervous. When the Serbs ordered the two men to stay in the room, "for our own safety," Miller quickly returned to the vehicle, told King to load his weapon, then re-entered the building for his interpreter.

King, now fully armed, was in the vehicle alone when several Serb guards approached him.

"They motioned for me to take the magazine out of my M-16, but I pretended to not understand," King said.

"One officer who spoke English motioned for me to roll down the window and said 'Don't you want peace? Why don't you give us your

weapon?'" King explained. "Then, an officer came out of the building and started passing out AK-47s, bandoleers, and flak vests to the guards. This was definitely out of the ordinary.

"I was scared," King said, "but I could tell that they were equally scared. I didn't know the situation, but I knew I had to be careful not to start anything. I had to stay calm."

King slowly exited his vehicle and slung his M-16 over his shoulder to show the Serbs that he didn't have any dangerous intentions toward them. Meanwhile, Miller was speaking to the Serb deputy commander inside.

"He wanted us to stay in the building, saying that he was concerned for our safety from civilians and that we couldn't leave," Miller said. "I asked my interpreter to get King."

"I could tell that the interpreter was shaken," King said, "so I locked the vehicle and followed him inside."

The three men had been detained for 90 minutes before MG Kevin P. Byrnes, commander of Multinational Div. (North) and the 1st Cav. Div., reached them by phone.

Byrnes then talked to the Serbs and asked if the trio was under arrest. The deputy commander said, "no," and shortly thereafter, a Serb military convoy escorted Miller, King and their interpreter back into Muslim-Croatian Federation territory.

After the debriefing of the incident, Byrnes awarded King the Army Achievement medal.

"PFC King did a terrific job. He did exactly what we want all soldiers to do under stressful, uncertain circumstances," Byrnes said.

"We have a dangerous job; we go into the lion's den every day," Miller said. "PFC King did a good job, he kept his cool and did not provoke an already hostile situation."

The attention and accolades he received surprised King. "I didn't expect anything out of it," he said. "I was just doing my job and did what was common sense to me." □

"I was scared," King said, "but I could tell that they were equally scared. I didn't know the situation, but I knew I had to be careful not to start anything. I had to stay calm."

SPC Robert B. Valentine is a member of the 319th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment.

Around the Services

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu



A Tomahawk cruise missile lifts off from a Navy destroyer during the Desert Fox attack.

U.S. Navy photo

Navy Joins in Desert Fox

Washington, D.C. — Ships and aircraft from the USS *Enterprise* battle group and other ships in the Arabian Gulf were among the U.S. and British forces that took part in strikes against military targets in Iraq as part of Operation Desert Fox in mid-December.

Units participating in the attack included aircraft from Carrier Air Wing Three, USS *Gettysburg*, USS *Paul Hamilton*, USS *Hopper*, USS *Stout*, USS *Fletcher*, USS *Hayler*, USS *Nicholson* and USS *Miami*. In addition, USS *Carr*, USS *Belleau Wood* and USS *Germantown* provided support.

"Their mission was to attack Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs and its military capacity to threaten its neighbors," said President Bill Clinton.

According to defense officials, military targets were selected on the basis of their military significance to the Iraqi regime, including the targets' contribution to Iraq's ability to produce, store, maintain and deliver weapons of mass destruction — with consideration given to minimizing collateral damage without adding undue risk to U.S. combatants.

"It is inevitable during con-

flict that the focus would be on our weapons and their effectiveness," said Army GEN Henry H. Shelton, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "But we must not lose sight of the fact that it is our people that make the difference. It is our superb sol-

diers, sailors, airmen and marines that make America the super power that it is. We owe men and women in uniform carrying out this operation a great deal."

To reinforce naval forces already on station, the USS *Carl Vinson* battle group arrived in the region Dec. 18. — *Dennis L. Everette, Navy News Service*

African Eagle in Morocco

Sidi Slimaine Air Base, Morocco — About 200 U.S. airmen deployed here in early December for African Eagle '98, a bilateral exercise held every two years between the U.S. Air Force and Royal Moroccan Air Force.

The exercise is directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and is designed to maintain and increase operational capabilities through combined air-to-air training. It also strengthens bonds between the two nations.

The U.S. airmen came primarily from the 31st Fighter Wing at Aviano Air Base, Italy, and other U.S. European bases. This exercise gave the pilots a training opportunity they haven't had since November 1997.

"We've found that this is the best place to do air-to-air training in the U.S. Air Forces in Europe area of responsibility," said Maj. J.Q. Watton, 31st FW project officer and 555th Fighter Squadron pilot. "It's been invaluable.

Some of our young guys have never done most things we're doing here. Some haven't done any of it."

Watton said the exercise consisted primarily of dissimilar air-combat training, involving different types of aircraft. In this case the Americans "fought" RMAF F-1s and F-5s.

American forces participating in exercises like this not only get good training, they also get the chance to do something good for others, said Edward Gabriel, U.S. ambassador to Morocco.

"There is a personal element



SSgt. Drew Myer of the 555th Fighter Sqdn. pre-flights an F-16 during African Eagle '98.

SSgt. Kelley Stewart, USAF

involved in this, a humanitarian element, as well as military cooperation. We have more than 100 folks here with the military, and when they're not flying, they're helping out the school here," Gabriel said.

The air expeditionary group wrapped up operations Dec. 19. — *USAFE News Service*

Marines Land at Aberdeen

Aberdeen Test Center, Md. — Sixty-seven Marine Reservists from Company B, 4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, in Frederick, Md., deployed recently to the Aberdeen Test Center for a weekend training exercise. They were the first Marine unit to use the ATC for weekend training, according to Dick Samples, ATC Warfighter team chief.

The marines arrived in 17 light amphibious vehicles and an amphibious recovery vehicle to train in Spestuie Narrows, a Chesapeake Bay inlet within the confines of ATC.

After a two-hour convoy from Frederick, the marines performed pre-operational safety checks, conducted launch-and-swim operations, and completed after-operational checks on all 17 LAVs. Each LAV has a crew of three.

Every crew followed the training plan and completed the exercise, and the entire operation was a success, Samples said.

"They wanted to come here because the ATC is close to the unit's home base, and it offers an excellent training site for amphibious operations," Samples said.

The marines said they plan to return next year for more training. — *Lena Goodman, ATC Public Affairs Office*



Marine light amphibious vehicles cross Spestuie Narrows during the training at Aberdeen Test Center.

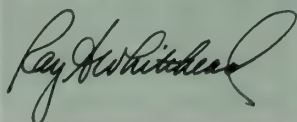
Philip Richardson

From the Editor

HISTORY, tradition and an understanding of the legacy of those who have served before us are a large part of being a professional and combat-ready force. This month, we offer you a brief look at the accomplishments and contributions of women in the Army and the work being done at the Army's Center of Military History. As it has been since its inception in 1943, CMH is hard at work chronicling and cataloguing Army activities and artifacts. Among its many initiatives is the effort to build an Army museum in Washington.

This month you may also read about rough-terrain parachute jumping, the Army's equal-opportunity specialists, and get some tips on do-it-yourself moving.

You'll notice we've begun using Army-standard abbreviations for military rank. For many years we used a hybrid form of rank abbreviations that conformed neither to the Associated Press nor standard Army style. Since the AP abbreviations are usually long and unnecessary for a largely military readership, we chose to go with what we all know best: the Army way.



Ribbon Correction

AS one of thousands of American and NATO soldiers who served in Bosnia, I was awarded the NATO medal for service there. I am puzzled about why the ribbon and medal, sold in military clothing sales stores, is incorrect in color and omits the "Former Yugoslavia" bar on the ribbon. I think our suppliers got this wrong from the beginning and have never corrected it. **Soldiers** magazine got it right on their chart. Why can't the U.S. manufacturers do the same?

SFC Eugene M. Greene
Vilsek, Germany

*The Institute of Heraldry (from which **Soldiers** received its ribbon chart data) has evaluated the manufacturing requirements for the NATO ribbon. Heraldry agrees that the colors are wrong. The specifications are being changed to have the blue and white match the ribbon awarded by NATO.*

Concerning the "Former Yugoslavia" clasp, Heraldry reminds that Department of Defense Manual 1348.33-M authorizes U.S. service members to retain the ribbon clasp if presented; however, the wearing of ribbon clasps with the NATO medal or service ribbon is not authorized. The rationale for not authorizing the ribbon clasp to be worn is to allow for recognition of subsequent awards (if approved by the secretary of defense) for service in different NATO operations. Subsequent awards will be recognized by a bronze service star affixed to the NATO medal suspension ribbon and service ribbon.

Call Them "Doc"

YOU had an interesting article in the June issue about combat medics and their efforts to earn the Expert Field Medical Badge. From personal experience in

Extra Posters

MY sergeant major wants to know if we can get eight extra copies of the poster from **The Soldiers Almanac**. She wants to frame and hang them around the 96th Regional Support Command headquarters area. Can you send them in a mailing tube?

SFC Claudette Ellessen
Salt Lake City, Utah

SINCE the January issue of **Soldiers** was released we have been deluged with requests for copies of the Symbols of Excellence and Serving America posters included in the magazine. Do you have a source from which we can order copies? Would it be too expensive to reproduce them? I suggest that they be considered for production as Department of Army posters so they can be ordered through the publications system. In the meantime, I could use 10 dozen but will settle for one dozen if you can arrange it. Thanks.

Carl W. Dvorak
Fort McCoy, Wis.

*WHILE the potential demand for extra posters was an unknown at press time, **Soldiers** ordered a limited quantity to fill requests such as yours. Your copies have been mailed (in mailing tubes!).*

Vietnam, I have the utmost respect for medics. We soldiers in the field called them "Doc," and immediately respected them. "Doc," usually a SP4, was never allowed to pull any duty. As a group, their accomplishments in combat were noteworthy and newsworthy, and their exploits helped pave the way for the modern medical specialist known as the physician's assistant.

LTC Paul J. Constantino
Burlingame, Calif.

DEPs is. However, USAREC already has an accelerated promotion program to PV2, which this young lady also received, for helping to enlist others. The idea of giving an AAM to an enlistee not yet on active duty seems somewhat insulting to other soldiers who earn the award. Let's not give new enlistees the impression that awards are given away like candy.

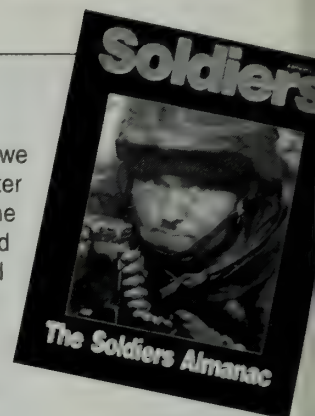
SFC T.J. Beary
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

DEP Recruiting

YOUR December "Focus on People" article about a young lady enlisted in the Army's Delayed Entry Program who received an Army Achievement Medal because she helped enlist five classmates concerns me. As a former recruiter I know how difficult the mission is and how important the assistance of the

RETIRED sergeant major and former recruiter Frank Shaffery, now chief of USAREC's Recruiting Operations Plans and Policies Division, responds:

"You are correct in your understanding of the referral system. However, this soldier demonstrated achievement above and beyond that for which the referral promotion incentive is awarded. The AAM is designed



to acknowledge achievement above and beyond normal duty performance, so the commander felt the award was appropriate recognition. The enlistment of five soldiers is an accomplishment seldom achieved by others in the DEP."

Alaska Lineage

CONGRATULATIONS to Heike Hasenauer on her well-written articles in your December issue about Alaska. I offer one correction to her story on page 9 about the Crisis Response Force: The 1st Battalion, 501st Infantry Regiment, traces its lineage to the Army's oldest parachute unit, the 501st Parachute Inf. Bn., activated Sept. 16, 1940. The original members of the Parachute Test Platoon, activated June 25, 1940, were incorporated into the 501st PIB. During World War II, the 501st PIR saw attached service with the 101st Airborne Division from Normandy to Berchtesgaden. Thanks for the great articles about the Last Frontier.

CSM Mike Kelso
Fort Richardson, Alaska

Completing the Set

OUR command sergeant major here in the 57th Signal Battalion has been framing the back covers of **Soldiers** to put your presentation of Army values on display. We are missing the issues covering integrity and honor. How can we get those?

PFC Shanan R. Worley
Fort Hood, Texas

THE back covers you need are May (integrity) and August (honor). Let us know if you can't find those issues locally and we'll try to replace them for you.

Moving Wall

WHILE leafing through the January issue of **Soldiers** I noticed the picture of the Moving Wall

(Vietnam Memorial) on page 52. The picture is very nice, but imagine my surprise when I noticed my name in the upper left corner! Michael J. Poll is also my father's name, and he was in service during the Vietnam War; however, we both are currently alive! How can I find out the particulars on this soldier so I can maybe trace some roots?

SGT Michael J. Poll II
via e-mail

THERE is a "Virtual Wall" website that allows you to look up all the names on the wall. The name you questioned shows up as a Michael John Poll from Spring Lake, N.C. You can get details at <http://www.thevirtualwall.org/index.htm>.

No Earring

WE received a few copies of the January issue of **Soldiers** that show SGT Cory Lunderville on the back cover with what appears to be an appearance discrepancy. It looks like he is wearing an earring in his right ear. Would you explain how that happened?

SSG Jeffrey L. Patterson
via e-mail

SORRY, but our 7-power loop

failed to show any evidence of an earring on the copies in our office. We would suggest that what you saw was one of those not-infrequent glitches that happen whenever you put ink on paper, especially when using a high-speed web press like the one on which **Soldiers** is printed.

Getting Out

THE last several issues of **Soldiers** have not had the pages listing units that have vacancies. I have been assigned to the 235th Military Police Company (EPW/CI), a new South Dakota Army National Guard unit in Rapid City, and we have many vacancies.

CPT Timothy P. Moran
via e-mail

PLEASE see the June and July Feedback and September What's New for background on how **Soldiers** handles these notices. The bottom line is that we can no longer use requests from individual units. Input is now provided directly to **Soldiers** by the National Guard and Army Reserve.

Extra Almanacs

WOULD you send me a copy of the January 1999 issue of **Sol-**

diers? I have been unsuccessful in obtaining a copy of The **Soldiers Almanac** here at Fort Monroe. Please mail it to my home address.

LTC James M. Bates Jr.
Williamsburg, Va.


MY unit is conducting a training session with Junior ROTC cadets and I would like to get 15 additional copies of the excellent January almanac. The information in this particular issue will be very helpful and instrumental for my class.

My unit has received some copies of that issue, but we need more for this class. I would be happy to pay for them or even to drive to your office to pick them up since I live only 40 minutes away.

Thanks for producing such an interesting issue.

2LT Reginald L. Gatling
Fort Lee, Va.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: Feedback, **Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

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The total cost of my order is \$ _____. <small>Price includes regular shipping & handling and is subject to change</small>		Soldiers (SOL) at \$24 each (\$30.00 foreign) per year.	
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Mail to: Superintendent of Documents, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh PA 15250-7954 Important: Please include this completed order form with your remittance.		12/98 Thank you for your order!	



SSG Brian Thomas



CPT Daniel Norvell checks the range of motion on the leg of an injured ranger.

Fort Lewis, Wash.

Sports Medicine for Rangers

RANGER medics are among the most highly trained and competent in the military. Their skills in trauma care on the battlefield are without question.

But the injured ranger who hurts his knee on a jump onto an airfield doesn't need a medic — he just gets up and drives on with the mission. Days, weeks and months later, his knee still bothers him.

Rangers are the Army's premier special operations light-infantry force, trained in lightning strikes from the air, ground or water. Training to meet standards much higher than those for average soldiers can take an extreme toll on a ranger's body.

"We've realized two things in looking at our injury data," said COL Stanley A. McChrystal, commander of the 75th Ranger Regiment at Fort Benning, Ga. "First, guys miss a lot of training. Second, we lose a lot of good rangers."

Introducing sports medicine,

McChrystal hopes, will be the answer — and the remedy — to his rangers' athletic injuries.

A sports medicine program has been active in the regiment's 2nd Battalion at Fort Lewis since February 1998, and entered a nine-month test period

in September. Statistics will be taken at all three of the regiment's battalions to test the program's effectiveness.

"One statistic we got from 3rd Bn. shows that 78 percent of the profiles and lost time we had in that battalion for a year were sports related, not sickness related," he said.

Sports medicine is where CPT Daniel Norvell enters the picture. A physical therapist at Fort Lewis's Madigan Army Hospital, Norvell has set up shop at the 2nd Bn. physical fitness center along with Jim Davis, a Madigan physical therapy specialist who serves as the battalion strength and conditioning coach.

Norvell and Davis have been seeing rangers at their sports medicine clinic since February 1998. Instead of going to Madigan for physical therapy, rangers simply come to the clinic.

Both McChrystal and Norvell agree that one of the most positive things the program provides is that it takes away the stigma of admitting injury.

"Rangers don't want to go on profile — it's a psychological thing," McChrystal said. "They

don't want to be viewed as being broken, and don't want to go across town to do physical therapy. It's not as convenient, and there's a certain stigma attached to it in their minds."

Norvell and Davis understand how rangers train and what their mission is, giving them the ability to provide quality care to the battalion.

"Our goal is to try to intervene as quickly as possible when a ranger is injured, with the goal of getting that ranger back on the battlefield as quickly as possible, just like getting an athlete back on the playing field," said Norvell.

The sports medicine program, McChrystal said, sends the right message to his rangers.

"We ask these guys to perform at a professional athlete level," McChrystal said, "and when you provide this kind of care and focus, it sends a message to the ranger that his body is very, very important to us." — *U.S. Army Special Operations Command Public Affairs Office*

Washington, D.C.

Cold War Certificates Available

THE ARMY is managing a Department of Defense program that recognizes service members and government civilian employees for their service during the Cold War.

Qualified military and civilian personnel can now access the Internet address <http://sdcw.army.mil/coldwar> to obtain information on how to receive a Cold War Recognition Certificate signed by Secretary of

Defense William S. Cohen, according to MAJ Dan Gibson, chief of the military awards branch in the Adjutant General Directorate.

"The Internet address will provide applicants with information on how to apply for the Cold War Certificate. Applications will appear on the website April 5," Gibson said. "The applications will collect individual/personal data and instruct applicants on which documentation will be needed."

Gibson cautions applicants not to send original required documents, such as DD Forms 214, (Certificate of Release/Discharge from Military Service). Photocopies only should be forwarded, he added, as any documents sent will not be returned.

The Department of the Army is designated as the executive agent for implementation and award of the CWRC. The Personnel Service Support Division of the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command's Adjutant General Directorate in Alexandria, Va., is responsible for the program.

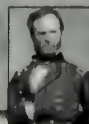
The certificate will be provided to all members of the armed forces and qualified federal government employees who faithfully served the United States during the Cold War era, from Sept. 2, 1945, to Dec. 26, 1991, officials said. Cohen approved issuance of the certificate in accordance with section 1084 of the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act.

Above Cohen's signature, the certificate bears the inscription: "In recognition of your service during the period of the Cold War (2 September 1945 - 26 December 1991) in promoting peace and

March Events Timeline

March 3: Iraqi generals and GEN Norman Schwarzkopf met to discuss the cease fire in 1991.

March 2: The United Nations voted in favor of U.S. resolutions on a cease-fire with Iraq in 1991.



March 4: William T. Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant's successor as commanding general of the Army, was appointed general of the Army in 1869.

stability for this Nation, the people of this Nation are forever grateful."

At the end of World War II in 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union, formerly allies, became rivals for political and military influence throughout the world. This struggle erupted several times over the years, including the Korean War (1950-53), the Hungarian Revolution (1956), the Berlin Crisis (1961), the Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) and the Vietnam War (1964-1975).

The Soviet Union attempted to keep up with a massive American arms build-up during the 1980s. Soviet efforts to match the Americans, combined with a draining war in Afghanistan, ultimately "broke the bank." Cracks

appeared in Soviet hegemony or influence; the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall effectively lifted the "Iron Curtain" that the Soviets erected 28 years earlier to separate Eastern and Western Europe.

The Soviet Union ceased to exist in 1991, ending the Cold War and communist political control of Russia, which began in 1918. — *Army News Service*

Dallas, Texas

AAFES Offers Auto Parts Online

DISCOUNT auto parts are now being offered to authorized customers on the Internet at <http://www.aafes.com> in a cooperative effort between a major wholesaler and the

Army and Air Force Exchange Service.

Brought online in November, the site gives customers who make their own repairs another option, said Ray Howard, AAFES' wholesale parts buyer.

"Potential customers in remote locations, particularly overseas, tell us their options are limited when it comes to repair parts," said Howard. "This online service is intended to fix that and offer average prices 10 to 20 percent below retail competition."

Customer service, consumer protection, and the backing of a major supplier were elements deemed essential for AAFES' first online vendor partnership. "It's easy to offer parts for sale on a website. The challenge is to make sure that things like exchange

credit, vendor error and shipment cost don't bite the customer," said Howard.

The Internet operations manager for Parts House, Inc., a Jacksonville, Fla.,-based firm that handles \$75 million in annual sales, agreed.

"We're excited to serve the military customer and we're dedicated to making it work," said Ralph Hodges. To order or price parts, an online shopper fills in an electronic mail request describing the parts needed and in return receives a price listing complete with part numbers. A quote for shipping cost is added to any request that provides the destination zip code. Submission of a follow-up e-mail order form completes any desired transaction.

Consumer protection features established for the site include credit for exchanged parts, insured shipping and cost-free replacement of defective or wrongly delivered parts.

Currently only such aftermarket parts as brakes, alternators, starters and front-end assemblies are available through the site. Tires, wheels and automotive accessories may be available later, said Howard.

Purchases require a major credit card or Deferred Payment Plan account. Primary shipment is by parcel post with air shipment available upon request.

AAFES and Parts House guarantee shipment of an order the same or next business day.

In its first two months, the site handled more than 1,500 price quotes, \$11,000 in sales, and requests from Kuwait, Korea, Japan, Guam, Germany and Turkey, said Howard. — *AAFES PAO*

Hot Army Website

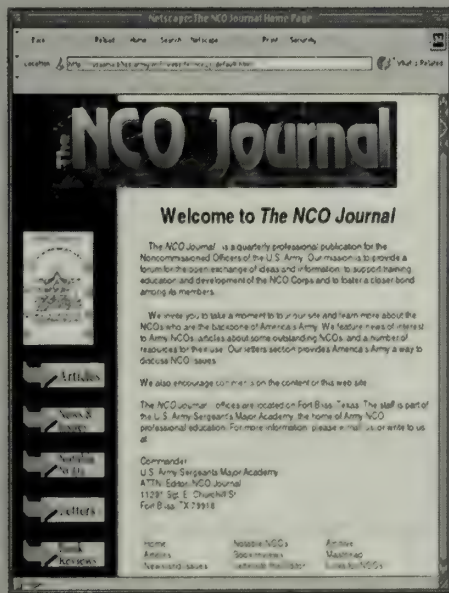
NCO Journal Online

MOST noncommissioned officers in the Army have probably noticed the NCO Journal, the quarterly magazine dedicated to the NCO Corps, is not currently being published; however, it is available online.

The NCO Journal is the only online magazine dedicated to providing an open forum for the exchange of ideas and information to support training, education and development of the NCO corps. Soldiers who have seen the site in the past may not have noticed that the website has moved.

To log onto the Army's only NCO Corps publication you must first log on to the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy homepage at <http://usasma.bliss.army.mil>. The USASMA site has an icon that links directly to the NCO Journal site.

The USASMA homepage also contains information for students going to all the courses at the academy, the Museum of the NCO website, information about the El Paso area and links to other helpful NCO sites. — *USASMA Public Affairs Office*



March 8: In 1917, the U.S. invaded Cuba for the third time.



March 10: North Vietnamese captured U.S. special forces camp in the Ashau Valley in 1966.

March 11: GEN Douglas MacArthur left Bataan for Australia in 1942.



March 9: In 1915 Mexican revolutionary "Pancho" Villa attacked Columbus, N.M. In response, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson sent GEN John J. Pershing to lead a punitive expedition into Mexico.

March 15: Andrew Jackson, the seventh president (1829-36), was born in 1767.



Soldiers in last year's Bataan Memorial March race to the finish line at WSMR.

WSMR, N.M.

Bataan Memorial March Set

MARCHERS interested in competing in the largest memorial march in the country should be gearing up for the 11th annual Bataan Memorial March scheduled for April 18 at White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

The march recognizes the sacrifices made by thousands of U.S. and Filipino service members overwhelmed by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands during World War II.

More than 1,900 people participated in the 1998 memorial march. The course covers 25 miles of southern New Mexico desert. It starts on main post, crosses hilly terrain, winds around a small mountain and returns to main post through sandy trails and washes. The elevation varies from 4,100 to 5,300 feet.

The event is open to military (active duty, Reserve, National Guard, ROTC or retired) and ci-

vilian teams and individuals in either heavy or light divisions. Military marchers will be required to wear full field gear in both divisions. Civilian marchers in either division should wear appropriate attire for a road march through desert terrain.

All marchers entered in heavy-division categories must also carry a 35-pound rucksack. Teams may consist of five to seven people; five people must cross the finish line together within a 10-yard gate.

The team entry fee is \$100 for entries postmarked by April 1. After that date, the price is \$130. Individuals who meet the early deadline pay \$20 while payments postmarked after April 1 should be made out for \$30. The fee covers T-shirts and an informal meal during the closing ceremony. Checks should be made payable to IMWRF. The mailing address is Bataan Memorial March, Community Recreation Division, P.O. Box 400, WSMR, NM 88002.

Applications or detailed information may be obtained by calling (505) 678-3374 or the White Sands Missile Range Public Affairs Office at (505) 678-1134 or (DSN) 258-1134. The application form and further information will be posted on the WSMR website, <http://www.wsmr.army.mil>, as it becomes available. — WSMR PAO

Fort McClellan, Ala.

WAC Foundation Contest

THE Women's Army Corps Foundation is sponsoring a contest to design a new logo for the U.S.

Army Women's Museum, formerly the WAC Museum, which is relocating this year from Fort McClellan, Ala., to Fort Lee, Va.

The winning logo will represent the new museum, which will explain and display the history of

the Women's Army Corps and the achievements of all women who have and are still serving in the Total Army. The logo will be used by the WAC Foundation on all merchandise available in the museum's gift shop.

Commissary News

Commissary Set to Impose Fees

CUSTOMERS who write bad checks in commissaries face paying a new administrative fee now that the Defense Commissary Agency has implemented new business requirements recently passed into federal law.

"The great majority of our customers write good checks," said Richard E. Beale Jr., DeCA's director. "In fact, more than 99.8 percent of checks written to commissaries clear just fine. For the very few that don't, this puts our collection procedures in line with other retailers."

Beginning with checks presented at commissaries in February, patrons whose checks bounce will be assessed an administrative fee of \$25. The commissary will collect the fee when the patron redeems the dishonored check. The only exception is when a check bounces because of bank error.

If dishonored checks are not redeemed at the commissary within 30 days, the military finance office may charge an additional \$15 fee. If the customer takes no action, the finance office may deduct the debt from the soldier or sponsor's pay. Soldiers will be held responsible for dishonored checks written by family members.

In Europe the system works differently. Dishonored checks aren't sent to the commissary, but to the Subsistence Finance and Accounting Office, Europe. If dishonored checks are not redeemed within 30 days the finance office may charge an additional \$15 fee. If the customer takes no action, the finance office may deduct the debt from the soldier or sponsor's pay.

Previously, customers had a 30-day grace period to redeem their dishonored checks without assessment of an administrative fee or penalties by military finance offices.

The change brings the commissary in line with dishonored check practices and procedures used by commercial retailers, military exchanges, and morale, welfare and recreation activities, said Gary Lutz, DeCA's Director of Resource Management. — Defense Commissary Agency PAO

March Events Timeline

March 16: U.S. forces defeated Japanese forces on Iwo Jima in 1945.



March 20: The U.S. government appealed to the International Court on behalf of American hostages held in Iran in 1980.

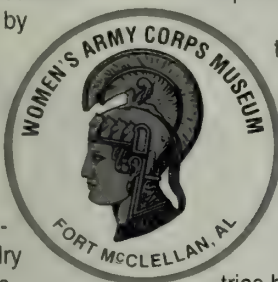
March 21: Congress authorized national soldiers' home in 1866.

The logo will replace the current Pallas Athene logo used by the foundation. All contest entries must abide by the following rules:

- Entries should represent women in the Army and be designed in such a way that it can be used on clothing, stationary, coins, jewelry and other mementos.

- Entries should be submitted on 8 1/2" x 11" white paper. Contestants should print their name, address and phone number on the back of each entry.

- Entries should be mailed to U.S. Army Women's Museum Logo Contest, P.O. Box 5339, Fort McClellan, AL, 36205. The



contest period is from Mar. 1 to Sept. 30, 1999. All entries must be postmarked by Sept. 30.

The contest is open to anyone, civilian or military. The three winners will be notified in writing by the Women's Army Corps Foundation after Dec. 1.

The winning entries become the property of the Women's Army Corps Foundation.

In the event of duplicate entries, the postmark will determine the order of submission.

The following prizes will be awarded to the winning entries:

- First place: \$100 savings bond; shirt or jacket with the logo;

and free admission to all events at the Year 2000 Dedication and Reunion.

- Second place: \$50 savings bond and a shirt or jacket with the logo.

- Third place: A shirt or jacket with the logo.

The U.S. Army Women's Museum groundbreaking ceremony will be held at Fort Lee, Va., in April. The museum is scheduled to open in October of 2000.

For more information contact the WAC Foundation at (256) 820-3233 or by e-mail at usawomen@quicklink.net. — WAC Foundation PAO

Heidelberg, Germany

Tattoos Linked to HIV

ONE of the great benefits of serving in the U.S. military is the opportunity to travel. Most travelers seem to like taking home mementos of their travels to distant shores.

Unfortunately, two soldiers who recently served in the peace-keeping mission in the Balkans took home HIV infections. Both soldiers, who were from different units in the United States, engaged in "protected" sexual activity during their "R&Rs" in Budapest. They also received tattoos at local Hungarian parlors during the R&Rs.

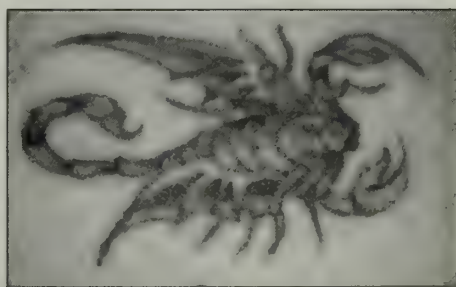
Soldiers should be aware of the risks — including HIV infection — associated with getting tattooed.

While preventive-medicine officials can't pinpoint the exact source of the infections, one potential risk factor is getting tattoos. Although the relationship between HIV and transmission by tattooing has not been established definitively, the possibility does exist.

LTC (Dr.) Evelyn Barraza, preventive medicine consultant for the Europe Regional Medical Command, emphasized the public health risk in obtaining a tattoo from unlicensed or unregulated parlors.

"Many tattoo parlors outside of the United States are not subject to health inspections, may not adhere to sterile precautions, and may have multi-use needles and dye containers," she said. "Additionally, tattooing is common in populations where HIV, hepatitis, syphilis and tuberculosis are prevalent. The transmission of viral hepatitis through tattooing is well established through numerous medical studies. The potential for transmission of infectious diseases during the process of tattooing is a valid concern."

It is important for travelers to be aware of the risk of the transmission of disease or infection by any invasive procedure such as tattoos or body piercing. — ERMCA PAO



SSG John Valceanu

Competition News

DLI Hosts Language Olympics

MILITARY and federal government linguists worldwide will converge on the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., May 3 through 7 to compete in the 1999 worldwide language olympics.

Participants will compete against each other in Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Korean, Farsi, Russian or Spanish.

Various games conducted in the different languages will challenge the linguists and give them the opportunity to achieve individual and unit recognition.

Linguists have the opportunity to compete even if they can't leave their home stations. Those with access to video teletraining studios can compete long-distance from April 19 through 30.

All Department of Defense and reserve-component organizations, National Guard units and U.S. government agencies are eligible to compete.

The Marine Corps Detachment at the Presidio of Monterey will coordinate the competition. For information or registration forms call Gunnery Sgt. David Volting at (DSN) 878-5861 or (831) 242-5861, or e-mail him at wlo@pom-emh1.army.mil. — Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center

March 24: The U.S. and Libya clashed in the Gulf of Sidra in 1986.



March 29: U.S. troops left Vietnam in 1973, nine years after the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

March 26: Ground-breaking in Washington, D.C., for Vietnam Veterans Memorial in 1982.



Tea Equ

"Soldiers attend the course to increase the positive human-relations climate and enhance combat readiness in the Army and learn about new policy and procedures."

"TO be a good equal-opportunity adviser you have to know yourself. It's important to be aware of your own 'baggage' so that when others come to you for advice, it doesn't cloud the picture," said SFC Fredricka McCray, EO adviser for the 8th Transportation Brigade at Fort Eustis, Va.

McCray recently graduated from the 15-week EO Adviser Course conducted at the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.

Her commander at Fort Eustis relies on McCray to provide advice on where individual EO complaints should be directed for action. Her other responsibilities include planning and coordinating ethnic observances and developing affirmative-action plans.

DEOMI teaches prospective EO

SFC Kimberly Rogers, a recent graduate of DEOMI's EO Adviser course, reviews a book on gender issues in the school's library.

aching al Opportunity

Story and Photos by
Heike Hasenauer

advisers and managers how to deal with issues based on race, sex, ethnic group, age and religion.

Some 65 instructors teach various-level EO and equal employment opportunity courses to active-duty and reserve-component enlisted members and officers from all the services, and to Defense Department civilians.

Each year the institute graduates about 1,000 students from all its courses, including between 400 and 500 from the EOAC. About a year ago, due to the services' increased demand for EO advisers, DEOMI-West, located at the National Guard facility at Camp Robinson, Ark., began training some 120 additional EO advisers annually, said DEOMI spokesman Air Force Maj. Gary Perugini.

Roughly 70 percent of classroom time at DEOMI is spent in small groups and lectures, with a lot of discussion devoted to first-hand accounts of discrimination.

"Most folks have difficulty talking about their own behavior. During the first two weeks, not too much is shared because of a low trust level," said instructor MSG Alvin Mitchell. "As people get more comfortable around each other, things gradually take on more steam."

Students spend about 200 hours listening to other people's stories and feelings and sharing their own, said instructor CPT DeWayne McOsker.

"During the first three weeks, students look at themselves to under-

stand how they developed their values and how their own socialization affects how they deal with other people," said Air Force Lt. Col. Theresa Morris, director of academics.



DEOMI instructor MSG Alvin Mitchell can observe students in any of the classrooms without disrupting their discussions.

In the fourth week, the focus moves to interpersonal relationships — dealing with other people, she said. Cultural-awareness classes focus on ethnic groups and the behavior unique to various groups.

"We spent two weeks studying different cultures," said SFC Edward

Yurek, who's assigned to the 75th Ranger Regiment at Fort Benning, Ga. "We went everywhere through discussions, guest lectures and visual presentations — from American Indian reservations to mosques. It was very enlightening."

In sexism, racism and affirmative-action classes, instructors use case histories as well as their own experiences as former EO advisers to develop discussions.

"I realized I have taken a lot of things for granted," said SFC Tim Dirks, a Fort Bragg, N.C., soldier assigned to the 503rd Infantry Battalion. And he's harbored prejudices, he said.

"There's so much racism because people make assumptions," McCray said. "People judge others because of what they've always heard or what they've seen a few members of a group do."

"The training brings out a lot of pertinent information that I want to share with other people," said SFC Laura Bullard, from the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command.

"It's interesting to know, for example, how people are stereotyped," Bullard said.

"I had my racism when I came here," said McCray, who's black. "While here, I saw I was holding onto something I shouldn't have. When you understand what another culture had to go through to get where it is, you have an appreciation. It's not just African-

Americans who have had to struggle. Others have, too."

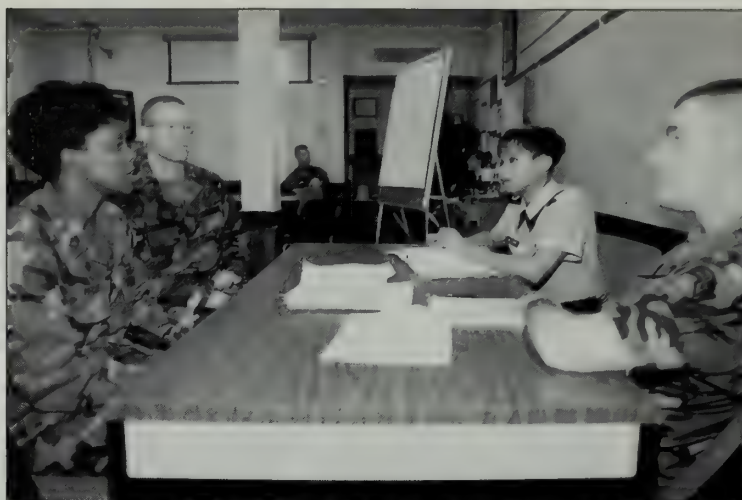
During the 15 weeks — especially in the small groups — people often cry, McOsker said. "Sometimes things come out about abuse, rape or the pain of discrimination that's been put deep down inside."

"Students form a bond with other students and get answers to some questions they've wanted to ask for years," McOsker said.

Two weeks of the EO Adviser Course is devoted to service-specific training and includes two days of "Consideration of Others" training and a three-day, field-test segment, said CPT Leven Pressley-Sanders, Army service liaison officer.

Students respond to scenarios that require them to handle complaints, issue complaint forms, and provide advice and guidance as opposed to "shooting from the hip," and make logical recommendations to the commander, Mitchell said.

Because the EO training of senior leaders, as well as the planning and coordination of ethnic observances, are EO adviser responsibilities, students



Recent graduates of DEOMI's EO Adviser course spent the last week of their training acting out real-life scenarios.

also learn how to budget for training and special events and must demonstrate how they'll train unit EO representatives, said Pressley-Sanders.

"Soldiers attend the course to increase the positive human-relations climate and enhance combat readiness in the Army, and to learn about new policy and procedures," she said.

"To me, the most important thing is that the prospective EO advisers have heard as many true EO-related stories as possible before actually serving as advisers. Because if you've never heard about a particular situation, you may not have a clue about where to go

to resolve it when you're actually faced with it."

Defense Department officials recognized the need for race relations training following the civil rights movement and formed a task force to examine causes and possible cures for racial tension in the military.

The task force's 1971 recommendations resulted in DOD Directive 1322.11 and the Race Relations Education Board that created the Race

Relations Institute. The name was changed to the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute in 1979.

Recent changes to the curriculum at DEOMI include the addition of a five-day workshop, called the Equal Opportunity Orientation Workshop, for people in command and leadership positions, and the previous one-hour block of instruction on extremist activity was expanded to five hours.

For information about the EO Adviser Course and others, including the EO Program Manager's Course, contact DEOMI at (DSN) 854-2675 or (407) 494-2675. □

The Army's EO Climate

"THERE are a number of ways to assess the Army's EO 'climate,'" said Dr. M. R. Dansby, director of research at the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute.

In 1996, Army officials at the Pentagon called on some of the Defense Department's top EO advisers at DEOMI for guidance on how best to determine the EO climate Armywide.

The action was prompted by the slaying of two black civilians in Fayetteville, N.C., a crime with which three 82nd Airborne Division soldiers from nearby Fort Bragg were charged.

Following the Army's sexual-harassment scandals involving drill sergeants and trainees at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and the Army's top enlisted man, former SMA Gene McKinney, the Army again called on DEOMI to get a clearer picture of attitudes and behaviors within its ranks.

The Military Equal Opportunity Climate Survey, available through DEOMI since 1990, is conducted at a commander's request, Dansby said.

DEOMI maintains a database of some 6,000 units and roughly 750,000 people surveyed — the majority of them within the Army.

"We strip away the unit identification and add information to

the database to look at the general climate across the services," Dansby said.

About 100,000 people from 1,000 units are surveyed annually, Dansby continued. Half of the respondents are soldiers.

From the computerized surveys returned to DEOMI, Dansby can produce disparity maps that give commanders an immediate view of where their units fall in relation to the rest of the Army.

"It helps commanders come up with action plans to target specific needs," Dansby said. "What we really look for are trends."

"Today in the Army, the greatest disparity about the EO climate is between white male officers, who view it as very good, and minority officer women, who perceive EO least favorably."

"The majority of minority members across the Army at least rate EO as OK," Dansby continued. Armywide, the general consensus is that sexual harassment and discrimination are on the downswing. And white males and the majority of females believe sex has become less of an issue since 1994.

There are definitely areas in which the Army can improve itself, Dansby said. "I'm not saying our hair's on fire. But when minority group members say the EO climate is 'average,' they're saying 'some things could be better.'" — Heike Hasenauer

The Army's EO Climate

Story and Photos by
Heike Hasenauer

MAJ Basilio Reyes, a Puerto Rico-based, full-time Reserve soldier with the 87th Division, is Hispanic. An enlisted soldier in 1975, Reyes remembers when the Army conducted race relations seminars and the climate in the service was not totally conducive to fair and equitable treatment for all.

In 1983, following a break in service, Reyes returned to active duty as an officer. At that time, his company executive officer made it clear he didn't want blacks or Hispanics in his unit. He actually said so.

"I wasn't experienced enough to do anything about the officer's blatant biases," Reyes said. "I simply found myself another unit, as did other Hispanic and black soldiers."

Today, leaders at all levels focus more of their attention on how people perform their jobs, Reyes said. "Today, minorities have better opportunities."

"Diversity is our strength," said the commander of U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, GEN John Abrams, in an address to some 300 equal-opportunity advisers and representatives from across the Army who gathered in Orlando, Fla., recently, for the Army's annual Equal Opportunity Training Conference.

"We're growing more diverse in so many ways," added Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera. "It used to be that when we spoke about diversity, it was about blacks and whites. Today, we have people from every corner of the world."

Caldera said that when he was a third-year cadet at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., female cadets had just entered the academy when he served as president of the Cadet Human Relations Council, troubleshooting potential problems.

Recently, a former fellow cadet told Caldera, "'You had a great impact on the way I've treated people,'" Caldera

told the EO advisers. "You have that impact, too."

EO advisers, typically sergeants first class, undergo 15 weeks of intensive training at the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla. [see related story] before working for brigade-level commanders on issues ranging from sexual harassment and ethnic and sexual discrimination to extremist activities.

EO representatives — staff sergeants to second lieutenants — attend a two-week EO training course at their installations before performing the EO role at the battalion and company levels.

Besides serving as advisers to the commander on EO-related issues, they're responsible for conducting EO observances to educate soldiers and Defense Department civilians about the Army's people and their backgrounds.

People attending the week-long conference shared ideas and worked through a half-dozen scenarios, brainstorming solutions aimed at fostering harmony in the ranks.

COL John Westwood, chief of human resources in the Leadership Branch of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, recalled an instance when he offered his seat on the Washington, D.C.-area Metro to a female major, who graciously accepted. Both Westwood and the major were in uniform. "We were not equal in rank, so why did I do that?"

Did he think her less capable of standing? Was she frail or weak? No. "My mother taught me that when riding public transportation I was to give my seat to women and older people, as a sign of respect," said Westwood. "Had I been in a professional setting where military rules apply, I would have played by those rules. The event on the Metro was a nonmilitary situation. I certainly think



Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera addressed EO advisers from throughout the Army at the recent EO conference.

it's possible to respect women as women and as soldiers. There is a time and place for everything.

"My behavior on the Metro was a result of the way I was socialized," he said. "We come from different experiences, and that's OK. If we were all the same it would be a boring world."

CSM Michele Jones, a reservist with the 78th Division, shared an experience that occurred in her career. She once worked for a male commander who strongly suggested they do some physical training together — away from the installation, and off-duty, she remembered.

Perhaps Jones misinterpreted his comments about how sexy she looked in her PT outfit and how capable she'd no doubt been in her former role as a professional cheerleader.



EO advisers gathered in Orlando to share ideas, work through scenarios taken from real life and brainstorm new ways of doing business.

"I chose to pull back and evaluate what happened after he spoke to me," Jones reflected. "I avoided putting him in a defensive situation and was able to maintain a professional relationship."

"Most EO situations result from a misunderstanding, where someone ruffles someone else's feathers," said SFC James Lee, EO adviser for the 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade at Fort Bliss, Texas.

"EO complaints often result from perceptions of a lack of respect. What people say or do is often a question of impact versus intent," echoed SFC Joyce Walker, EO adviser at Fort Monroe, Va. "That's why EO training and awareness are so important."

Increased emphasis on EO in the Army has resulted in a "much better Army," said BG Clayton E. Melton, who directs the Army Human Resources Directorate at the Pentagon.

The Army's mandatory "Consideration of Others" training, which begins with new recruits in basic training, has had a positive impact, he said. More people are aware of what EO is about. And fewer people will tolerate behavior that violates EO standards.

"Today, commanders are much more sensitive to issues, and they know if they're not, they will break their units," Melton said. "They know that in order to build unit cohesion, you have to have a command climate in which everyone treats everyone with respect."

"The Army's definitely headed in the right direction," said LTC Kathleen

Seith, EO officer for XVIII Abn. Corps at Fort Bragg, N.C. There remains, however, a negative offshoot of the Army's recent sexual-harassment scandal. That is, men are now not likely to mentor women, Seith said.

"Males won't mentor. They treat women paternalistically," Seith opined. "And they won't enforce standards on female soldiers."

Rather than tell a woman her insignia or name tag need adjusting, for example, a sergeant major will ask another female NCO to do it.

Distancing the sexes so they don't feel comfortable speaking to each other is not the Army's goal, said Seith of the residual effect of the scandals.

"Whatever problems are out in society are going to be in the Army," said CSM Cynthia Dunlap, commandant of the XVIII Abn. Corps NCO Academy.

There is still room for improvement, Jones added. While she attended the Sergeants Major Academy at Fort Bliss, Jones decided that men's perceptions of women are still an issue.

Jokes about women — harmless as men might intend for them to be — do hurt women, Jones said. Likewise, it hurts a man when he gives up his seat or opens a door out of respect for a woman and she "thanks" him with a contemptuous glare.

Pregnancy in the ranks was another sex-related issue discussed at the conference.

"How can female soldiers be equal

to male soldiers when they may not be deployable in a crisis?" one group facilitator asked. Work groups wrestled to come up with an answer. "The follow-on question, of course, is: 'Are women suited to be in the combat arms?'"

"These are leadership issues," Dunlap said, "for a commander authorized three mechanics, two of whom may be women." If they become pregnant, it is definitely a readiness issue.

"Once each quarter I talk to the pregnant soldiers at Fort Bragg," Dunlap added. "They have to understand that they have to have a program in place after the child is born that ensures they will be there when the commander needs them."

LTC Larry C. Burnett, chief of the EO section within DCSPER, headed the EO office at XVIII Abn. Corps in December 1995, when officials there learned three soldiers had been involved in extremist activities.

The soldiers, later found guilty of the off-post murder of two black civilians, were processed out of the Army and sentenced to prison by a civilian court.

"After that, we developed a training program based on surveys of the effect the soldiers' involvement in the group may have had on others," Burnett said. "That program is now being used by other units, although there have been no other reported cases of extremist activity involving soldiers."

It's the job of EO advisers and representatives to keep a finger on the pulse of the organization — staying proactive to ensure the EO climate is favorable to all soldiers.

"In 2020, we have to have an Army that has broad political support and support from society," Caldera said. It should be an Army of which "people will say: 'That's where someone from my background can be successful. The Army will make use of my talents. I'll be valued as an individual.'" □

Women in the Army: A Proud History

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

FROM the Revolutionary War through Operation Desert Storm to the present, women have made vital contributions to the Army and the nation.

The Revolutionary War

Women were not allowed to enlist in the Continental Army or the various local militias during the Revolutionary War, but they played a vital role by joining their husbands during campaigns and serving as camp cooks, laundresses, seamstresses and nurses. Some women earned places in history through their bravery and selflessness.

Mary Hays McCauly took her fallen husband's place at his cannon during the Battle of Monmouth in 1778. She will forever be remembered by artillerymen as "Molly Pitcher."

While McCauly's bravery is known to many, another woman, Margaret Corbin, performed the same act a year earlier during the Battle of Fort Mifflin. Corbin was wounded during the battle and taken prisoner by the British after the Americans' defeat. Through an act of the Continental Congress on July 6, 1779, she became the first woman to receive a federal pension because of a war wound.

Another little-known Revolutionary War heroine is Tyonajanegen, a member of the Oneida tribe who married an American Army officer of Dutch descent. She rode into battle at her husband's side during the Battle of Oriskany and loaded her husband's weapon for him after a wrist injury rendered him incapable of loading it himself.



The War of 1812

Mary Ann Cole served as an American Army nurse during the siege of Fort Erie, from July to October 1814. During the siege, 1,800 Americans were killed or wounded in action. Cole cared for patients, prepared meals, dispensed medications and kept medical records for the regimental

surgeon during a period of heavy British bombardment and increasing casualties.

The Mexican-American War

Elizabeth Newcom joined the Missouri Volunteer Infantry in 1847. The problem with that was that women weren't allowed to join the Army at

that time, so she listed herself as "Bill Newcom" and disguised herself as a man. Newcom marched more than 600 miles with her infantry company, yet wasn't discovered to be a woman until the unit went into winter quarters near Pueblo, Colo. She was released from duty as a soldier, but was assigned other duties until she was mustered out of the Army the following year.

Newcom eventually married and, five years after the war, asked the Missouri courts to grant her the military pay and bounty land promised to soldiers serving in the Mexican-American War. She was eventually granted her pay and benefits by the U.S. Congress.

The Civil War

Thousands of women served in the Civil War, primarily as nurses. Clara Barton, Dorothea Dix and Mary Ann Bickerdyne are among the best known. But hundreds of other women also served with distinction in the conflict. One woman, Dr. Mary Walker, was a Union Army surgeon and treated Confederate wounded after she was taken prisoner.

Secular schools of nursing did not exist during the Civil War, so Catholic nuns were a major source of professionally trained nurses for the military. The Sisters of Charity furnished 300 nurses and ran 19 hospitals, while the Sisters of Mercy provided 100. Other orders also contributed to the effort, supplying different numbers of nurses at different times.

Though not a nun, Sally Tompkins of Richmond, Va., displayed angelic compassion. She used her own funds to staff and equip a hospital for Confederate soldiers and served as its supervisor. Due to her emphasis on cleanliness and diet, her institution had one of the highest recovery rates of all Confederate hospitals. The Confederate army eventually granted Tompkins a special commission to captain.

The Spanish-American War

More than 1,500 women served as military contract nurses in the Spanish-American War. They worked in general hospitals, aboard hospital ships and in camps in the United States, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Nurses who had already



Female soldiers have always shared the dangers of war. These Army nurses were freed in February 1945 after three years in Japanese prison camps in the Philippines.

contracted yellow fever, and thereby become immune to the disease, were assigned to higher-risk hospitals in Cuba. These nurses, including 32 black women, faced long hours, an oppressive climate, poor sanitation, limited supplies and seemingly limitless cases of illness and wounds. Twenty contract nurses died during their wartime service.

The performance of contract nurses in the war led directly to the 1901 creation of the Army Nurse Corps. This was the first time women became official members of the American military.

World War I

In World War I, 230 bilingual telephone operators were recruited and trained for duty by the Army Signal Corps. They were nicknamed "Hello Girls," and worked on switchboards in France, relaying messages between the front lines and headquarters elements. Other women worked for the Army Quartermaster Corps as stenographers in supply offices in France.

And women continued to distinguish themselves as military nurses, working long hours close to the front lines, sometimes braving hostile fire to save lives. More than 400 American nurses died in the line of duty during the war. The majority of them succumbed to an influenza pandemic that was ravaging the globe, concentrating

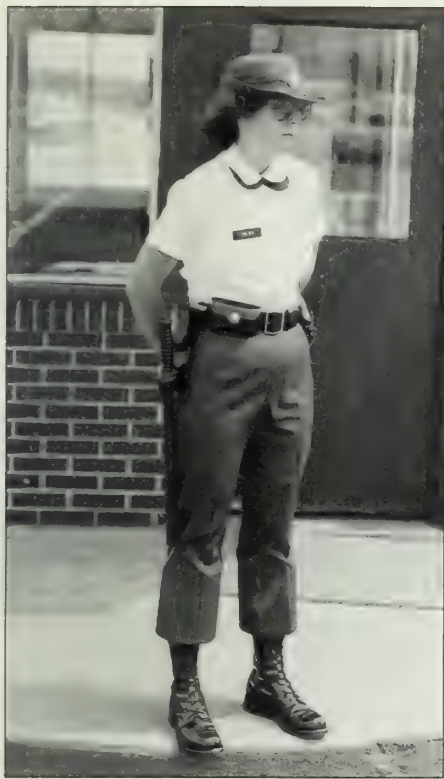


An Army nurse and two medics check the condition of patients arriving at a WW II evacuation hospital in Northern Ireland.

on port towns, military installations and other densely populated areas.

World War II

Answering the nation's call again, women began enlisting in the newly-formed Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in 1942. At the time, War Department planners needed them to fill combat-support roles, freeing men for combat positions. The following



By the early 1980s women were filling combat-support roles — such as military police — once open only to men.

year, the Women's Army Corps was created by legislation signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. By that time, some 60,000 women had enlisted.

Though they no longer served only as nurses, female soldiers continued to provide medical support to frontline troops. Sixty-six Army nurses spent 33 months as prisoners of war at the Santo Tomas prison camp in the Philippines. Thirteen Army nurses walked 800 miles across mountains to freedom after their medical evacuation plane crashed behind enemy lines in the Albanian mountains. Other female soldiers had to endure torpedoed ships, air raids, artillery shelling and a host of other threats. Many died.

Following the war, military planners decided that a small corps of women should hold permanent positions in each of the military services. President Harry S. Truman signed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 into law. Though the act finally created a provision for women to serve on active duty outside of a conflict, each service had a 2 percent cap on the number of women who could serve, and promotions were very restricted.

Korea

Five hundred and seventy Army nurses served in Korea. Of these, 70 percent served in the then-experimental mobile Army surgical hospital units. The typical MASH followed combat troops, moved frequently and often provided care under fire.

Many other women also served in Japan, and more than 120,000 served in the United States as part of the war effort. The Korean War marked the first time enlisted female Reservists were involuntarily recalled to active duty.

Vietnam

During the Vietnam War an estimated 7,500 women served in Southeast Asia, most as military nurses. Some were wounded, and eight were killed. Their names are engraved in the Vietnam Veterans Memorial wall.

The first non-Medical Corps women to go to Vietnam were a detachment of 100 WACs assigned to the U.S. Army, Vietnam, headquarters in 1966. They served as clerk typists and administrative workers first at Tan Son Nhut, and eventually at Long Binh. The detachment grew to 140 soldiers within a few years, and the women expanded the fields in which they worked to include communications, personnel, finance and intelligence.

The All-Volunteer Army

When the draft ended and the all-volunteer Army came into being in 1973, less than 3 percent of the Army was made up of women. But their numbers grew steadily as they took on such new jobs as construction equipment operators, military police and pilots.

Women gained eligibility to participate in Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs in 1972; and the U.S. Army Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., began accepting female cadets in 1976. In 1978, the Women's Army Corps was inactivated, and female soldiers became just as much an integral part of the nation's Army as their male counterparts.

Female soldiers serving in nontraditional roles saw action in Grenada

during Operation Urgent Fury in 1983. One hundred and seventy women took part in that operation.

Six years later, 770 women deployed to Panama for Operation Just Cause. There, three female helicopter pilots came under heavy fire, and CPT Linda Bray made her way into the history books as the first woman to command a U.S. Army unit engaged in direct combat. Other female soldiers, serving in a variety of jobs, also saw combat during the operation.

The Gulf War and Beyond

Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm represented the largest deployment of women in the Army's history. They served in a variety of combat-support and combat-service-support positions, proving their ability to meet the challenges of modern warfare on today's high-tech battlefield.

Following the Gulf War, female soldiers continued to play key roles in Army missions, serving in such places as Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia. □



Vehicle servicing and operation were among the once male-only tasks opened to women in the 1970s.

This article is based primarily on information provided by Dr. Judith Bellafaire, curator of the Women in Military Service for America Memorial. WIMSA's informative website is at <http://www.wimsa.org>. Other information was obtained from retired Air Force Capt. Barbara A. Wilson, who maintains a website at <http://userpages.aug.com/captbarb/index.html>. — SSG John Valceanu

DITY Move

DO IT YOURSELF AND SAVE

THE Do-It-Yourself Move program is an alternative means for soldiers to move their household goods during a permanent-change-of-station move. The traditional means of moving household goods might seem appealing because of its ease, but soldiers can't come out ahead financially by having the government move them. When done right, soldiers stand to save the government money and make a profit through the DITY Move program.

DITY Move

- You own the moving company and hold good.
- You have your own house to move.
- You own the goods until the move.
- You have immediate station.
- The government incentive would have move.

Your Responsibilities

- Obtain materials to support your plan.
- Locate certified employees.
- Maintain expenses.
- Submit 45 days after

YOURSELF

Advantages:

• You don't have to wait for a company to move your household goods.

• You have complete control over your household goods during the move.

• You can use your household goods while you're ready to move.

• You can use your household goods while you're ready to move.

• The government will pay you an advance operating allowance of up to 60 percent of what it would cost to pay for a commercial move.

Responsibilities:

• You must provide necessary equipment, vehicles to safely transport your goods.

• You must have weight scales to obtain accurate loaded weights.

• You must keep receipts and records of the move.

• You must file a settlement claim within 45 days of the start of the move.

What You Need to Know:

• The Personal Property Office MUST approve a DITY move.

• Actual moving costs that exceed the cost the government would have spent are at your expense.

• The most important step is accurately estimating the weight to be moved.

• You must obtain a certified weight ticket for the empty weight of the vehicle and after the vehicle is loaded.

• Privately owned vehicles are not included in the weight of household goods.

• You are authorized an advance operating allowance of up to 60 percent of what it would cost the government to move your goods.

• The costs you incur to perform the DITY move are not taxable.

• The vehicle used to perform the DITY move must be approved by the Personal Property Office.

• If using a trailer, check your insurance policy to ensure proper coverage in case of loss or damage.

• Additional insurance is not reimbursable.

Final Settlement:

• Final settlement is based on the actual weight moved.

• Your actual costs are deducted from 95 percent of what it would have cost the government to move your goods.

• The remaining amount is your financial profit, less applicable federal and state taxes.

• Incentive payment estimates provided at the time of counseling are estimates only.

Special Note:

• If a settlement claim is not made within 45 days of the start of your move, action will be taken to recoup any advance operating allowance from your pay. For more information contact your local Personal Property Office.

Soldiers

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

New Trucks From Old

Fort McCoy, Wis. — A "new" truck unveiled at a rollout ceremony here in October is the first in a program that's expected to save the Army Reserve approximately \$15 million during the next three years. The M-915A4 truck, which was converted from an old M-915 vehicle, cost about 50 percent less than a new truck, yet has the same capabilities and carries a new warranty.

Reserve officials say the conversion concept, borrowed from private industry, could save nearly \$90 million in the next 10 years and has the added value of providing hands-on experience and training for the soldiers who are rebuilding the equipment.

"Our trucks were in poor condition, and we didn't have the funds to buy new ones," said LTC Nancy Thomas of the Army Reserve Logistics/Equipment Division. "This program provides vehicles that are just like new. The ultimate result is improvement in mission readiness and capability."

Plans have been approved for Reserve soldiers to work with civilian workers at Fort McCoy to refurbish the trucks with commercial rebuild kits, known in the industry as "glider kits."

The kits contain such replacement components as frames, axles, brakes, fuel tanks, cabs and electrical wiring to create new M-915A4 trucks.

Each conversion takes approximately one week, while the new-truck acquisition process takes two to five years, Thomas said.

The glider kit program began about two years ago when the Reserve became concerned about its aging fleet of vehicles, said Richard Engel, Freightliner Corporation's director of government vehicle sales.

In May 1997 a prototype Freightliner glider was deployed to Germany for use in Bosnia. The truck logged about 20,000 miles with no problems.

In October 1998 an accelerated test program was used to increase cost savings and speed the development process. Rather than shipping the renovated vehicles from Freightliner's facility in

Portland, Ore., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., for testing, soldiers drove four trucks, loaded with trailers, cross-



The new M-915A4 truck could save the Army nearly \$900 million in the next 10 years.

SSG David K. Dismukes



RATT platoon member SPC James G. Van Alstine sets up an antenna during training at Camp Walker, South Korea. The RATT has been replaced in Army service.

country from Oregon to Maryland. Data from that trip and from testing at Aberdeen were used to determine road-worthiness and to make improvements before issuing kits to perform the conversions at Fort McCoy. — *Rick Hilton, Office of the Chief, Army Reserve*

Dead RATT

Camp Henry, Korea — Once the Army's most dependable means of communication, the Radio Teletype, or RATT, has been replaced by smaller, lighter and faster equipment.

The Army's last RATT platoon was removed from the 19th Theater Army Area Command's Modified Table of Organization and Equipment in

October, said 2LT Anne-Marie Wiersgalla, platoon leader for information management in Headquarters and HQs. Company, 19th TAA-COM.

When the RATT was introduced in 1968 it was a huge improvement over the field telephones and AN/PRC-77 radios then in use, said Joseph R. Brown Jr., who served as a supply sergeant during the Vietnam War. When the RATT platoon was activated in Korea, it served as the peninsula's only communications support able to send messages around the world.

More than 20 years later the RATT system was still going strong.

"Because of the Army's fast and distant movement during the Gulf War, RATT equipment was used more than any other communications asset in the inventory," Wiersgalla said.

Tri-Service Tactical Communications, a more "user-friendly" system that provides communications links between units and commanders worldwide, made the old RATT networks obsolete soon after the newer system was introduced, Wiersgalla said.

Also replacing the RATT is the Single Channel Ground Air Radio Airborne Radio System, which became the primary means of FM communications shortly after it was introduced, she said. SINCGARS provides secure communications up to 40 kilometers. — *SSG David K. Dismukes, 19th TAACOM Public Affairs Office*

USAMU's Record-setting Year

Fort Benning, Ga. — The U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit dominated the other services in 1998, winning individual and team world championships, setting new world records and earning the United States quota slots for the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia.

The International Rifle Team, in addition to winning the Interservice Championship, brought home four world cup medals, three world

records, four world championship titles and two quota slots for the U.S. team that will compete in the 2000 Olympics.

The International Pistol Team, which also won the Interservice championship, had six shooters on the U.S. National Shooting Team and four shooters on the U.S. World Championship Team.

The USAMU junior pistol shooters also had a great year, winning eight individual and team medals at the National Championships. Three of its shooters earned slots on the World Championship Team.

The Shotgun Team won seven medals at the National Championships and earned the United States an Olympic quota slot in the skeet competition.

USAMU's Running Target Team swept the Interservice Championships, placed three shooters on the national team and had three shooters qualify for the World Championships.

Since 1956, members of the Marksmanship unit have won more than 40 world championships and 19 Olympic medals. — *Paula J. Randall-Pagán, USAMU PAO*



SSG Doraine McNutt

An AH-1 Cobra flies over Hawaii's Pohakuloa Training Area during the type's final active Army live-fire exercise. The Cobras will likely pass to National Guard or foreign users.

Cobras Retire From Active Duty

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii — The AH-1 Cobra, the Army's first full-fledged attack helicopter, has fired its final rounds as part of an active Army unit.

Pilots and soldiers from the 1st Battalion, 25th Aviation Regiment, blasted targets with more than 17,800 20mm rounds, 1,500 rockets and 18 TOW missiles during a two-week gunnery exercise at Pohakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii in September and October. The battalion, part of the 25th Infantry Division based at Schofield Barracks, is the last active Army unit to fly the Cobra, the service's premier attack helicopter from the early years of the Vietnam War through much of the 1980s.

The gunnery, dubbed Cobra Glory, was a nostalgic event for many of the unit's pilots. "It's a sad thing," said CW2 Jeff Newman. "These aircraft provided the finest close-air support in the inventory."

Newman, who learned to fly the Cobra at Fort Rucker, Ala., in 1996, was among the last active Army pilots to be trained on the aircraft. Like many of the Hawaii-based pilots, he's reluctant to lose the Cobra, which was first fielded in 1967.

"Cobras take more pilot skill to fly, because they have fewer computers than new models like the OH-58D Kiowa Warrior, which is replacing the Cobra," he said. "Flying a Cobra, you have to be

cognizant of the aircraft itself — there's nothing automatic on it — while watching everything that's going on around you."

The 25th Inf. Div. will be without Cobra support by the end of this month, when it loses the last of its 24 AH-1s. Officials said the helicopters will likely go to National Guard units or be sold to foreign governments.

CW3 Tim Sorreles will become a UH-60 Black Hawk pilot once the Cobras are gone — after 15 years and 3,500 hours in the AH-1.

"This aircraft has never let me down," he said. "It's just been a workhorse all the way. We're transitioning into the new aircraft, but I'm really going to miss this one. This is seat-of-the-pants type flying." — *SSG Doraine McNutt, 17th PAD*

Drive-by History

Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa. — More than 350 antique military vehicles and thousands of their enthusiasts overran Tobyhanna Army Depot last summer. The occasion was the national meeting of the Military Vehicle Preservation Association.

Stuart and Sherman tanks, half-tracks, jeeps, trucks, landing craft and specialized tracked and wheeled vehicles that carried U.S. forces to victory in World War II, now lovingly and painstakingly restored by proud owners, were the star attractions of the event. Vehicles that assaulted Pacific islands and rolled across North Africa, France and Germany drew young and old alike: excited children dwarfed by the tanks and veterans with memories of the vehicles and the history they represented.

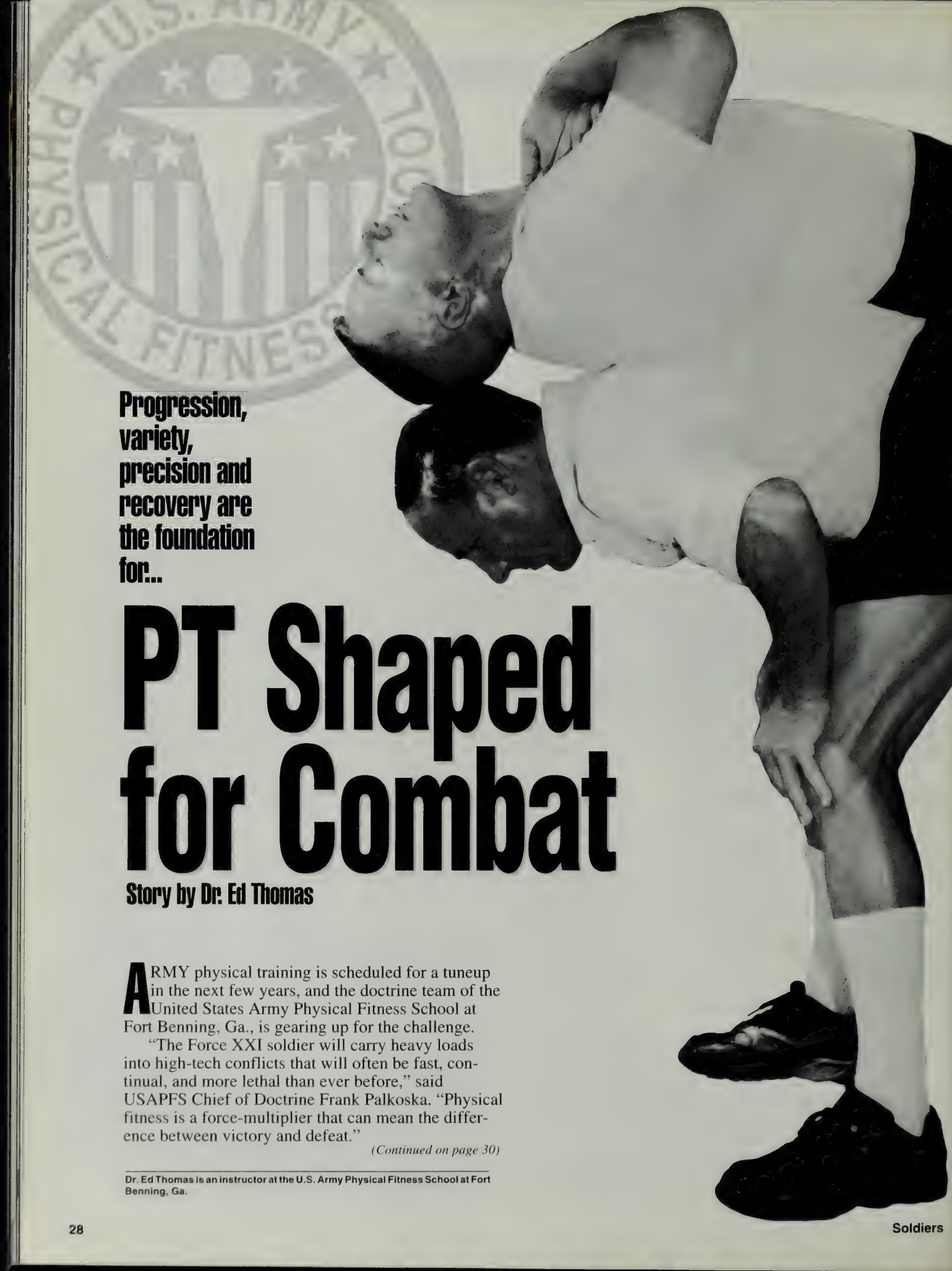
"MVPA members are dedicated to preserving and restoring military vehicles, so that the history they represent is passed on to future generations," said Frank Buck of the Red Ball Military Transport, the local MVPA chapter that hosted last year's meeting.

The event attracted the largest number of privately owned World War II tanks in more than 40 years, said Scott Sebring, also of the Red Ball chapter. Vehicles and equipment dating from World War I through Vietnam were on display, as were several pieces of foreign equipment.

More than 350 vendors, many selling original parts needed to keep the vehicles running, participated in the four-day meet. MVPA officials estimated total attendance at 15,000, including contingents from England, other European countries and Canada. — *TAD PAO*



The World War II M36 "Jackson" tank destroyer was a popular attraction at the MVPA national meeting.



**Progression,
variety,
precision and
recovery are
the foundation
for...**

PT Shaped for Combat

Story by Dr. Ed Thomas

ARMY physical training is scheduled for a tuneup in the next few years, and the doctrine team of the United States Army Physical Fitness School at Fort Benning, Ga., is gearing up for the challenge.

"The Force XXI soldier will carry heavy loads into high-tech conflicts that will often be fast, continual, and more lethal than ever before," said USAPFS Chief of Doctrine Frank Palkoska. "Physical fitness is a force-multiplier that can mean the difference between victory and defeat."

(Continued on page 30)

Dr. Ed Thomas is an instructor at the U.S. Army Physical Fitness School at Fort Benning, Ga.

1 The erect posture is used for standing, walking, marching, running and so on. Over the years, gravity takes its toll.



Six Basic Postures

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are common postures.
Figures 4, 5, and 6 are uncommon postures.



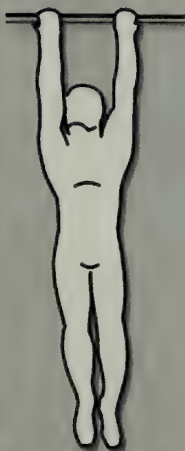
2 The horizontal posture on the side, back or front is the position of neutrality. Its effect is not enough to reverse gravity's influence.



3 Flexion is the forward-bending posture of accessibility used in sitting or other activities that include reaching, bending or leaning forward.

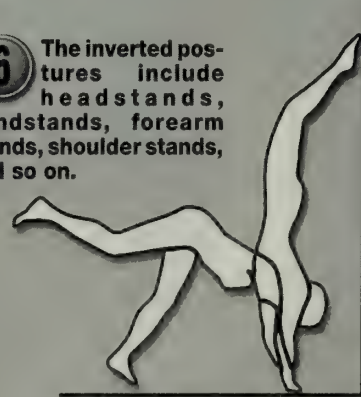


4 Extension means leaning backward. The posture helps compensate for flexion.



5 The brachiated posture includes hanging from the upper or lower limbs. Anchoring the feet to the bar allows for numerous variations.

6 The inverted postures include headstands, handstands, forearm stands, shoulder stands, and so on.



COL Stephen D. Cellucci, commandant of the USAPFS, supports SFC Kevin Murphy in a horizontal extension.



Murphy (left) and Cellucci demonstrate an advanced brachiation technique by hanging—with palms reversed—from the horizontal bars.

(Continued from page 28)

Current PT doctrine was developed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., by the U.S. Army Physical Fitness Center during the early 1980s. This "new doctrine" was last modified in the 1992 revision of FM 21-20, "Physical Fitness Training."

"In the early 1980s we started leaning away from battle-focused physical training," said COL Stephen D. Cellucci, the USAPFS commandant.

"Moving the proponent back to Fort Benning in the early 1990s was a smart move," he said. "Commanders down here want PT shaped for combat, and the USAPFS now has a team of military and civilian personnel ready and able to do the job."

"It's about training smarter, not harder," said CPT Dan McMillian, a USAPFS physical therapist. "Progression, variety, precision and recovery are the foundation."

"Not all physical training should hurt," McMillian said. "For instance, soldiers should learn a variety of restorative movements that bring the body toward its optimal state of readiness and compensate for the stresses of rigorous training."

Restorative exercises are normally simple, fast and painless, but they pay tremendous dividends, he said.

Restorative gymnastics was first introduced at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., a century ago, but faded from the doctrine as sports and games became supreme in the early 1920s, McMillian said.

But the medical community continued to explore the healing potential of movement. One pioneer in the field is LTC Frederick J. Sheffield, who conducted extensive research into the potential of inverted traction while he was assigned to San Francisco's Letterman Army Hospital during the early 1960s.

He and other researchers and physical fitness experts since then have become advocates of suspending or turning the body upside down—under the right conditions, with the right equipment and with proper technique—to effectively compensate for the debilitating stress of gravity on the entire human organism.

"Dr. Robert M. Martin, a retired chiropractor, osteopath and physician, further refined the inversion concept with his theory of six basic human postures," said Cellucci.

"Three postures are 'common' and three are 'uncommon,'" Cellucci said. "The uncommon postures compensate for the stress of the other three, so it makes sense to employ all six."

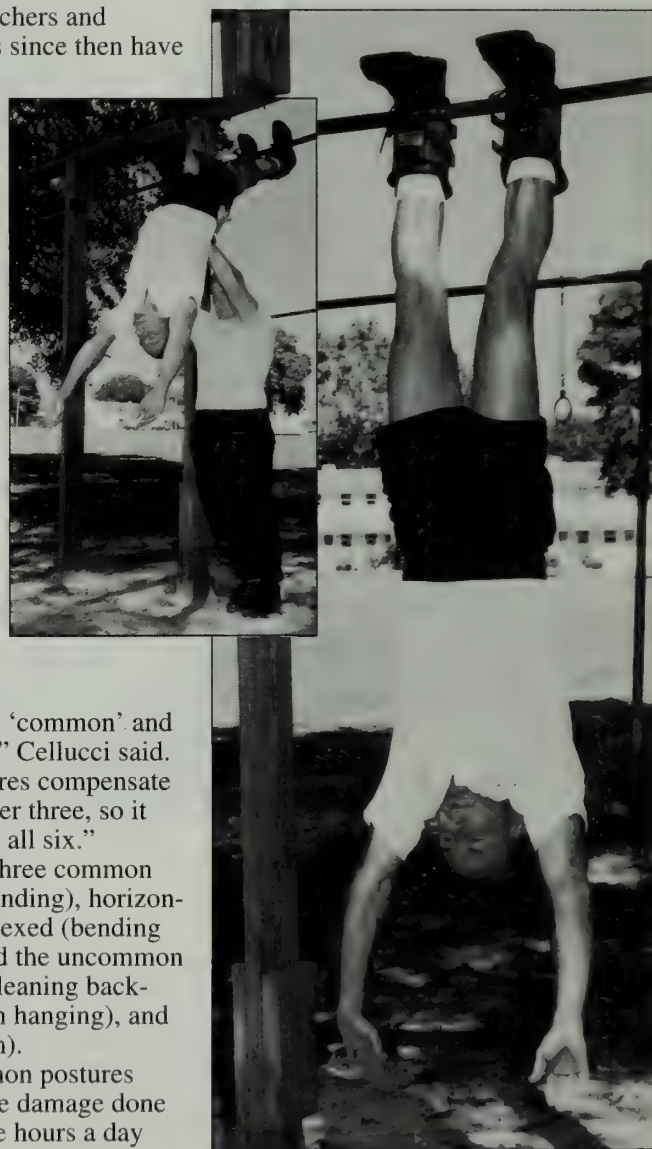
Cellucci listed the three common postures as upright (standing), horizontal (lying down), and flexed (bending forward), and identified the uncommon postures as extension (leaning backward), brachiation (arm hanging), and inversion (upside-down).

"The three uncommon postures help compensate for the damage done as we spend 16 or more hours a day during work, rest and play in the three common postures," he explained.

McMillian said that there are lesser degrees of inversion: "In the field, it

can be as simple as lying head downward on a hillside."

In the inverted posture, the force of gravity upon the body is reversed, and the whole organism is allowed to elongate, he explained. The spine decompresses, the abdomen draws inward and headward instead of



(Inset) Murphy supports Cellucci through an inverted extension. In a simple inversion (above) Cellucci hangs upside down from the horizontal bar.



As Cellucci (left) demonstrates brachiation, MSG James Schumacher demonstrates an inverted squat.

sagging footward and outward. The chest is easily expanded, and the diaphragm is pushed and pulled headward.

McMillian said the benefits are too numerous to mention, but that turning upside down can feel natural, once you rediscover and adapt to the posture.

Restorative movements also align the body, develop spatial awareness, and work together with strenuous exercises to prepare soldiers to learn motor skills such as climbing, leaping, balancing and the endless variety of movements required in combat, he said.

"Training solely for the PT test will do little to prepare a soldier to move well under fire," said Steve Van Camp, a USAPFS instructional systems specialist. "Previous PT doctrine, especially that found at turn-of-the-century West Point and in the postwar PT manuals, has much to offer us."

SFC Kevin Murphy, a Master Fitness Trainer course instructor for USAPFS's Reserve Component Division, echoes the sentiments of his civilian counterparts.

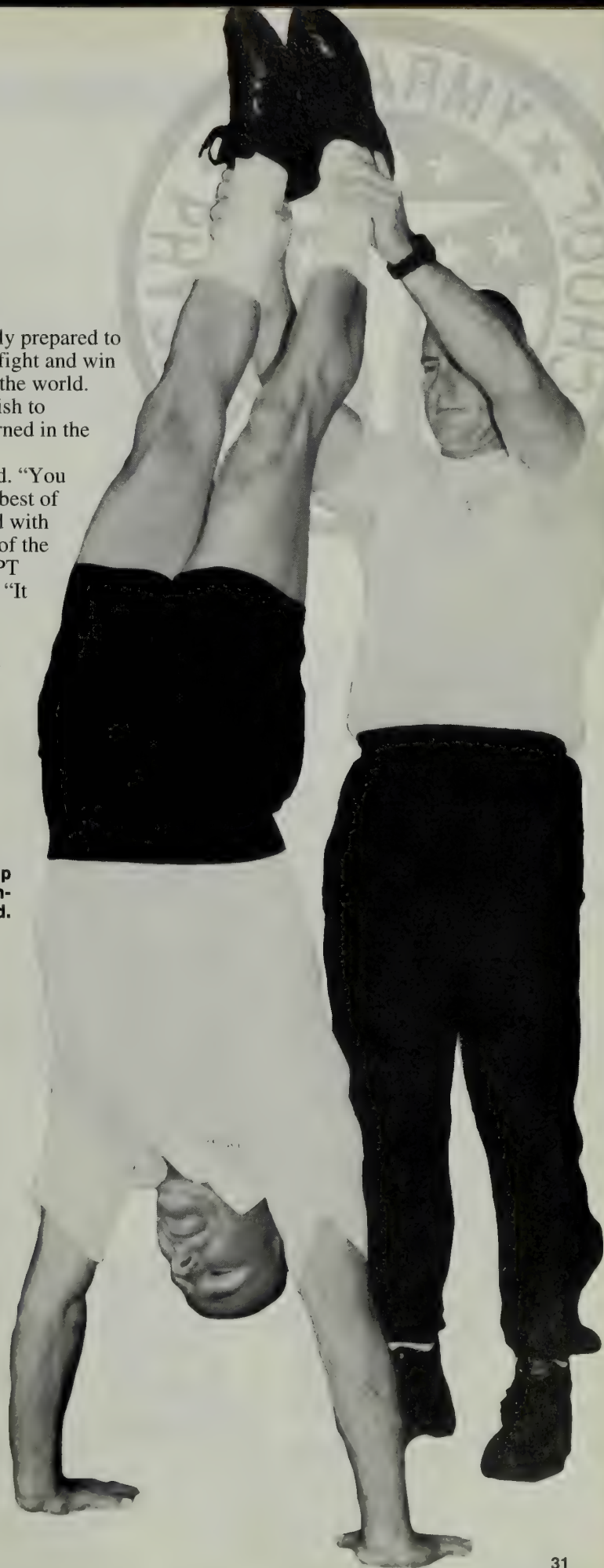
"Reviewing previous PT doctrine has really turned on some lights for me," he said. "Whenever we show some of the older concepts to our MFT students, they are very interested."

"Reviewing past doctrine while keeping up with increasing OPTEMPO is not easy," said Palkoska. "But it must be done if we expect to develop a combat-ready force which is physically

and psychologically prepared to mobilize, deploy, fight and win wars anywhere in the world. We would be foolish to ignore lessons learned in the PT arena."

Cellucci agreed. "You will be seeing the best of the past, combined with the latest wisdom of the present, in future PT doctrine," he said. "It will be a battle-focused 21st-century wheel that we won't have to waste time reinventing." □

Cellucci, with help from Murphy, demonstrates a handstand.



Financial Planning for Your Child's Education

AN article in a recent issue of Money magazine said that no matter how long parents have known college expenses were coming, most are caught unprepared for the cost. At the current rate of growth, some experts project, by year 2014 the cost of a four-year college degree at a public institution will be about \$130,000, and that a comparable education at a private college will cost \$275,000.

According to a survey of 1,062 parents conducted by ICR Survey Research Group, most parents of college-bound high school students typically have saved only \$11,000 for their child's education, and nearly half of the parents of children under age 11 hadn't saved anything for future educational costs. As a result, most parents look for alternative financing, according to Money. About a third plan to take a second job. Others say they'll have to borrow to pay the bills.

One of the best ways to begin a savings or investment program for your children is to hold your spending to your current level, so you can set aside money from future salary increases and promotions. That means paying off your consumer debts as soon as possible and avoiding taking on new bills.

But don't expect that effort alone to be enough. According to the Teachers Insurance Annuity Association, to pay for your child's education 18 years from

now you would have to begin saving \$278 per month, today, based on the \$130,000 figure mentioned earlier.

Financial Strategies

The experts agree: First you must establish a financial plan with goals, objectives and strategies for generating the estimated amount of money your children will need. This requires the assistance of a certified financial planner or adviser.

The best investment strategies include plans that take advantage of tax-deferred savings or savings taxed at lower rates. These plans might include:

- Custodial savings accounts set up in the child's name.
- Investments that defer as much income as possible until the child turns 14 years old.
- Series EE U.S. Savings Bonds and other government bonds.
- Mutual funds and stocks.
- Zero coupon municipal bonds.
- Property such as real estate transferred to a child, age 14 or over, so that when property is sold, it will be taxed at the child's rate.

Another important strategy is to maximize returns on your investments over time. This part of your plan requires knowledge and understanding of your investment options and discipline to keep your money in the investment plan for a long period, despite your immediate needs.

That means setting aside some resources so they earn a good return but are accessible when a need arises.

Education Tax Incentives

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 provides new federal tax ben-

Isaac Templeton Jr. is the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center's Consumer Affairs Program manager.

efits for people paying higher education costs for themselves or members of their families. These benefits include tax credits, a deduction for student loan interest, and provisions for investing in education individual retirement accounts or making withdrawals from traditional IRAs to meet education costs. Two new TRA 97 tax credits, called the Hope and Lifetime Learning Credits, started in 1998.

Hope Scholarship Credit

A Hope Scholarship Credit may allow you to claim a maximum of \$1,500 a year for educational expenses. The credit applies to qualified tuition and related expenses paid for a student's first two years of post-secondary education at an eligible educational institution. Subject to phase-out for higher-income taxpayers, the credit applies to expenses incurred on behalf of the taxpayer, spouse or dependent, one of which is at least a half-time student for at least one academic period during the year.

Lifetime Learning Credit

The Lifetime Learning Credit applies to qualified tuition and related expenses for courses to acquire or improve job skills. This credit is also subject to phase-out based on income, and the maximum amount of the credit is \$1,000.

Both credits are reduced or eliminated based on income. The credit phase-out begins with modified Adjusted Gross Income exceeding \$40,000 (\$80,000 on a joint return), with full phase-out at \$50,000 (\$100,000 joint).

Education Loan Interest

The TRA 97 allows taxpayers to

deduct interest up to \$1,000 on qualified education loans taken for themselves, their spouses or dependents. Regardless of when you took out the loan, you can deduct only interest paid during the first 60 months in which interest payments are required. The interest deduction is available to taxpayers whether or not they itemize other deductions.

Education IRAs

The new law creates a new type of tax-favored individual retirement account designed for those saving for a child's future educational expenses. Beginning in 1998, annual nondeductible contributions of up to \$500 per year per beneficiary may be made until the time their beneficiary turns age 18. Yearly withdrawals to pay qualified education expenses of the child (the designated account beneficiary) are tax-free.

The \$500 permissible contribution is phased out for those taxpayers who have modified AGIs above \$95,000 (\$150,000 on a joint return). No contribution to an education IRA is allowed once modified AGI is \$110,000 (\$160,000 on a joint return).



Withdrawals from IRAs

Also beginning in 1998, you can use traditional IRA distributions to pay higher educational expenses. You will owe income tax on at least part of the distribution, but you won't have to pay the 10 percent tax for early withdrawal.

Other Tax Breaks

Additional provisions in the new tax law include:

- Employer-paid education assistance.
- Qualified tuition programs.
- Educational Saving Bonds.

Internal Revenue Service Publication 970 explains the new tax credits and other allowed educational tax deductions. To order IRS Pub. 970, call (800) 829-3676 or visit the IRS website at www.irs.ustreas.gov/cgi/formorder.

Prepaid Tuition Plans

More than 30 states now have prepaid tuition plans. These plans allow you to pay for your child's college education in advance, at current rates, either in lump sum or installments. Prepaid plans may be a good deal for parents who are certain which

college their child will attend, and the plans provide some protection against inflation.

But for the careful investor, such plans may not be the best alternative.

Dee Lee, a Harvard University financial planner, suggests: "You can do better than inflation in a growth-stock fund, while keeping control over your money." Parents also must thoroughly understand all of the terms and conditions of the prepaid plan they may be considering.

Here are some questions you should ask before making a selection:

- What's the refund policy should your child decide not to attend the preselected college or wants to attend another college?
- Are taxes deferred on income earned on the plan each year until withdrawals?
- What's the projected interest rate earned on the principle?
- What's the penalty for early withdrawal from the plan?
- What's the risk involved should the plan go into default?

For more information, and a list of states offering prepaid tuition plans, you can visit the College Savings Plan Network website at www.finaid.org.

Parents should also consider how much their children could contribute to financing their own education. In her book "From Cradle to College: A Parent's Guide to Financing Your Child's Life," Neale Godfrey suggests that a child should contribute at least 25 percent of the college expenses.

The first step, for both parent and child, is to start saving and investing early and regularly. This not only lessens the "sticker shock," it allows the child to become an active partner in the process. □

Focus on People

Compiled by Heike Hasenauer

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

MSG Bob Haskell



Denington: Top Guard recruiter.

*Denington
outshined top
Army Guard
recruiters
from across
the United
States,
accepting
one of 54
prestigious
Chief's-50
Awards.*

SFC Christina Denington, National Guard recruiter and retention NCO for the 2668th Transportation Company in Fresno County, Calif., admits she almost threw in the towel one night last August after returning to her home in Clovis from a long day on the road.

Her 3-year-old son asked her who she was and toddled away, clutching his blanket.

"I wanted to quit right then and there. I didn't think it was worth it. And I cried and cried," she said.

But her family wouldn't let her quit. And, in late 1998, she and her husband, 1SG Jim Denington, a full-time Active-Guard-Reserve soldier assigned to Co. D, 1st Battalion, 149th Armor, in Madera, flew to Washington, D.C.

There, Denington, who outshined top Army Guard recruiters from across the United States, accepted one of 54 prestigious Chief's-50 Awards, a silver ring.

SFC Artelia Korokous, who had also set out to become the Golden State's first female top recruiter, was among the other awardees. She had recruited 93 people, compared to Denington's 102. Korokous recruits for San Diego-based units, including the 240th Support Bn. and Headquarters and Hqs. Co., 2nd Brigade, 40th Infantry Division.

"Most Chief's-50 winners recruit 40 or 50 good soldiers," said National Guard recruiting and retention SGM Samuel Kanouse. — **MSG Bob Haskell**, National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office

LIKE many soldiers, **Chaplain (CPT) Avrohom Horovitz** had doubts about whether joining the Army was the right decision.

But Horovitz, one of only eight active-duty rabbis in the Army, found confirmation at his former Miami synagogue soon after he told his congregation he'd enlisted in the Army Reserve.

"In the synagogue where I was praying, an older person came to me crying and showed me his arm. It had numbers tattooed on it, because he'd been in a concentration camp," Horovitz said.

"The man told me it was the U.S. Army that had liberated him, and he remembered a soldier coming to him and speaking Yiddish," Horovitz continued.

"I was very proud of my decision to join the Army then," he reflected. "The Army has been behind so many good things, for example, helping to liberate holocaust victims."

While attending chaplain school two years ago, Horovitz was so impressed by the Army way of life that he transferred from the Reserve to active duty.

Today, he's the first rabbi Fort Stewart, Ga., has had in several years, said Chaplain (CPT) Cliff Vicars, Horovitz's sponsor.

Already, Horovitz, the father of six, has made some positive changes at the post. He's changed the Jewish services from monthly to weekly and has begun to coordinate community events for soldiers and family members.

While Christian chaplains were part of the Army since the Revolutionary War, it wasn't until 1862 that the Army began to recruit Jewish chaplains. — **PV1 Christopher Smith**, Fort Stewart PAO

NINE-year-old **Kimberlee Fowler** of Fort Benning, Ga., won a \$5,000 U.S. Savings Bond and a trip for herself and her family to Washington, D.C., for winning the Armed Services YMCA Military Family Week Art Contest.

The family toured the Pentagon, the White House, the National Air and Space Museum, and visited the Vincent Van Gogh exhibit at the National Gallery of Art.

Ten other elementary school children, two from each service, were named service winners and runners-up. Each received \$500 and \$100 savings bonds.

The Army winner, also from Fort Benning, was 10-year-old **James Zadra**, the son of Julie

Fowler and Zadra: Showing off winning entries.



Soldiers



Mills (left) and Dunton: 80 years after WWI service.

and SSG James Zadra, a member of Headquarters and Hqs. Company, 3rd Bde., 3rd Inf. Div.

Fowler's art, a drawing of herself with her parents, Christina and SFC Christopher Fowler, and her younger brother, Patrick, appears on the 1998 ASYMCA Military Family Week poster that has been distributed to military installations worldwide.

Fowler is assigned to Co. A, 2nd Bn., 54th Inf. Regt., Inf. Training Bde.

More than 2,000 military children Armywide entered the contest in 1998. In the first three years of the contest the children of more than 6,000 families have participated.

The annual contest was supported by sponsors of the Vincent van Gogh exhibit. — *Armed Services YMCA PAO*

EIGHT decades after he fought in the muddy, bloody trenches of World War I, 103-year-old **Henry Mills**, then a private, received the Legion of Honor, France's highest national award.

French Ambassador Francois Bujon de l'Estang presented the award to Mills and 99-year-old veteran **James Dunton** at the French Embassy in Washington, D.C. The occasion was Veterans Day 1998, the 80th anniversary of the signing of the armistice that ended the First World War.

Dunton served with the Army Ambulance Service during the war. Mills, then a member of the 168th Inf., served with

MSG Bob Haskell

the 42nd Div., the famed "Rainbow Division" formed in August 1917 from National Guard units from 26 states and the District of Columbia.

At war's end, Mills settled near Huntington, W. Va., where he farmed a few hundred acres of land. Dunton published a collection of short stories, entitled "C'est la Guerre" ("That's War"), and he served as a public affairs officer at the Pentagon for 11 years under presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy before finally retiring in 1961.

"People have told me how wonderful they think it is that I served in WWI," Dunton said. "I didn't think it was at all wonderful at the time. The

world needs to remember how important it is to emphasize friendship and unity and to avoid hatred and violence."

"Remembering our past is important in the shaping of our future," l'Estang said. "It's important to remember those who gave their lives to defend our common ideals. It's important, too, to remember that today's reconciled Europe was built on the ruins of war." — *MSG Bob Haskell*

THE New York City Marathon may be a standard 26.2-mile race, but it's considered one of the world's more strenuous competitions because of its difficulty.

Among 1998's 32,000 participants was **1LT Jeremy Sumpman**, who's assigned to Patterson Army Health Clinic at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Sumpman finished the course that began at historical Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. In the second mile of the race he was over the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, passing Fort Hamilton's Ainsworth Clinic, where he was formerly assigned.

Runners then passed through the Gowanus section of Brooklyn, site of GEN George Washington's first battle of the American Revolution.

From there, they crossed the Madison Avenue Bridge from the Bronx into Manhattan. At Central Park they had 2.5 miles to go to the finish line.

Throughout the day, 30 bands and an estimated 2 million cheering spectators greeted them.

Finishing the race was a confirmation that working out to stay in shape pays off, Sumpman said. "It feels good to know you're physically fit to meet such a challenge." — *Joan Vetter, Fort Monmouth, N.J.*



Sumpman: New York marathoner.

PFC Amy L. Nyland

Russ Meseroll

Sharp Shooters

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

Photos From the Field

Sharp Shooters

HOWITZERS, helicopters, tanks and horses are all part of the rich fabric of Army history — a fabric strengthened by the pride, competence and spirit of soldiers.



Soldiers of Co. A, 3rd Bn., 8th Armd., 1st Cav. Div., stand guard under the Kuwaiti sky. — Photo by PFC Drew Garrett Rodgers

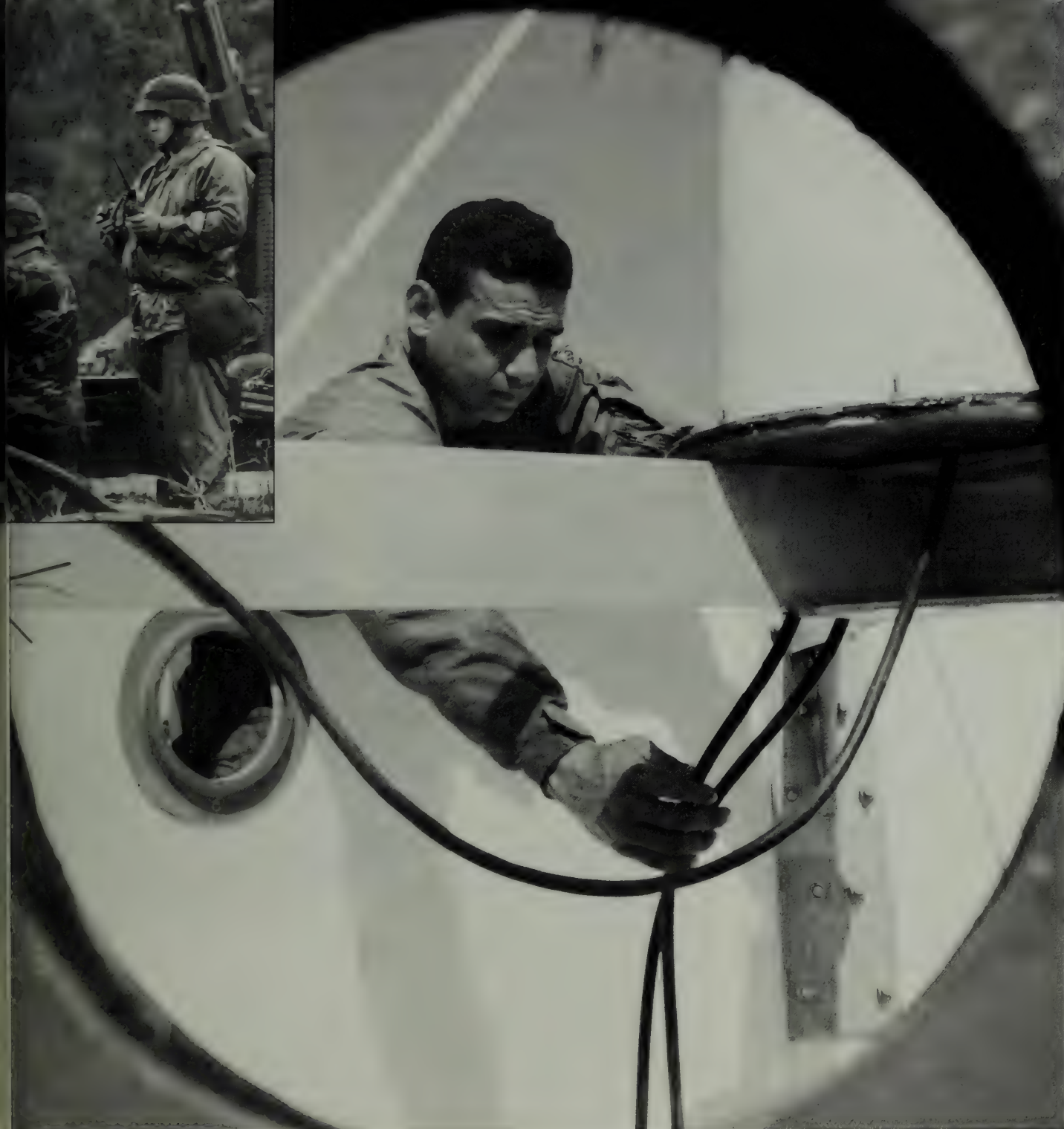


Indiana Army National Guard artillerymen sight-in a 105mm howitzer. — Photo by SGT John Schneiderbeck



A cavalry re-enactor leads his mount off the battlefield during a re-enactment of the battle of Antietam, the 135th commemoration of one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. — Photo by Renee Shawn McElveen

SPC Israel S. Rivera, a UH-60 Black Hawk crew chief with the 1st Bn., 149th Avn., in Houston, Texas, prepares his aircraft for a firefighting sortie. — Photo by SSG Brenda Benner



A Hard Lesson to Learn

Story by LTC Michael C. Chisick
Photos by SSG John Valceanu

Smokers and alcohol abusers have more to worry about than lung cancer and liver problems. They're also at risk for potentially life-threatening oral cancer. Even successful treatment of the disease can leave victims physically and emotionally scarred for life.

THREE to four people are newly diagnosed and one person dies from oral cancer every hour in the United States.

Oral cancer isn't the most common form of cancer, but it strikes more Americans annually than many of the better-known forms of cancer.

According to national statistics, more than 90 percent of oral cancers occur after age 45. But that doesn't mean that young, healthy soldiers should forget about oral cancer until they hit middle age. The primary way age influences oral cancer rates is through the impact, over time, of poor health habits — primarily excess alcohol and tobacco use. The repeated assaults of toxins on healthy tissues eventually take their toll.

LTC Michael C. Chisick is the chief of the Outcomes and Evaluations Directorate of Health Promotion and Wellness at the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

When oral cancer strikes, it strikes hard. Barely half of all patients survive the disease, because more than half of the oral cancers go undetected until they are at an advanced stage. And in the advanced stage, patients frequently have chronic pain, lose the ability to eat and speak, and suffer irreparable disfigurement to the face.

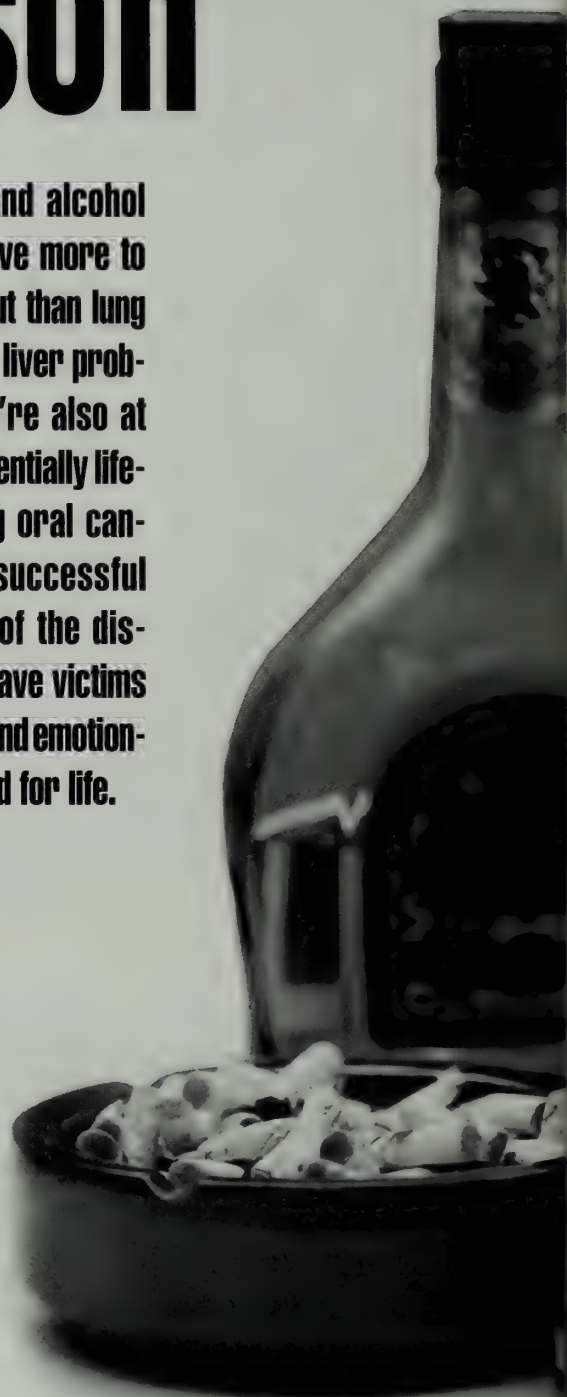
Another reason young, healthy soldiers shouldn't dismiss oral cancer is because the devastating disease can and does strike at any age. Soldiers might also have an increased risk because of the high use of tobacco and alcohol in the military.

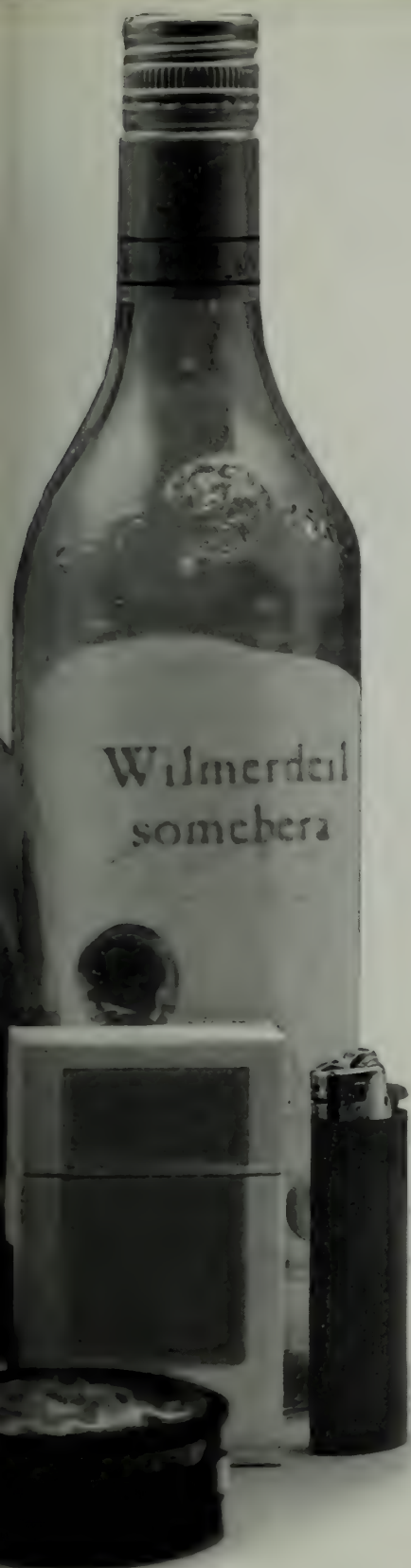
And individuals who drink heavily and smoke are 24 times more likely to develop oral cancer than those who don't drink.

According to national cancer statistics, oral cancer is more common

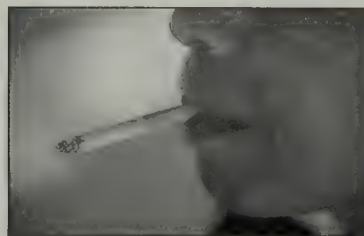
in blacks than in whites and more common in men than in women. But the ratio of oral cancers in men versus women has narrowed from six to one in 1950 to two to one today. The increase is due, in part, to an increased use of alcohol and tobacco by women.

The warning signs and symptoms of the disease include red or white





Research shows that smokers are up to 18 times more likely to develop oral cancer than nonsmokers.



toms and you could soon face a more serious and less treatable stage of cancer.

The five-year survival rate for early-stage oral cancers is 80 percent, which is far better than the 19 percent five-year survival rate for advanced-stage oral cancers.

Since alcohol and tobacco account for about 90 percent of oral cancer deaths in the United States, your best defense is to reduce or eliminate alcohol and tobacco use.

The next step you can take is to visit the dentist regularly for an oral-cancer examination. Dentists are highly trained specialists in oral diseases and are the health-care practitioners of choice for detecting oral cancers. For more information about oral cancer, visit the American Cancer Society's website at <http://www.cancer.org/>. □

Warning Signs

LEARNING the warning signs and symptoms of oral cancer is the first line of defense against the disease. Here is what to look for:

- A swelling, lump or growth that doesn't heal.
- White or red patches in the mouth that don't go away.
- Loose teeth for no apparent reason.
- Pain when swallowing.
- Persistent sore throat.
- Difficulty swallowing or opening your mouth.
- A nagging cough or persistent hoarseness.
- Unusual bleeding in the nose or mouth.
- Numbness or tingling on the lips or tongue.

— LTC Michael C. Chisick

1998 Oral Cavity And Pharynx Cancer Statistics

New Cases: An estimated 30,300 new cases in 1998. Incidence rates are more than twice as high in men as in women and are greatest in men who are over age 40.

Deaths: An estimated 8,000 in 1998. Mortality rates have been decreasing since the early 1980s.

Risk Factors: Cigarette, cigar, or pipe smoking; use of smokeless tobacco; excessive consumption of alcohol.

Early Detection: Cancer can affect any parts of the oral cavity, including the lips, tongue, mouth, and throat. Dentists and primary-care physicians have the opportunity, during regular checkups, to see abnormal tissue changes and to detect cancer at an early, curable stage.

Treatment: Principal methods are radiation therapy and surgery. In advanced disease, chemotherapy may be useful as an adjunct to surgery.

Survival: Eighty-one percent of oral cavity and pharynx cancer patients survive one year after diagnosis. For all stages combined, the five-year relative survival rate is 53 percent. The 10-year rate is 43 percent. — *American Cancer Society*

patches inside the mouth and loose teeth. Most oral cancers occur on the tongue or floor of the mouth, but they can also occur on the roof of the mouth, tonsils, salivary glands and back of the throat. Ignore the symp-

UH-60Q... Modernizing MEDEVAC

Story by
SSG John Valceanu

A new, high-tech medical evacuation helicopter based on the UH-60 Black Hawk is revolutionizing the way the Army locates, transports and treats casualties.

THE 300-pound hiker had fallen off a 200-foot cliff. Badly battered, he lay in a state of semi-consciousness. He alternated

between bouts of delirium, anger and plaintive pleas for help. The park rangers assisting him weren't able to safely hoist him out of the ravine. So they called for help.

Enter a Combat Enhanced Capability Aviation Team from the Tennessee Army National Guard and their UH-60Q medical evacuation helicopter. Based in Chattanooga, Tenn., the team

flew into the Smoky Mountains, near the town of Gatlinburg, Tenn., to rescue the hiker.

The helicopter was unable to land on the ravine's jagged rocks. Instead, it hovered 140 feet above the injured man as SGT Tracy Banta, a CECAT medic, was lowered on the UH-60Q's jungle penetrator. It took the medic 40 minutes to prepare the patient for flight, after which medic and patient were pulled up to the helicopter for transport to a nearby hospital.

The hiker has fully recovered since the accident, which took

place in mid-September.

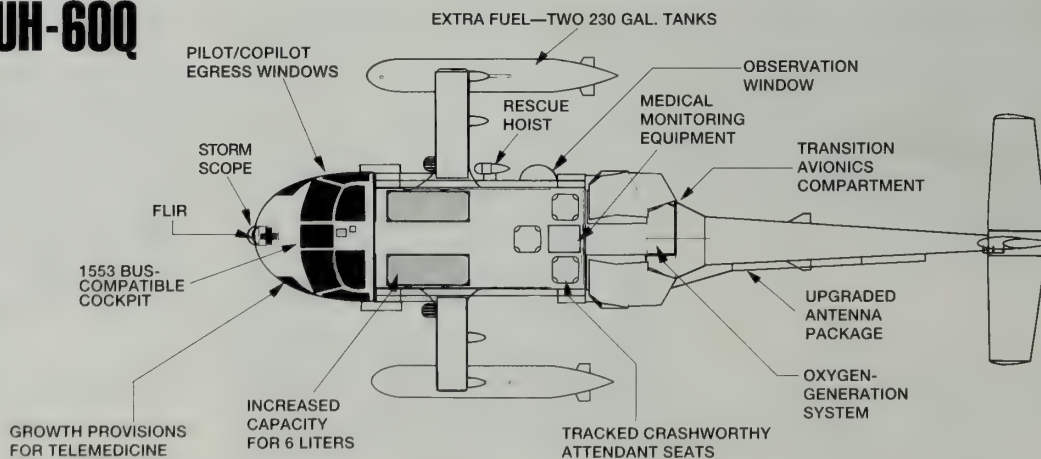
"If we hadn't shown up, it could have taken another day for rescuers to get him out and to the hospital," Banta said. "The helicopter's new hoist let me get down to him and let the team bring him up into the helicopter without any problem. This mission was a real milestone for us."

The Tennessee Guard currently owns and operates the only four UH-60Qs in the Army inventory. "We've been flying them since February of this year," Banta said.

In addition to the external hoist and the ability to carry six litters instead of four, Banta said, the new helicopter is full of other features flight medics will love.

"Because there's a built-in, on-board oxygen system, we don't have to carry tanks or bottles. There's also an on-board suction system, an environmental control system and lots of other great stuff," he said. "It has features like a great night vision device-compatible lighting

UH-60Q





The helicopter's new features and improvements may someday save lives on a future battlefield.



SGT Tracy Banta was lowered on the UH-60Q's jungle penetrator to rescue an injured hiker.

system and compartments for stowing medical gear that make life a lot easier for a medic working on it."

The aircraft drew unanimous praise not only from its medic, but also from the mechanic and pilot.

"There's a lot more to work on, maintenance-wise," said SPC

Michael Jones, a CECAT mechanic. "But it's nice to work with cutting-edge technology."

Jones said that even though there is more equipment for him to maintain, working conditions are actually better.

"The hoist is much more dependable, so I have to do less work on it. In addition, I've got much more space inside the helicopter and it's designed much better. I can be strapped in anywhere in the aircraft, and everything I need is within reach," he said.

CW3 Charles Nabors, a CECAT pilot, said he also appreciates the new helicopter's upgrades.

"It's much more capable," Nabors said. "The enhanced ability to do a flight plan, the computerized visualization features and the ability to tune the radio with hands-off are great for pilots."

The active Army is scheduled to receive eight UH-60Qs by fiscal year 2003.

LTG Ronald R. Blanck, the Army's surgeon general and commander of the U.S. Army Medical Command, said the improved version of the helicopter is very important to Army medicine.

"The UH-60Q is the Army Medical Department's top medical-modernization priority," Blanck said. "That's because it's going to help us take better care of wounded soldiers. First, it lets us go further forward to move them off the battlefield. While we have them in the air, we can do much more to treat them than we could in predecessor helicopters."

Blanck said the many improvements made to the aircraft will help in transitioning aeromedical evacuation medicine in today's Army into the 21st century.

"The UH-60Q brings the 'dustoff' tradition to the modern battlefield and to humanitarian assistance deployments," Blanck said. □

"The UH-60Q brings the 'dustoff' tradition to the modern battlefield and to humanitarian assistance deployments."

CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY:

Sharing the Army With the World

Story by Heike Hasenauer
Photos courtesy CMH

GEN George S. Patton Jr. once said, "To be a successful soldier you must know history."

"If I'm a corporate giant and make a mistake, I may cost the company lots of money," said Jeb Bennett, Museum Division chief at the U.S. Army Center of Military History, located at Fort McNair, in Washington, D.C. "If I'm a general officer and haven't learned lessons from the past, my soldiers get killed."

It's CMH's mission "to collect, preserve, record, study, interpret and



CMH shares artifacts, equipment and military art with installation museums and senior-level offices to help tell the Army story.



publish military history for the Army, the nation, and the world."

CMH historians research and write the Army's official history and publish volumes that document its role in war and contingency operations.

The center traces its lineage to the work of Secretary of War historians who compiled the "Official Records of the Rebellion," a Civil War history begun in 1874, and to a similar work on World War I prepared by historians in the Historical Section of the Army War College.

"The 131 volumes of Civil War documents and maps published between 1880 and 1901 remain an essential source for the study of that great national conflict," said CMH historian Dr. Terrence Gough.

CMH recently celebrated completion of "the most ambitious U.S. official history project ever," Gough said, describing the publication of the 78th volume in the "United States Army in World War II" series, also known as the "Green Book" series,

begun in 1947.

The authors were primarily recruited, trained and deployed historians —

civilians with academic history credentials — sent to overseas theaters to supervise the gathering and preservation of necessary documents, Gough said.

They gathered information from unit journals, official reports, interviews, orders and other sources.

The center's professional staff is currently involved in some 50 writing projects that cover everything from the Army and media relations to procurement issues and peace-keeping missions. Among them is a book on the Army Corps of Engineers' reconstruction of Kuwait after Operation Desert Storm.

Other recent publications include "Black and White Army," "The Campaigns of World War II" and "Disaster on Gettysburg." And, for the first time, CMH has issued a book on CD, a three-disc set on WWI.

Besides writing and publishing, CMH is responsible for numerous programs that enhance understanding of U.S. military history.

Its professional staff currently leads the way in planning the creation of a national-level U.S. Army Museum to showcase the Army's contributions throughout its history [see accompanying stories].

CMH's staff coordinates efforts of all elements of the Army's historical program, including the work of historians at major commands and those at the Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; at the Combat Studies Institute at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and the History Department at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

CMH historians supervise command history programs in the field and develop leaders by taking them on narrated staff rides through the sites of great battles.

They monitor the work of the Army's military history detachments; determine official unit designations and inscriptions on unit colors and stream-

James Walker's sweeping painting of a Mexican War battle is just one of the many artworks in the CMH collection.

ers; oversee the Army Art Program and the Army's 60 active-duty field museums; and account for all the Army's historical property, both inside and outside Army museums.

The latter includes items like an artillery piece located on Fort McNair's parade field that's alleged to be the "Dictator" used at the Siege of Petersburg, said CMH curator Terry Dougherty.

"We probably have the largest property book in the Army, with about 750,000 unique items," Bennett added. CMH maintains a clearinghouse of items at Anniston Army Depot, Ala., which includes many items obtained from installations that have closed.

CMH shares artifacts, equipment and military art with installation museums and senior-level offices to help tell the Army story. And while the center concentrates on U.S. Army history, "we do collect foreign equipment and materiel, to draw comparisons and illustrate lessons learned in battles on foreign fronts," Dougherty said.

A newly acquired, WWII German assault gun pulled from a pond in Russia is an example. It's now on display at the Patton Museum at Fort Knox, Ky.

The weapon, fresh off a production line in Germany, had been shipped directly to the Eastern Front during the war. Under fire and in darkness, the driver drove it into the pond, where it remained for 50 years.

Curators were thrilled to obtain the like-new piece of equipment that had logged less than 88 kilometers, still had gas in its tank and included

A mannequin models the standard equipment carried by a World War I U.S. infantryman.



John Elsberg, CMH's editor in chief for production services, reviews a CMH-designed Gulf War poster depicting the actions of allied and Iraqi units.

remnants of its original anti-mine protection, a cement-based applique armor.

CMH's central collection, which consists mostly of smaller artifacts located at its Collection Branch in Washington, D.C., includes an early congressional gold medal. Issued for valor during the War of 1812, a similar medal was first presented to GEN Winfield Scott.

Other items in the Army Historical Collection include flags captured from the British at Yorktown, possessions of GEN Ulysses S. Grant, signal flags used at Little Round Top during the Civil War battle at Gettysburg, Pa., and the carbine used by Audie Murphy in WWII.

GEN George Marshall said, while serving as chief of staff of the Army in 1942, "Our citizen-soldiers need certain elements to fight and win."

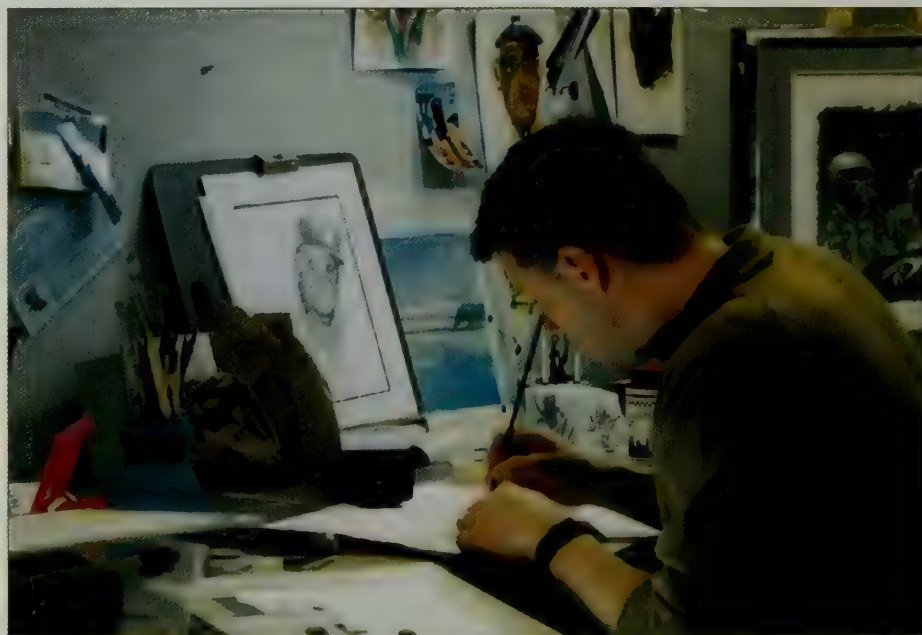
"They need the right equipment, the right training and a fighting spirit," Bennett said.

CMH provides all three by preserving records of early technology to help developers produce the best new technology; publishing histories and working closely with the Army school system to

ensure that officers and NCOs receive proper military history education; and documenting and publicizing unit lineages and honors.

But it's the stories CMH shares with the world — about soldiers from the past and what the Army and the equipment was like then — that spark in many a desire to know more, Bennett said.

CMH recently exhibited the artwork of Charles Johnson Post, a New



A soldier-artist completes a drawing that will be added to CMH's extensive holdings of military art, much of it produced under fire during the nation's wars.



The stories CMH shares with the world spark in many people a desire to know more about the Army and its history.

York Journal illustrator who served as a private with the 71st New York Volunteer Infantry's Company F during the Spanish-American War.

A display case contained period artifacts from the Army Museum Collection, along with Post's book, "The Little War of Private Post."

CMH's work offers countless insights into the Army's history, not only through preserved artifacts and official accounts of battles and campaigns, but through on-site interviews with the people who experienced the times that shaped America. □

CMH curator Les Jensen checks the condition of a historic flag. Preserving such artifacts is among the organization's many responsibilities.



A long-planned tribute to the American soldier, it's getting closer to becoming a reality:

The Army Museum

Story by Heike Hasenauer
Photos courtesy of CMH

A NATIONAL-level museum to showcase the U.S. Army's contributions to America and the world — it's been a dream of historians at the Center of Military History for years, said CMH Museum Division chief Jeb Bennett.

"We're the only nation in the civilized world that doesn't have a national army museum," Bennett said.

CMH is the proponent for the long-planned, \$80 million museum to be located on or near Monument Court in Washington, D.C.

To be built solely with donated funds, the 300,000-square-foot facility will be a "world-class museum similar to army museums in Great Britain and Russia that were established shortly after World War II," said chief museum planner Walter Bradford [see accompanying story].

The Army Museum will not only teach soldiers about military history, but will enlighten civilians from the United States and abroad about what the U.S. Army has done for America and the world, Bennett said.



This drum is among the historically important artifacts slated for display in the new museum.

"The Wright 1903 Flyer wows visitors to the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum," said CMH operations officer MAJ James Goldberg. "We hope to have that kind of impact on people who visit the Army Museum."

"There's a definite gap today between the Army and the American public," Bennett said. "A national museum devoted to the Army is one way to close that gap."

Except for America's sporadic

(continued on page 46)



The Army Art Collection includes such recent artworks as this self portrait of a combat artist painted during the Gulf War.

(continued from page 45)

support for the Army, such as during the buildup for Operation Desert Shield and the deployment and redeployment of troops during Operation Desert Storm. "Americans have lost track of what the Army does," Goldberg said.

"An Army museum would educate the public," Goldberg said. "It will incorporate the best of the Army's individual museums — which focus on particular branches or units, like aviation, armor and infantry — and tell the story of the Army as an institution.

"Museum exhibits would trace the Army's evolution, not from June 14, 1775, but from the early 1700s, to include the militia, the National Guard and Reserve," said CMH acting commander COL Steve Wilson.

"When the first settlers formed Jamestown and the other colonies, there were no standing armies," Wilson said. "The citizen-soldier concept is a bedrock; people knew they were expected to defend the colony if they chose to belong to the colony."

"The national museum will trace the evolution of the Army and attempt to explain how we got where we are today; what happened, for example, when artillery got mobility?" Bradford added.

When the three-story museum is

disbanded. Ultimately, soldiers become civilians again.

"We're going to help the public understand what soldiers do," Bradford continued. The national museum will also benefit the Army by providing classrooms and laboratories. On-site resources will allow researchers to study "material culture," actual objects from the past, to make improvements in the future.

Although the museum and its exhibits are still in conceptual design phases, Bradford anticipates three main galleries, plus a large auditorium. The three will respectively trace the Army's evolution, display the Army art collection and serve as a special exhibits area enhanced by movies and lectures on particular topics.

Bradford would like to see a walk-on exhibit that allows visitors to board

a troop ship, squeeze through the rows of double bunks and experience the total darkness as they move out onto landing craft.

The Army Museum will focus on the people in uniform. Exhibits will explain what it was like to be drafted, to be shipped overseas, to fight in the cold Belgian snows of 1945 and return home wounded.

CMH curators are working closely with museum staff at the Smithsonian Institution, which displays military artifacts in its own armed forces exhibit, said CMH curator Terry Dougherty.

"The Smithsonian has a large collection of Army materiel from the 1920s and 1930s, a time when the Army didn't want any of its own museums," he explained.

"The Army's been trying to build a national museum since 1814, when Congress agreed that War of 1812 relics should be properly displayed," Bradford said.

Planners chose the nation's capital as the site because tourists annually flock to its historic monuments and other museums,

the Army's headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., and resources necessary to support the museum, such as the National Archives and Library of Congress, are nearby. □





This painting of native officers of the Punjab Frontier Force is one of the many artworks in the National Army Museum's "Soldiers of the Raj" exhibition.

Britain's National Army Museum

Story by Steve Harding
Photos courtesy NAM




THE long-planned U.S. Army Museum owes much of its inspiration to an institution tucked away on a quiet London street — Britain's National Army Museum.

Established in 1960 adjacent to the sprawling Royal Hospital in Chelsea, the museum chronicles the colorful and sometimes controversial history of the British Army and the armies raised by Britain overseas. Not surprisingly, the museum's purpose and organization closely parallel those of its planned U.S. Army counterpart.

"The primary purpose of the National Army Museum is to give an overview of the activities of the British Army throughout its existence," said Julian Humphrys, the museum's senior information officer. "While the Impe-

rial War Museum presents an all-services view of the nation's military history, it also covers social and political topics that are beyond the scope of the individual service museums. The army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force museums thus offer independent, specialist views of specific aspects of that history.

"Moreover, the National Army Museum presents a broader, more inclusive story of the entire Army than that offered by the more than 100 museums that deal with the history and traditions of the Army's individual regiments and corps," Humphrys added. "So it is our task to present the story of the entire organization and the ways in which wars affect the army and its soldiers."


**NATIONAL
ARMY
MUSEUM**
CHELSEA

History on Display

The primary way the museum tells the British Army's broader story is through permanent and rotating exhibits chronicling more than five centuries of history. The earliest displays cover the 15th century, while the most recent deal with operations in Bosnia. Artworks, photographs, uniforms and equipment are combined with reconstructions and life-sized models to show how Britain's soldiers have lived, fought and died.

Though the museum includes state-of-the-art exhibits incorporating video or audio components, many of the most enduringly popular displays are decidedly low-tech. These include collections of swords and military medals, uniform-clad mannequins, replicas of centuries-old helmets that visitors may try on, captured enemy flags, the skeleton of Napoleon's favorite horse, and a full-sized World War I trench, complete with sandbags and barbed wire.

"Museums are about real things and historical truths," Humphrys said, "things with dramatic and important stories. And 'hands-on' exhibits are always popular, because they allow people to interact with history in a personal and concrete way that computer screens and push-button exhibits can't provide."

Another museum mission is to locate, collect and preserve the historically important artifacts that are ultimately brought together in the



The museum employs a variety of dioramas to give visitors a close-up view of British military uniforms and equipment.

exhibits. And the museum doesn't just seek out items from past conflicts, Humphrys said, for it's just as important to find and preserve those things that will be significant in the future.

"It's as important to get a British soldier's boots or United Nations beret from Bosnia as it is to obtain uniforms from the Napoleonic Wars," he said. "In years to come such seemingly mundane items will help us tell a more complete and accurate story of the ways in which today's soldiers lived and worked." Humphrys has himself traveled to Bosnia to collect items relating to the British Army's current operations in the Balkans.



Among the National Army Museum's more unusual — and popular — exhibits is the skeleton of Napoleon's favorite horse.

Education and Remembrance

The ability to bring people into direct contact with historically important artifacts aids in another of the museum's key roles: education.

Britain's military history is a required topic in the nation's schools, and each year some 30,000 pupils visit the National Army Museum to further their understanding of the role the army has played in shaping their society. And they don't just tour the facility; they are taught by members of the museum's education staff.

Staff educators don't limit their

activities to school children, however; they also travel to the Catterick Infantry Training Centre to lecture new soldiers on the army's history. This complements the information the troops receive on the history and traditions of their own regiments or corps, thus giving them a better appreciation for the values, accomplishments and importance of the entire service.

Perhaps most importantly, the museum is also a memorial to those who have served. By presenting exhibits, undertaking educational programs and responding to requests

for historical information — some 40,000 in 1997 alone — the museum teaches the nation about its military heritage. In so doing, it honors all those who have answered the bugle's call.

Independent and Informative

The National Army Museum undertakes its various tasks with funding from Britain's Ministry of Defence. The museum's operations are supervised by an independent council of trustees and are not directed or influenced by the army itself.

"We are not pressured by the army in any way," Humphrys said, "nor are we directed to do specific things or forbidden to do other things. We strive to present a balanced and objective view of history, and let visitors draw their own conclusions."

Though the museum has no overt public relations mission, it does indirectly help the army to get its message out to the public, Humphrys said. For example, the British Army's director of public relations is currently sponsoring an exhibit on the modern army, which will be seen by thousands of people, many of whom are what Humphrys called "influential opinion-formers."

"We keep the army in the public eye," he said, "and we also give the tax-paying public a very clear picture of what the army has done and continues to do."

Now on Show

THE National Army Museum chronicles the campaigns and battles fought by Britain over the past 500 years — and offers a unique insight into the lives of Britain's soldiers from Tudor times to the present — through a range of permanent and rotating exhibits. These currently include:

- "Redcoats: The British Soldier From 1415 to 1792," a permanent gallery telling the story of the British Army from the Battle of Agincourt through the American Revolution.

- "The Road to Waterloo," which follows the story of the soldiers in Wellington's army. One of the most popular exhibits in this gallery is a 420-square-foot diorama that uses some 70,000 model soldiers and an audiovisual presentation to tell the story of the pivotal 1815 battle against Napoleon.

- "The Victorian Soldier," a gallery describing the army's role in the 19th-century expansion and defense of the British Empire.

- "Soldiers of the Raj," a major special exhibition examining the armies raised by Britain on the Indian subcontinent from the 17th century through 1947.

- "The Nation in Arms" gallery covering World Wars I and II.

- "The Cut, Thrust and Swagger" gallery, the most detailed display of British military swords in the United Kingdom.

The National Army Museum is located on Royal Hospital Road in London's Chelsea district. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily, except for major national holidays. Admission is free. — *Steve Harding*



The many exhibits portray the soldiers and commanders who shaped Britain's history.



"The Death of Colonel Morehouse at the Siege of Bangalore" is also part of the "Soldiers of the Raj" exhibit.

A Fitting Example

Museum planners from the U.S. Army Center of Military History have visited the National Army Museum to get a first-hand look at how the British institution is organized and operated. Many of their observations have been incorporated into the planning of the proposed U.S. Army museum, which can only benefit from the National Army Museum's example.

"Things will certainly be done differently in the U.S. Army Museum," Humphrys said, "given the differences in our histories, traditions and priorities. Yet there will also be many similarities, for each nation is dedicated to telling its army's story in the most interesting, honest and informative way. We wish you the best of luck." □

United States Army A Heritage of Honor

Panama 1989

DICTATOR Gen. Manuel Noriega declared Panama's national elections invalid in October 1989 and threatened violence against Americans living there. Unrest throughout the country grew as American soldiers were harassed and one killed, leading President George Bush to order troops to Panama to arrest Noriega on charges of drug trafficking.

Operation Just Cause began as troops landed Dec. 20 and set to work to neutralize the Panama Defense Forces, secure the central Canal Zone and conduct an extensive manhunt for the dictator. Surrounded after taking refuge in the Vatican diplomatic mission, Noriega surrendered on Jan. 3, 1990, and was later tried and convicted in the United States of the charges against him.



GEN Maxwell Thurman

"Be All You Can Be"
1931 - 1995

Principal architect of the "Be All You Can Be" campaign to attract high-quality recruits earlier in his career, Thurman was set to retire when he was appointed commander in chief of U.S. Southern Command. His invasion plan combined conventional and special-operations forces to overwhelm Noriega's forces.

CPT Linda Bray

Commander, 988th Military Police Company,
Fort Benning, Ga.

The first female to command U.S. troops in battle, Bray gave her assault team orders to fire on Panama Defense Forces troops who refused to surrender their position at a PDF dog kennel. Her team crashed through the facility's gate and secured the area as the defenders withdrew. Her unit captured more than 150 automatic weapons in addition to hand grenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition.



PANAMA 1989-1990

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Soldiers

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

April 1999



Commemorating NAT

A Message from the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Fifty years ago leaders on both sides of the Atlantic grappled with the challenges of a Europe ravaged by war and faced with the threat of a communist state bent on extending its domination in Europe. As the Iron Curtain descended on Eastern Europe, the hot war of World War II gave way to a new, but still exceedingly dangerous, Cold War.

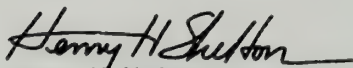
The giants of those dark times — Truman, Marshall, Vandenberg, Eden, Schuman and many others — surveyed this situation and made the bold decision to link the security of Western Europe and North America. The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was one outcome of this decision.

In the five decades since the formation of the Atlantic Alliance, American leadership and the U.S. military presence on the continent have contributed enormously to NATO's remarkable success. Throughout this period, none have done more to strengthen and sustain the alliance than the men and women of America's armed forces. Indeed, America's pledge to defend Western Europe has, in large measure, been borne on the shoulders of those who served on the frontiers of freedom in Europe.

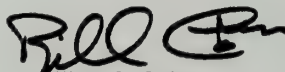
Last month, three former members of the Warsaw Pact — Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic — were welcomed as members of NATO. This month the leaders of the alliance will hold a summit in Washington to celebrate 50 years of peace, democracy and prosperity, and chart the direction the alliance should take in the 21st century.

Some changes to NATO's strategic concept will be necessary. We live in dangerous times of ethnic turbulence and regional conflict, and the alliance faces new threats such as terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Regardless of the changes that result, however, one aspect of NATO will doubtless remain the same for the foreseeable future: America's military will remain essential to the trans-Atlantic partnership.

The men and women for whom **Soldiers** is published can be justifiably proud of the role the U.S. Army has played, and continues to play, in the incredible success story called NATO. Moreover, we are confident that when the leaders of the alliance gather for the 100th anniversary of NATO in 2049 they will salute the commitment and resolve of the American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines who selflessly served our nation and history's most successful and enduring alliance.



Henry H. Shelton
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff



William S. Cohen
Secretary of Defense



D's 50th Year



A Message from the Secretary and the Chief of Staff of the Army

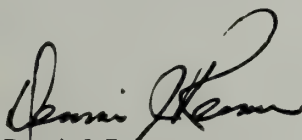
This month the member nations of NATO are meeting in Washington, D.C., to commemorate the 50th anniversary of this historic alliance. As the world looks on, the alliance will celebrate five extraordinary decades of safeguarding freedom, welcome three new members, and extend its hand to other nations that share a common desire for freedom and democracy, peace and security.

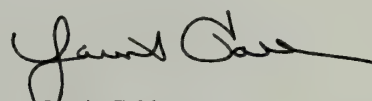
The United States Army is proud to serve as the Department of Defense executive agent for the NATO summit, helping to ensure that all the behind-the-scenes work necessary to make the conference run smoothly gets done. For half a century the Army has been an integral part of America's contribution to NATO, the most successful military alliance in modern history.

American soldiers of yesterday, today and tomorrow embody the spirit of commitment and sacrifice that has enabled NATO to thrive and be strengthened through the years. For forty years, American soldiers stood ready on the edge of the Iron Curtain. When the Berlin Wall fell, American soldiers — many the sons and daughters of Cold War veterans — were there to reach out and support fledgling democracies through the Partnership for Peace program. When conflict in the Balkans threatened stability on the continent, American soldiers led the NATO movement across the frigid waters of the Sava River to bring peace and stability to the war-torn region.

As it has for the first 50 years, the United States Army will continue to provide strength and support to the United States' participation as NATO moves to face the challenges of the 21st century.




Dennis J. Reimer
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff


Louis Caldera
Secretary of the Army

Soldiers

April 1999 Volume 54, No. 4



The Official U.S. Army Magazine

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SPECIAL FOCUS ON NATO

4 A Half-Century of Support: The Army and NATO

For five decades the U.S. Army has been an active partner on the NATO defense team.

8 NATO: 50 Years of Common Defense

Formed in 1949 to counter Soviet expansionism in Europe, NATO remains a force for peace.

10 When NATO Was Born

The birth of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was one of several significant events in a tumultuous year.



32

FEATURES

17 Standoff in Berlin

One Sunday in 1961 — just two months after the construction of the Berlin Wall — American and Soviet troops and armored vehicles faced each other in a tense, 16-hour standoff at Checkpoint Charlie.



20



A NATO Special Timeline 23



46



17

20 Building a Better Bastion
These huge, dirt-filled cubes protect soldiers from enemy fire and seem certain to replace traditional sandbags.

28 COBs: The Civilian Element
Civilian role-players lend an air of realism to training at the Combined Maneuver Training Center in Hohenfels, Germany.

30 The 15-Second Rumble
At Fort Benning, Ga., boxing is helping to introduce ranger candidates to the in-your-face realities of hand-to-hand combat.

32 More Than "Officer U"
Since 1882 the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been teaching Army leaders the profession of arms.

42 Army Earth Day
Want to know how you can contribute to the Army's environmental-protection efforts? Here are a few timely tips.

46 Best Medics in the Field
The Army's top medics put their skills to the test during the challenging Expert Field Medical Competition at Camp Bullis, Texas.

The 15-Second Rumble

30



DEPARTMENTS

- 12 Feedback
- 14 What's New
- 16 Around the Services
- 36 Postmarks
- 38 Focus on People
- 40 Environmental Front
- 44 Sharp Shooters



Front cover:
Paul Henry Crank's photo montage honors the 50th anniversary of NATO and the five decades of support the Army has provided to the alliance.

A Half-Century of Support: The Army and NATO



A U.S. Sector Zonal Reconnaissance Patrol moves to its next observation point during a 1988 patrol along the Berlin Wall.
Gill High



Story by Vincent Demma

FOR a half century, from 1949 to 1999, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been the bulwark of freedom and democracy in Europe.

Throughout that 50 years, the Army has been an active partner on the NATO defense team, and Army forces assigned to U.S. Army, Europe, and Seventh Army have stood on the front line of that defense effort.

Senior Army officers also have served in key military leadership positions in NATO. GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower was the alliance's first supreme allied commander, Europe, and was succeeded by GEN Matthew Ridgway and other senior Army generals.

That support has also been a total Army effort, with National Guard and Reserve forces making vital contributions.

The Army's commitment to NATO began with the 1st Infantry Division in 1950. Soon the buildup of Army combat forces in Europe grew to two corps headquarters (V and VII Corps), five divisions (2nd Armored and 1st, 4th, 28th and 43rd Inf. Divs., the last two being National Guard units mobilized during the Korean War), and three armored cavalry regiments.

From a strength of approximately 79,000 in 1950, Army forces in Europe expanded to nearly 257,000 in mid-1952. The Army was part of the military shield behind which the war-weary nations of Western Europe rebuilt their shattered economies.

For almost 50 years the Army maintained infantry, mechanized

infantry and armored units in Europe, supporting NATO against the threat posed by the numerically superior Soviet-led military alliance of East European armed forces, the Warsaw Pact.

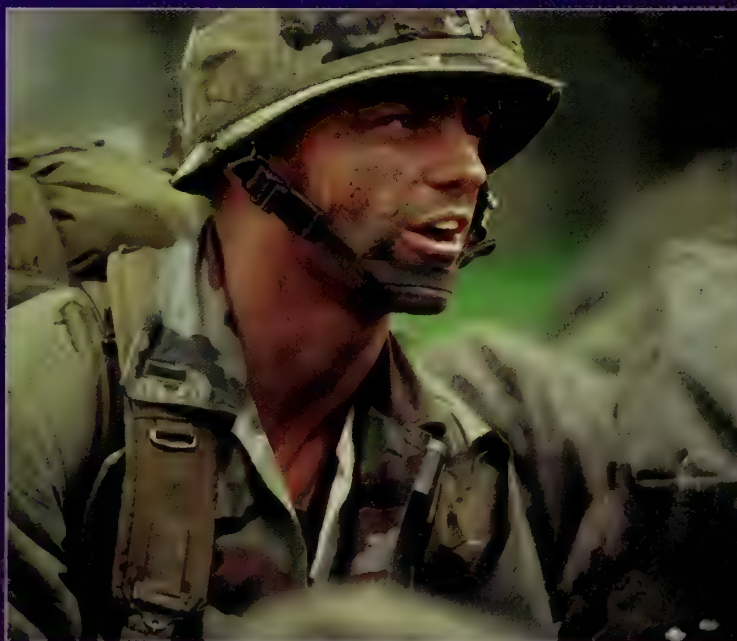
Throughout NATO's existence, the Army has explored new strategic and tactical concepts to best undertake its role as a NATO partner.

In an era when the American participation in NATO centered on the strategic deterrent of massive retaliation, front-line Army forces in Europe were there to prevent aggression and as part of Western Europe's first line of defense. In essence they were relegated to a "trip-wire" role.



Heiko Hasenauer

Soviet observers kept a watchful eye on NATO during the Cold War, even attending exercises conducted by NATO members.



From 1969 through the 1980s, REFORGER exercises tested the ability of U.S.-based units to rapidly deploy to Europe.

Vincent Demma is a historian at the U.S. Army Center of Military History in Washington, D.C.



During the Cold War, American units manned observation posts and undertook patrols along the borders separating West Germany from East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

To enhance its role, the Army spurred the development of tactical nuclear weapons that could be adapted to artillery and missiles. The Army's re-evaluation of concepts of how to fight on an atomic battlefield eventually led to NATO's adoption of a strategy of flexible response in the mid-1960s.

Later, in response to a marked strengthening of Warsaw Pact armored forces in the 1970s, the Army and Air Force espoused a new doctrine, AirLand Battle, to exploit a newer breed of more accurate and longer-range "smart" weapons and attack helicopters to conduct a deep-attack battle to disrupt and destroy enemy follow-on and rear-area forces.

The doctrine also exploited the production of a more heavily armed and faster M1 Abrams main battle tank to destroy forces that breached the forward defense line. Much of the

Army's post-Vietnam War modernization of armored, mechanized and field artillery forces heightened its support of NATO.

This support has always depended on the rapid reinforcement of the alliance with active and reserve forces in the United States.

Programs such as the GYROSCOPE unit rotation in the 1950s and large-scale REFORGER exercises from 1969 to 1988 showed America's commitment to the alliance, as did the mobilization and deployment of thousands of reserve-component soldiers to Europe during the Berlin crisis of 1961-62.

By prepositioning huge stocks of equipment and supplies in Europe, the Army also increased its rapid-reinforcement capability. The maintenance of this equipment has provided extensive on-the-job training to reserve-component support units.

As tensions in Europe eased after the Korean War, the Army concentrated on working with its European partners to improve roads, ports, depots and communication networks to support the NATO coalition. In the wake of the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, the Army progressively reduced its strength in Europe to a level that today approximates its 1950 strength.

As the Soviet threat to central Europe waned, NATO's strategic outlook changed profoundly. The alliance's new focus was on out-of-NATO security problems that had a potential for regional destabilization. Initiatives focused particularly along NATO's southern flank and on expanding membership to former Warsaw Pact nations.

Reduced to one corps with two divisions, USAREUR has taken a leading role in NATO's initiative to



Though it also undertook ceremonial duties, the Berlin Brigade's primary task for nearly four decades was the defense of the divided and surrounded city of West Berlin.



create combined joint task forces as a step toward greater multinational integration of forces. The Army's V Corps, the only forward-deployed Army corps with divisions, and the 1st Inf. Div. and 1st Armd. Div. have become partners in two U.S.-German corps. Army units also support the Allied Command, Europe, Rapid Reaction Corps — NATO's "fire brigade."

Army forces in Europe, elements of the U.S.-based 1st Cav. Div. and 2nd Armd. Cav. Regt., and numerous Guard and Reserve units have supported the NATO-led Stabilization Force in Bosnia. The Army's role in Operation Joint Forge, the current name for peacekeeping operations in Bosnia, continues to signal U.S. commitment to security and peace in the Balkans.

Soldiers also serve on joint contact teams that conduct confidence-building and cooperative efforts in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union through NATO-sponsored Partnership for Peace exercises.

As it did in the past, the U.S. Army continues its commitment of forces to assure our European allies that their security is a vital American concern. The Army continues to provide people, materiel and leadership in support of NATO's new missions. □

USAREUR has taken a leading role in NATO's initiative to create combined joint task forces as a step toward greater multinational integration of forces.



Partnership for Peace exercises allow NATO and non-NATO soldiers to share techniques and prepare for possible joint action.



The end of the Cold War prompted closer ties between former adversaries and resulted in frequent training involving both NATO and former Warsaw Pact militaries.

SSG John Valceanu

NATO: 50 Years of Common Defense

Story by Linda D. Kozaryn

THE North Atlantic Treaty Organization celebrates its 50th anniversary this month.

Since NATO's inception, U.S. service members have worked side-by-side with their alliance counterparts to guard international borders during the Cold War, to improve interoperability during countless multinational training

exercises and, most recently, to bring peace to the troubled Balkans.

Today nearly 7,000 U.S. troops serve as part of the NATO-led Stabilization Force in Bosnia. U.S. Army units took the lead when NATO's peace implementation force first crossed the Sava River in December 1995, and tens of thousands of Americans have since served in the Balkans.

U.S. active duty and reserve

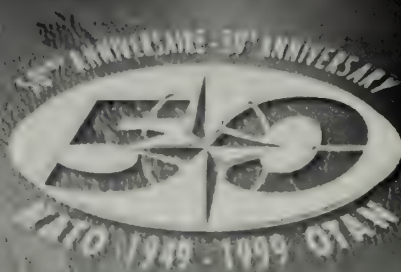
personnel can count on being part of future NATO peace efforts in the days ahead, working with forces from NATO member nations plus countries working with NATO through its Partnership for Peace agreements.

NATO is expanding in the wake of the Cold War, opening the door to new members and taking on more partners to meet the defense needs of a new era. The alliance was born after World War

Linda D. Kozaryn works for the American Forces Press Service in Alexandria, Va.



NATO exercises, conducted from 1953 onward, brought a cooperative spirit to member nations and honed the joint-combat efficiency of each country's armed forces while strengthening traditional ties of international friendship.



II, basically for the same reason.

Having withstood Hitler's aggression, 12 western European and North Atlantic nations joined to defend their freedom and independence from future foes. They recognized that even though the war was over, a new threat lurked on the horizon.

Unlike the United States and other nations that had cut military forces after the armistice, the Soviet Union maintained full military might. Soviet forces blockaded Berlin and repressed democracy, freedom and civil rights in Central and Eastern European countries under their control.

Eventually the Soviets' aggressive, expansionist policy led to what became known as the Cold War. It also served, in part, as the impetus for the Brussels Treaty of March 1948. To counter the Soviet threat, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom agreed to develop a common defense system. Their treaty's goal was to strengthen international ties to resist ideological, political and military threats to their common security.

A year later the United States and Canada agreed to form a North Atlantic

*NATO is
expanding in
the wake of the
Cold War,
opening the
door to new
members and
taking on more
partners to meet
the defense
needs of a
new era.*



The first Return of Forces to Germany exercise was conducted in 1963. By the 1980s REFORGER troops were a common sight throughout the German countryside.

alliance with the five European nations. Officials of the fledgling alliance also invited Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal to participate. In April 1949 the 12 new allies signed the Treaty of Washington, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was born.

Greece and Turkey joined NATO in 1952, followed by West Germany in 1955, and Spain became the 16th member nation in 1982. The total will reach 19 when Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic officially join the alliance at the April anniversary summit in Washington. Other nations such as Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia also seek membership, and future accession rounds are planned.

Once accepted within NATO's protective circle, each nation shares the risks, responsibilities and benefits of collective security. If one member's territory is threatened, all have pledged to come to the rescue. When it comes to defense, the NATO motto is still: "One for all and all for one." □



Though many earlier exercises were characterized by large troop movements through urban areas, the last REFORGER was largely a computer-driven event.

When NATO Was Born

Story by Jim Garamone



U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson signs the NATO Treaty as President Harry Truman looks on.



HARRY Truman was in the White House, having staged what was arguably the biggest election upset ever in presidential politics. Junior congressmen and future presidents John Kennedy and Richard Nixon started their second terms. Joseph Stalin was still absolute ruler of the Soviet Union.

The year 1949, when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was born, was tumultuous. Nothing ruled American and Western foreign policy as much as the oncoming freeze of the Cold War, and NATO was just one of the outcomes. To understand NATO and what it has come to mean, it helps to look at the world of 1949.

After building the world's most powerful war machine for World War II, the United States dismantled its military when the shooting stopped. The Soviets had 10 million men under arms in Europe. The U.S. Army had about two-and-a-half divisions.

Britain's Winston Churchill said after the war that over half of Europe was behind an "Iron Curtain," referring to the Eastern and Central European nations under Soviet domination. The continent was in ruins and faced economic and political chaos.

To counter the Soviet threat on their eastern flank, five Western

European nations penned a defense treaty in 1948. Within 13 months representatives of the original five members, the United States, Canada and five other nations gathered in Washington to sign a pact creating an expanded, North Atlantic alliance.

Even as the treaty ink dried, Europe was celebrating the first anniversary of the Marshall Plan, the aid program named after U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, the Army's wartime chief of staff.

Western Europe was using the Marshall Plan to feed its millions and to rebuild its shattered infrastructure. The plan gave Western Europeans hope. Ernest Bevin, then British foreign minister, said it had "saved Europe."

As the Soviet threat continued, Americans feared communist influence at home. Congress investigated allegations that Alger Hiss, a senior official in the Roosevelt administration, was a Soviet spy, and New York Gov. Thomas Dewey signed a bill to "eliminate from the public school system teachers and other employees who are communists or fellow travelers."

By the time the Russians' Berlin blockade ended in May 1949, U.S., British and French fliers were delivering 8,000 tons of supplies daily to the beleaguered German city. The Western allies had started the airlift, an unprecedented lifeline for 2.5 million people, soon after the Russians sealed off the city in June 1948.

Mao Zedong's communist forces drove the Nationalists from mainland China to the island of Formosa in 1949. Israel survived a war with its Arab neighbors and joined the United Nations. The Soviets detonated an atomic bomb in September. West Germany and East Germany became nations.

GEN Dwight Eisenhower would soon be named NATO's supreme commander, and GEN Douglas MacArthur was still the "viceroy" of Japan.

Few Americans had ever heard of Korea; and Vietnam was an obscure



Both GEN Dwight Eisenhower (at left) and President Harry Truman (at right) played major roles in NATO's early years.

French colony in Southeast Asia. Hawaii and Alaska were still exotic, remote U.S. territories. The flags of only four independent nations flew in Africa; Europeans still held sway over much of it and Asia. The United Nations met in Lake Success, N.Y.

In 1949 the national military establishment of the United States became the Department of Defense. The Air Force B-50 bomber Lucky Lady II circled the globe nonstop, refueling four times. Army privates made \$75 a month. The enlisted ranks stopped at E-7. Ensigns and second lieutenants made \$213.75 a month.

When the 12 charter nations signed the NATO Pact, they had hopes for deterring aggression. An attack on one, they agreed, would be an attack on all.

Fifty years later, the alliance readies to admit three more members — nations that were on the other ideological side during the Cold War. The alliance strives to reinvent itself with the end of the conflict. But its main purpose continues to be fulfilled: Europe is enjoying its longest period of peace in modern times. □

Jim Garamone works for the American Forces Press Service in Alexandria, Va.



Though much of Europe still lay in ruins in 1949, NATO's founding members hoped to build a brighter and more secure future.

From the Editor

THIS special issue of **Soldiers** commemorates the 50th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This month 16 member nations of NATO come together in Washington to mark the occasion, look to the future and welcome three new members.

The United States Army has played a key role in providing leadership and support to NATO throughout the alliance's first 50 years. Many of our grandfathers stood on the banks of the Elbe River as World War II ended and the Cold War era dawned. In the '60s and '70s, our fathers and mothers took their places in Europe along the Iron Curtain, watching and guarding freedom's frontier. And in the '80s and '90s we stood proudly as freedom, democracy and free markets spread into areas where communism had failed.

We hope you enjoy reading about the alliance and the Army's role in it over the years. NATO has been and will remain an important part of the Army's mission. **Soldiers** is proud to salute the soldiers who have contributed so much to what is probably the most successful alliance in modern history.

Ray Whitides

Cover Correction

THE back cover of the February issue of **Soldiers** states that MG Leonard Wood got his Medal of Honor for actions against the Apaches in the summer of 1898. The DOD MOH book says he received the medal in 1898 for actions in 1886.

Ron Still, AMEDD Historian
via e-mail

YOU are correct. 1LT Leonard Wood served in the Arizona Territory as both medical and line officer and, in the summer of 1886, distinguished himself in battle with the Apaches. He was presented the MOH in 1898.

Likes New Format

I LIKE the new format in your February issue. I also like the mix of Guard/Reserve and active articles. As an AGR soldier, it's nice to see news from a broad spectrum of our Army. From time to time, I would like to see articles on historical topics, such as why the dress blue uniform is two different colors, where the different branch colors come from, etc.

Name Withheld
via e-mail

Silver vs. Gold

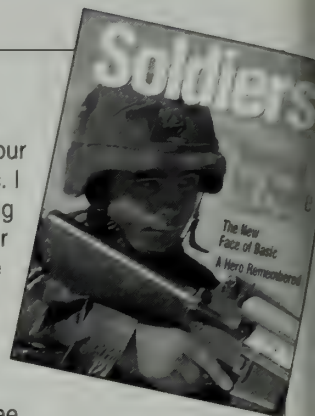
I HAVE a question about officer rank insignia, sparked by ongoing correspondence with a retired British soldier. He asked why the rank insignia of U.S. Army majors is a gold-colored oak leaf and a lieutenant colonel's is silver. The same question pertains to lieutenants' insignia, with the rationale that gold is a more precious metal than silver.

I also want to congratulate you on your revamped format — it's very readable.

Ssg Stephen R. Sandberg (Ret.)
via e-mail

New Face of Basic

I WOULD like to commend you on your February coverage of the new basic. I am a new recruit who will be shipping out to basic training very soon. Your coverage of basic helped me see what to expect when I go. I am looking forward to testing myself to the limits — and beyond! Thanks for the article. I think you should keep it on your website for all new recruits to see.



PV1 Paul Aubin
Fort Belvoir, Va.

THANK you so much for running the Fort Jackson basic training story. Our journalist is so proud of her story in **Soldiers**, and Jonas Jordan's pictures were so good. I'm glad you could use them. We appreciate your cooperation in making this happen.

Karen Soule, Assistant PAO
Fort Jackson, S.C.

IT was our pleasure. It's easy when you are working with great photography and strong writing.

THE Institute of Heraldry at Fort Belvoir, Va., notes that the precedence of silver over gold in military officer rank insignia arose from a desire to avoid unnecessary changes, not as the result of deliberate intent. The short version of the story is that silver stars for general officers were the first rank insignia used in the U.S. Army. In the early 1800s infantry colonels wore gold eagles on silver epaulettes and all other colonels had silver eagles on gold epaulettes. In 1851 the colonel's eagle was prescribed in silver only — apparently because there were more colonels wearing silver eagles than gold ones. At that time, lieutenant colonels wore an embroidered silver leaf while majors wore gold ones. In 1872 epaulettes were abolished, and the bars for captains and first lieutenants were changed from gold to silver. The gold bar for second lieutenants was adopted in 1917, following the precedent established for the major's gold insignia.

Almanac's Great

WELL done to all of the **Soldiers** staff on the outstanding January almanac issue. The Army should ensure every soldier in the active, Guard and Reserve force is given one. It's that good!

The pullout poster has already been put up all over our Reserve center and is much appreciated. It is a great tool to help soldiers with their uniforms and insignia. How about another issue devoted to the Army's history and traditions? Yes, you carry occasional articles on these topics, but this would allow you to go into more depth and present the subject in a meaningful way to today's soldiers. You could even include some more great pullout posters. Too many soldiers have only the vaguest ideas of what the Army's traditions, insignia and customs mean. There are many great stories to tell to inspire and teach our soldiers.

MAJ Charles Chelseth, USAR
Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Uniform Questions

SOME of us were wondering who are the soldiers on the almanac poster insert and how they got all of those awards. Many NCOs here have commented that it might not be possible for some of those soldiers to have earned some of the awards they are wearing.

PFC Sean Barlow
Fort Sill, Okla.

THE soldiers who modeled uniforms for the almanac poster were selected from dozens of candidates from across the Army. Each soldier is wearing his or her own authorized individual awards — we neither added nor subtracted any — and some of them reflect enlisted service prior to being commissioned. Soldiers in Class A uniforms are (left to right): 2LT Conreau L. Williams, Landstuhl, Germany; 2LT Mark S. Leslie, Fort Drum, N.Y.; SSG Samuel A. Burns, Fort Lee, Va.; and SSG Anna M. Eubanks, Fort Bragg, N.C. Joining these soldiers and modeling Class B uniforms are 1LT Leslie N. Smith, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; and SPC Melinda A. Kennedy, Fort Ritchie, Md.

YOUR 1999 poster was great, but my unit cannot hang it on the bulletin board due to incorrect appearance. One soldier, SSG Burns, appears to be wearing driver and mechanic badges on his Class A uniform. AR 670-1 says that when wearing two badges from category 4 (air assault and airborne) no badges from category 5 (driver and mechanic) are authorized for wear.

SFC B.J. Rich
Fort Meade, Md.

A DEPARTMENT of the Army message dated November 1994 states "three badges from group 4 and two badges from group 5 may be worn if the total number

of badges does not exceed five." The message was a change to AR 670-2, paragraph 28-17b, and took effect immediately.

The Soldiers Almanac hit the spot with the Situation Report and the Post Information articles, but the uniform insert missed a step on male footwear. What happened?

CSM Robert J. Bush
via e-mail

THANKS for your comments. While we didn't forget about footwear, we just figured it a given that low-quarters are generally the only authorized style of shoe for men. We mentioned footwear for females because more than one style of shoe is authorized for them. Also, we covered the wear of boots with the Class A uniform for all soldiers. We'll take your question into account for the 2000 almanac.

YOUR January almanac issue is a great reference for all soldiers. We love it. But I have one question about your "Symbols of Excellence" poster: Can the overseas service bar be worn on the right sleeve and do you have to be in a combat zone for six months or more to qualify?

SSG Tim Mercer
via e-mail

AR 670-1, chapter 27, paragraph 26(d) explains who may wear the service bar and under what conditions. The list is far too long to publish, but each subparagraph requires soldiers to have served for at least six months in a specific location for each service bar worn.

Missing Elements

UNDER subordinate units for MDW in your January almanac issue, there is also a Meade Garrison that was not included.

Donna Flurry
Fort Meade, Md.

THANKS for the correction. We rely on MACOM Public Affairs Offices for that input, and your element was omitted.

GREAT job on the '99 almanac. And thanks for including some of our photos; Sara Underhill was thrilled with the photo credits. Unfortunately, the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center, also known as Natick Labs, in Natick, Mass., was not included in your list of active Army installations. I'd appreciate it if you'd make a note so we're included next year (Phone: (508) 233-5340, ZIP 01760).

Jerry Whitaker, PAO
Natick, Mass.

THE January issue of Soldiers is very well done with one exception: the pullout map is missing a very important Army unit — the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment here at the National Training Center.

I am mystified how you, as an official Army publication, can make such a glaring mistake. You have done the soldiers at NTC a great disservice.

MAJ John E. Taylor
Fort Irwin, Calif.

WE couldn't agree more about the importance of the 11th ACR. Here's the story on the unit's non-listing: We checked with FORSCOM to include all the major active Army maneuver units, but FORSCOM did not include the 11th ACR because the unit does not mobilize; however, we will explore ways to recognize the 11th ACR in the next almanac.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a postcard will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: **Feedback, Soldiers, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.**



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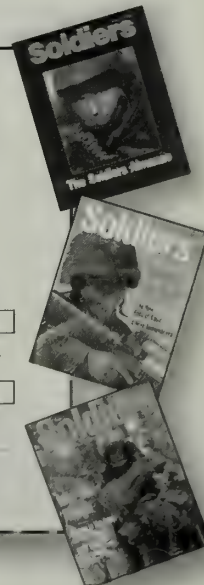
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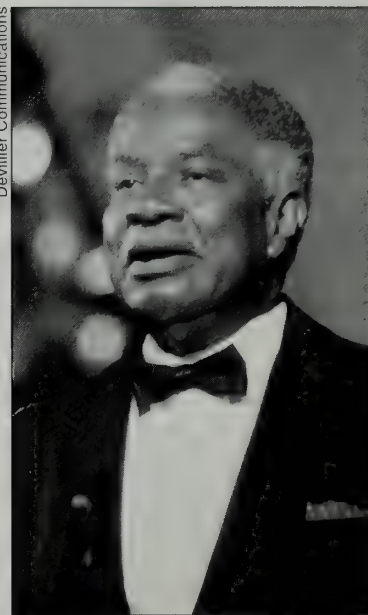
Compiled by SFC John Brenci

what's new

Joan Marcus



Devillier Communications



The National Symphony Orchestra (above) and distinguished actor and World War II veteran Ossie Davis (right) will be among those appearing in the 1999 National Memorial Day Concert on PBS.

Washington, D.C.

Concert on Memorial Day

VETERANS across the nation will have a special opportunity to remember their comrades during the 1999 National Memorial Day Concert broadcast live on PBS from the grounds of the U.S. Capitol at 8 p.m. May 30.

The 90-minute special will blend archival footage, musical performances and dramatic readings.

This year, the concert will celebrate its 10-year anniversary with segments on World War II's Battle of Okinawa, the last and bloodiest fight in the Pacific, and a special tribute to lasting friendships forged during the Vietnam War.

Distinguished actors and World War II veterans Ossie Davis and Charles Durning are returning to host the concert. They both view their participation in the annual concert as a personal salute to their comrades.

Ossie Davis was part of an elite medical team that in 1942 built and operated the first Army hospital in West Africa.

Charles Durning was awarded three Purple Hearts and a Silver Star for his heroism in WW II. He is the only survivor of a unit that landed on Omaha Beach on D-Day. Sustaining many injuries, he fought in the Battle of the Bulge and was taken prisoner. Durning now spends much of his time visiting veteran's hospitals, where he shares experiences and helps ease the suffering of others.

The holiday special features distinguished guest artists in performance with the National Symphony Orchestra under the direction of premier pops conductor Erich Kunzel. — *Devillier Communications, Inc.*

Arlington, Va.

New Horizons Mission Expanded

DEVASTATION from two hurricanes last fall has the potential to significantly expand the National Guard's horizons in Central America this year.

A force of 2,500 Guard troops originally pledged for New Horizons '99 nation-building projects in Honduras is increasing to four times that number for rebuilding and humanitarian-aid missions in Hondu-

ras and the Dominican Republic, said Army Guard officials in Arlington, Va.

Some 10,000 Guard soldiers from across the country will help Latin American nations recover from the widespread damage of Hurricanes Georges and Mitch.

The timetable for doing this work has been expanded from the first half of 1999 through the end of August to give Guard engineer units time to rebuild roads and construct schools and clinics.

Five additional Central American joint task forces employing troops from most of the United States' military reserve components are being organized thanks to an additional \$56 million in funding, said MAJ Glenn Hagler, the Army Guard's Central American project officer.

Engineer battalions from South Carolina and Mississippi will direct Task Force Sula, concentrating on constructing four schools and three clinics and digging wells in northern Honduras through May.

Louisiana, Missouri and Nebraska will send the largest groups of Guard soldiers into the north-central region. Between 450 and 550 troops will be on duty most of the time. They will focus on rebuilding roads and bridges during the first, dry half of the year and then build schools and clinics when summer brings the rainy season.

Twenty-member National Guard medical teams from five states and from the Air Force have already stepped up to conduct a half-dozen medical readi-

April Events Timeline



April 1: Battle of Okinawa begins in 1945. The largest amphibious enterprise staged in the Pacific during World War II. It set the stage for the planned invasion of the Japanese mainland.

April 4: U.S. Daylight Savings Time begins.



April 9: Groundbreaking ceremony for the Army Women's Museum, Fort Lee, Va.

April 12: In 1861, Confederate troops fire on Fort Sumter, S.C., heralding the start of the Civil War.



Soldiers

ness exercises in remote areas of Honduras, Hagler said.

Doctors, dentists and nurses will provide basic medical care — from inoculations to pulling decayed teeth. Army Guard teams from Illinois, Iowa, Puerto Rico and Minnesota, and an Air Guard team from Minnesota will conduct the medical missions, Hagler added.

Alabama will lead a 3,500-member task force that will be rotated to the Dominican Republic, where Hurricane Georges killed at least 200 people last summer and left thousands of others homeless and without food and water. — *National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office*

Washington, D.C.

NCO, Officer Retention Okay

MID-CAREER noncommissioned and commissioned officers are staying in the active Army, keeping retention rates at a steady level, said Army military personnel officials.

According to SGM Jerry Pionk, the active-duty retention sergeant major at the Pentagon's Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, there is no current "hemorrhage" of mid-career enlisted soldiers. Nor are mid-career officers stampeding to leave the Army for civilian jobs, said COL Karl Knoblauch, the ODCSPER officer division chief.

There are about 400,000 enlisted soldiers and 78,000 commissioned officers currently on active duty, according to ODCSPER documents. Those documents listed about 171,000 soldiers holding sergeant through sergeant major rank. The retention rate of mid-career NCOs — usually defined as sergeants and staff sergeants on their second enlistment and having less than 10 years' of active service — is currently at 74 percent, Pionk said. This percentage, he said, compares favorably with historic mid-career retention rates.

The Army expects to meet its authorized, budgeted commissioned officer strength for fiscal year 1999, with some grade imbalances, principally at

captain rank, Knoblauch said. As such, he said, personnel officials are keeping an eye on the number of captains in the force, along with their continuation rates.

Captain is the rank at which officers most often make career decisions, having completed their initial active-duty service obligations, Knoblauch said. Since 1990, the Army downsized by more than 25,000 officers during the drawdown period. Many of those officers were mid-career captains who took early-outs through various incentive programs.

With the drawdown now over, Knoblauch said, the Army needs to shift its focus as it manages a steady-state Army compared to the earlier, downsizing force.

Pionk said there is no doubt that some mid-career NCOs with highly marketable skills, like some mid-career officers, are leaving the Army earlier than either they or the Army had originally planned, to snag a job in today's "hot" economy.

Soldiers "may see a few good NCOs leave the Army," Pionk said, and conclude there is a trend. Plenty of other good NCOs remain in the force, but "the perception may exist in certain units that everyone is getting out," he said.

Proposals to significantly raise soldiers' pay and benefits in the president's FY 2000 defense budget, if approved, will go a long way to help retain quality officers and enlisted troops, Pionk and Knoblauch acknowledged. — *Army News Service*

Hot Websites

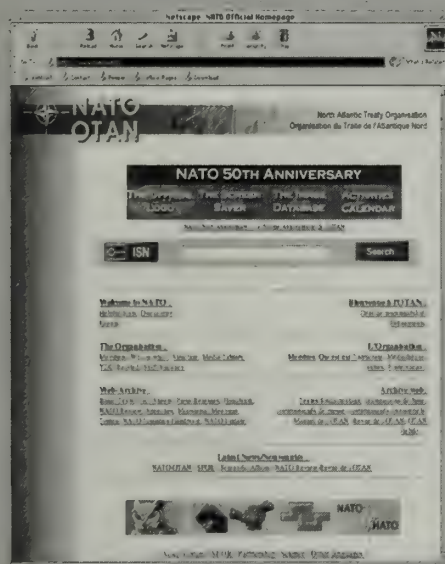
NATO Website

SOLDIERS is featuring a website every month that has useful and important information pertinent to soldiers, government employees and their families.

In honor of NATO's 50th anniversary, this month's featured website is the alliance's homepage at <http://www.nato.int/>. The site offers many useful areas, such as a media library with a large collection of photographic and video material available free of charge. A photographic database depicting NATO history has some 900 high-resolution images.

An explanation of NATO's organization and 16 member countries is also available. This section is helpful to those who don't know much about NATO's history or the role the United States plays in the organization.

If you think you've found a "missing link" that would be of interest to soldiers, federal employees or their families, send an e-mail to brencje@hqda.army.mil.



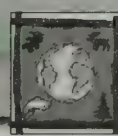
April 13: George C. Marshall ROTC Awards, honoring top cadets, Lexington, Va.



April 18: Bataan Memorial March kicks off at White Sands Missile Range, N.M. Professional Secretaries Day.

April 19: Oklahoma City bombing kills 168 people in 1995.

April 30: Best Ranger Competition begins, Fort Benning, Ga.



April 22: Earth Day.

Cpl. Matt S. Schafer



A marine prepares to engage the "enemy" during recent TRAP training on Okinawa.

Marines Set a TRAP on Okinawa

Central Training Area, Okinawa, Japan — When marines rescued Air Force Capt. Scott O'Grady from hostile territory in Bosnia in 1994, the nation viewed the feat as an uncanny act of valor. The secret behind this bravery, however, wasn't some sort of supernatural power, and the marines in the rescue didn't possess some magical touch in order to complete the mission.

"In a Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel, or TRAP, mission, you have to provide security to keep a lookout for possible enemy snipers, enemy units moving forward or anything that could stop liftoff," said Sgt. Charles V. Strong, assistant operations chief, 2nd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment.

The 2/7 Marines recently honed their infantry skills by practicing a TRAP mission at the Central Training Area as part of Exercise Beachcrest '99.

Strong said marines execute TRAPs for various purposes.

"A TRAP is a mission to force the enemy into a limited advance, and to grab a foothold on a position," Strong explained.

An infantry unit could ex-

ecute a TRAP to divert enemy attention from their true objective. In an ideal scenario, the enemy would see the TRAP taking place and move their forces toward the activity as another group of marines closed in on the point where the enemy was in the first place, according to Strong.

According to Cpl. Jayson D. Kenny of Co. E, 2/7 Marines, it was important for the marines to understand the fundamentals of a TRAP mission because of its frequent use.

"Just from recent history alone, when marines rescued Capt. O'Grady, we know we could end up having to conduct a TRAP mission in a wartime environment," he said. "This training can help us in the future, because we'll know what's going on and what our job is when it's the real thing." — *Cpl. Matt S. Schafer, Camp Butler Public Affairs Office*

Advanced Weapons at White Sands

White Sands Missile Range, N.M. — A \$2.5 million telescope and dome have been installed at an Air Force research laboratory here. The telescope will improve the Air Force's ability to track missiles and use laser energy to destroy them. The addition to 8,000-foot-high North Oscura Peak was developed by the Directed Energy Directorate at Kirtland Air Force Base, N.M.

The 1-meter telescope will be used to send and receive laser light between the site and Sal-

inas Peak, another White Sands site about 35 miles away. Instruments will be used to measure the extent to which the Earth's atmosphere distorts the light. That information will be used to make compensations for the distortion, to make the laser light more accurate.

Built by Contraves Brashear Systems in Pittsburgh, the telescope is on a mount that can move down five degrees and revolve 360 degrees. It can be used with moving targets to simulate more realistic wartime conditions.

By June the Air Force will be able to test the system by firing nondestructive lasers at a variety of missiles being launched at WSMR.

During a test, North Oscura Peak and Salinas Peak will be in constant communication. A laser will not work unless several fail-safe measures are in force at both locations. These are among the safety precautions in place to ensure eye-safe operations.

Research conducted here is expected to also benefit the airborne laser — a large cargo aircraft equipped with a high-energy laser that can destroy ballistic missiles hundreds of miles away. Although the airborne laser is designed to operate at altitudes above 40,000 feet, laser accuracy data collected here — in the denser air of the 8,000- to 9,000-foot elevations — will be scaleable to the higher altitudes. Research at the site may be applied to the first three production



The \$2.5 million telescope and dome installed on North Oscura Peak will help measure the atmospheric distortion of light.

airborne laser aircraft or on tactical aircraft as advanced weaponry. — *Air Force News*

Aegis Destroyer Christened

Pascagoula, Miss. — The Navy christened the guided missile destroyer USS *Roosevelt* here in January. The ship was named for President and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Mrs. Nancy Roosevelt Ireland, granddaughter of the ship's namesakes, served as ship's sponsor and, in the time-honored Navy tradition, broke the bottle of champagne across the bow to formally name the ship.

Roosevelt is the 30th of 51 Arleigh Burke-class destroyers currently authorized by Congress. These multi-mission ships are equipped with the Navy's modern Aegis combat weapons systems, which combines space-age communication, radar and weapons technologies in a single platform for unlimited flexibility.

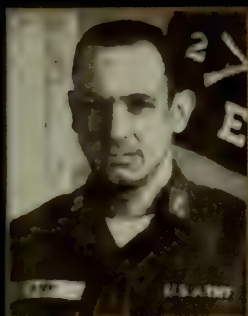
The destroyer carries Tomahawk cruise missiles, as well as Standard missiles to intercept hostile aircraft and missiles at extended ranges. Both Tomahawk and Standard missiles are launched from forward and aft Vertical Launching Systems.

Roosevelt is also equipped with the Phalanx Close-In Weapons System, Harpoon anti-ship cruise missiles, a 5"/.54-caliber gun, sophisticated antisubmarine location and tracking systems and two SH-60B Seahawk undersea-warfare helicopters.

Following the ship's 2000 commissioning, it will be homeported in Mayport, Fla., with a crew of 340 officers and enlisted personnel, as a member of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. — *Navy Office of Information*

Standoff in Berlin

Story by
Renita Foster



CPT John M. Kirk commanded Co. E during the face-off in Berlin.

IT'S one of those "There I was" Army incidents known only to the participants. But for the nearly 200 soldiers who lived it, the "stand-off," as they came to call it, is as real today as it was 38 years ago in the then divided cities of East and West Berlin, just two months after construction of the Berlin Wall.

Retired BG John Kirk was a captain that October in 1961 and had been in command of Co. E, 2nd Battle Group,

6th Infantry Regiment, for nearly four months. One of his first priorities had been to change the company's approach to alerts.

Kirk wasn't satisfied with the time it took to pass out weapons, ammunition and other combat items. To speed up the process, he ordered his men to keep vital equipment in their armored personnel carriers, "so when an alert was called the only thing we had to do was put on fatigues and mount the tracks," he recently explained from his home in Tacoma, Wash.

Renita Foster is a feature writer for her post newspaper, the Fort Monmouth Message.

"So now we've got Russians glaring at Americans and Americans glaring at Russians, and that's the way it stayed for the rest of the day, through the night and into the next morning."

On a Sunday in October 1961, American and Soviet tanks and troops faced each other in a tense, 16-hour standoff at Berlin's Checkpoint Charlie.



Kirk remembered that his company was out the gate in just minutes when the siren blasted through the compound that October afternoon.

"We were already more than a quarter of a mile down the road when the operations officer called on the radio and wanted to know how soon we could move," Kirk said. "I told him 'We're gone!'"

The company arrived at Templehof Airport, its designated assembly area, and after what seemed like endless waiting and no answer to his persistent questions as to the whereabouts of the Russians, Kirk was ordered back to McNair Barracks.

When the company started to pull out, however, they were met by soldiers from Co. F, 40th Armor,

infantry and armor platoons. Just minutes after reaching the checkpoint, the Americans spotted a Russian tank company lining up directly across from their positions. The "standoff" had begun.

"The Russians came down Friedrichstrasse and lined up right in front of us," Kirk said. "So now we've got Russians glaring at Americans and Americans glaring at Russians, and that's the way it stayed for the rest of the day, through the night and into the next morning."

Recognizing that the force of Russian T-54 tanks facing him was just company size, Kirk spent an intense afternoon wondering where the main Russian battalion was. There had been few communications with the Berlin

Brigade since setting up at Checkpoint Charlie. But when Kirk's driver tuned his personal transistor radio to Armed Forces Network, Berlin, Kirk got his answer.

"I was set up by this billboard advertising some kind of soap, when a newscaster named Dick Rosse came on and announced that there was a Soviet tank battalion in Kaiser Platz, which was less than a mile away," Kirk said. "I thought, this was just great. Somebody finally got me the information I needed!"

Rosse, who now lives in Washington, D.C., had been the first reporter on the scene when the communists started erecting the Berlin Wall on Aug. 13. He was also at Checkpoint Charlie that day in October to cover the American-Russian tank confrontation.

"Friedrichstrasse is a very narrow street. Both sides had tanks two to three abreast, and eight to ten deep, at point-blank range," Rosse remembered. "Never before had I experienced a showdown between Russian and U.S. tanks like that!"

Rosse said one of his most enduring memories was weaving in and out between the American tanks and talking with a young corporal sticking his head out of the turret of one of the M48 Pattons on the front line. "I presumed that he was just bluffing, that there were no rounds in his weapon, and no one was loaded. But he assured me everyone was, and that all he had to do was pull the trigger."

Kirk remembers his only emotion that day was anger. The escalating accounts of atrocities told by East Germans crossing into the west, the sudden appearance of the Berlin Wall, and now Russian tank guns pointed directly at him and his company had pushed his temper to the limit.

"I wanted to kill Russians that day," Kirk said plainly. "It was a feeling that I had not felt before, and in a way I was dangerous. I never felt that way again until Vietnam."

"Friedrichstrasse is a very narrow street. Both sides had tanks two to three abreast, and eight to ten deep, at point-blank range."

commanded by MAJ Tom Tyree, who had orders to occupy Checkpoint Charlie, one of the last remaining open border crossings between East and West Berlin.

Before leaving the assembly area, the two companies "cross attached" to give each unit a complement of



Co. E's Weapons Platoon was one of five platoons that participated in the standoff at Checkpoint Charlie.



American M48 tanks take up positions near the Berlin Wall on the day of the standoff.

The weaponry of the two U.S. companies included M48 tanks, 81mm mortars, 106mm recoilless rifles and such basic infantry weapons as 3.5-inch rocket launchers, light machine guns, Browning automatic rifles and hand grenades.

But one ingenious soldier Kirk remembers only by his last name decided his comrades needed more. Displaying what can only be described as "GI ingenuity," SSG Maier, an E Co. squad leader, began soliciting donations from door to door, and the local Berliners provided him with more than 50 wine bottles. The Americans then mixed a concoction of gas and oil. After each Molotov cocktail was poured, pieces of cloth were stuffed into the necks of the bottles, and the homemade weapons were distributed through the ranks. Maybe they weren't good for much more than noise and smoke, but they helped to lift soldier spirits.

When morning arrived, the "stand-off" was still firmly in place. Then at 8 a.m. a parade of young East Berlin girls in Communist Youth blue shirts

arrived. Smiling broadly and surrounded by photographers, they passed out flowered bouquets to the Russian tank crews.

City officials were also a prominent part of the East German procession, and after all the honors were passed out and pictures taken the girls departed. A few hours later the Russian tanks also fired up and left, leaving the Americans standing at their post.

Kirk said that as the two companies continued standing, he could sense a feeling of pride and triumph begin to take hold through the ranks. Here was an incredibly challenging mission these young soldiers had faced, and they had triumphed.

And the fact that, during those 16 long and tedious hours, not

one tank, mortar, rifle, hand grenade or even a Molotov cocktail had been used was nothing short of soldier professionalism at its best, Kirk said.

"That's what makes this standoff so significant," he said.

"The winners of this extraordinary confrontation were two American companies, a city and the world.

"There could be no higher tribute to the toughness, discipline, and sense of honor of those American soldiers who were there that day. We had every tank gun loaded, mortars in position, and the Russians were driving around Friedrichstrasse. All we needed was one senseless incident and World War III would have been on its way. It was those great soldiers who held it together." □

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Building a Better Bastion

Story by Steve Harding

THEY look like huge dirt-filled cubes, protect soldiers from enemy fire and seem sure to replace sandbags for large-scale field fortifications. They're Hesco bastions, and if you've served in the Middle East, Bosnia or almost any other world hot spot, you've seen them at work.

First used by British forces in Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War, the bastions — dubbed "Concertainers" by their manufacturer — are built of connected, fabric-lined wire-mesh boxes that fold flat for storage and shipment. Once in the field they can be expanded accordion-like and filled with sand, rubble or virtually any other material to form blast-resistant walls, barriers, revetments and a range of other structures. The Army adopted the bastions for perimeter-defense tasks after extensive tests, and they are now in use in the Balkans, western



Accordion of Hesco bastions surrounds an M109 self-propelled howitzer and an M992 field artillery ammunition support vehicle in Bosnia.

© Roland M. Miraco Jr.

Europe and at certain Forces Command facilities.

"The bastions are great protective barriers," said Jerry L. Edwards, manager of research and development in the office of the Program Manager for Physical Security Equipment at Fort Belvoir, Va. "And they are very user-friendly. The troops love them because they're easy to put up, you can fill them with a skip loader and they eliminate the need for thousands of sandbags. They work well, they've been well-tested and they do a great job for troops in the field."

The bastions are the creation of James Heselden, a former coal miner and Hesco's owner and director, who came up with the design in 1991 when faced with the need to put in a retaining wall at his firm's Leeds, England, workshop.

"We had some land that was on an incline," Heselden said, "and we had to dig it out in order to get large vehicles into the workshop. We put in a revetment made of old railway ties and steel girders. But the sheer weight of the earth behind it buckled it, and we had to tear it down.

"I'd bought lots of wire mesh and



MSG Larry Lane

Hesco bastions — here helping to secure the front gate at Tuzla Air Base — have seen extensive United Nations and NATO service throughout the Balkans.

geo-textiles at a bankruptcy auction," he said, "so I made some wire-mesh boxes and my sisters made some bags to go inside them. I joined the boxes together and sprayed them with a fiberglass product of ours." When the bags were filled with dirt, the wire-mesh boxes formed a revetment far stronger than the one built of railroad ties.

The success of the experiment gave Heselden an idea: Why not use

the new structures for such engineering uses as seaside erosion control? He approached several coastal erosion engineers with his idea, but none wanted to be the first to try it. So Heselden bought a small, partially eroded piece of land on England's Yorkshire coast and, after securing the required permissions, installed the bastion units.





(Above) The Concertainers can be stacked to form aircraft revetments superior to structures built of sandbags or sheet metal. **(Right)** The bastions' sturdiness and ease of construction also make them popular for protecting troop billets, field hospitals and similar "soft" buildings.



The innovative structure proved immediately successful, and after a picture of the project ran in a local newspaper Heselden received a telephone call from Britain's Ministry of Defence. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait had prompted a full-scale coalition buildup in Southwest Asia, and the caller thought the structures might be useful for various field-engineering uses. He asked Heselden for a demonstration of a unit built to fit on standard military cargo pallets.

Two days of round-the-clock work produced a prototype Concertainer unit that used the same collapsible wire-mesh box structure and textile lining as the erosion-control prototype. The new unit so impressed the MOD representatives that they quickly placed an initial order for 10 kilometers' worth.

The bastions sent to the Gulf proved ideally suited for use in structures ranging from aircraft revetments to bunkers. More substantial and stable than stacks of sandbags, the Concertainers were also easier and quicker to erect. Two men using a small skip loader could build a wall one meter high, one meter wide and 10 meters long in just 20 minutes, a job that would take 10 men approximately seven hours using sandbags. Moreover, the Concertainer units could be stacked

to virtually any height and filled with any available material — sand, gravel, rubble or rocks. That the Concertainer units also offered significantly better protection than sandbags against direct weapons fire and blast effects was an added bonus.

Though several armies got a first look at the Concertainer system during the Gulf War, it was the British army's use of the bastions in Bosnia that sparked widespread interest.

"The British army hadn't used all of its bastions in the Gulf, so it sent the remainder to Bosnia," Heselden said. "We didn't know about it until we started getting inquiries from other armies that had troops in the Balkans. We started getting orders from Holland and the Scandinavian countries, then from United Nations agencies. And after NATO took over, we got orders from IFOR and SFOR."

The Concertainers quickly became a common sight in Bosnia. Stacks of them protected civilians along Sarajevo's infamous "Sniper's Alley," others were used to build bunkers, revetments, vehicle barriers and command posts. They became especially familiar to American personnel when, after extensive testing at Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla., they were adopted for Army use throughout the former Yugoslavia.

Now in use by armies around the world, Hesco's Concertainer systems continue to evolve. There are currently 10 sizes, ranging from 2-foot-square units to ones eight feet by seven feet. The latter size is especially popular, said Tricia Laidler, Hesco's marketing manager, because a third of a mile of it will fit into a standard 20-foot-long cargo container.

"That way, if you have to quickly build a fortification," Heselden said, "you simply open the doors on the container, pull out the first segment and fill it. That anchors the whole section, so you can then drag the container along and the remaining segments pull out and open almost automatically. Then you just fill them."

The bastions' popularity keeps Hesco's 25-member workforce hoping, and additional employees are often brought in to help with large orders. One of the busiest areas is the firm's shipping department, where the completed bastion sections are packed for shipment by standard cargo pallet, airlift pallet, in shipboard cargo containers or as bulk cargo. The pallet loads are shrink-wrapped and come complete with necessary tools and instructions.

And how's the feedback from troops in the field?

"We get a lot of letters from soldiers saying they like the Concertainer units," Laidler said, "and we like hearing from them all. But the best letters are the ones saying somebody's life was saved because he was protected by one of our units. Those are the ones that make it really worthwhile." □

*Now in use by
armies around the
world, Hesco's
Concertainer
systems continue
to evolve.*

Units that wish to obtain the bastions should contact their local contracts or procurements office and request Defense Logistics Agency line item SP-0700-98-D-3001. The items are handled by the Defense Supply Agency in Columbus, Ohio.

A NATO Timeline

June - August 1945:

The end of World War II. Great Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union occupy Germany, with each country controlling a zone. They also occupy Berlin, which is surrounded by the Soviet zone, and divide the city into four sectors. Seven weeks after Germany surrenders, and six weeks before the bombing of Hiroshima, 51 nations sign the United Nations Charter. At the Potsdam Conference outside Berlin, the Soviet Union makes territorial demands regarding Europe and Asia. Unlike the Western democracies, the Soviet Union does not fulfill pledges to demobilize after the war and retains far more men under arms than either the United States or Great Britain.



1945

1947

Jan. 1947 - March 1948:

Soviet expansionism results in that country's domination of Eastern Europe and communist pressure on nations in other parts of the world. The Western powers create a separate West German government in their zones. The Soviets retaliate by hampering Western traffic to and from Berlin.

Feb. 1947:

The danger of a Soviet takeover of Greece and Turkey, and Great Britain's concern that it will be unable to provide economic and military aid to the Soviet-threatened countries, causes the U.S. Congress to appropriate \$400 million and dispatch American military and civilians to Athens and Ankara.

March 1947:

A stalemate at the Moscow Conference, held to discuss the drafting of peace treaties with Germany and Austria, ends the wartime cooperation among the USSR and the Western democracies. The Soviet Union consistently uses its veto to block effective action by the U.N. Security Council.

June 5, 1947:

U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall initiates the idea of a program for European recovery. The Marshall Plan is also offered to the Soviet Union and all countries behind the Iron Curtain, but is refused by the USSR and its satellite governments.



Sept. 1947:

Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin sets up the Cominform, whose members are leaders of various European communist parties. The group's aims include fighting the Marshall Plan, which they call "an instrument of American imperialism."



Soldiers

March 17, 1948:

Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Great Britain sign "The Brussels Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self Defense," the first multilateral regional arrangement for the security of Western Europe under the U.N. Charter.

June 11, 1948:

The U.S. Senate adopts the Vandenberg Resolution recommending "the association of the United States, by constitutional process ... in the defense organization of the free countries of Europe."

June 24, 1948:

The Soviet Union begins the blockade of West Berlin, preventing food, fuel, medicine and other supplies from entering the city.

March 18, 1949:

The text of the North Atlantic Treaty is published.

**April 4, 1949:**

Ten European countries, the United States and Canada sign the North Atlantic Treaty — the political framework for an international alliance — in Washington, D.C. Article 51 stipulates the right of members to defend against possible armed attack.

May 9, 1949:

The Soviets lift the Berlin blockade.

April 2, 1951:

Eisenhower's command, Allied Command Europe (ACE), and Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) are set up near Paris. The staff and facilities of the land, sea and air commands are placed at Eisenhower's disposal.

**Feb. 1952:**

Greece and Turkey join NATO. Country deputies become permanent North Atlantic Council.

1948**1949****1950****1951****1952****June 1948-May 1949:**

The western allies fly more than 278,000 missions during the Berlin Airlift, bringing critical supplies to West Berlin.

Sept. 1948:

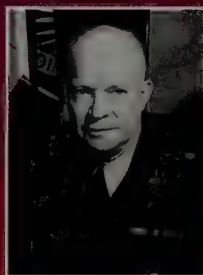
The Western Union Defense Organization is created within the framework of the Brussels treaty. Commanders in chief are named for land, air and naval forces.

Sept. 1949:

The North Atlantic Council meets in Washington, D.C., to build a civilian and military framework. The council creates a defense committee and establishes permanent military bodies, including chiefs of staff and the military committee executive body. France, Great Britain and the United States become responsible for strategic guidance in areas where NATO forces operate.

Dec. 19, 1950:

The council announces its appointment of the first supreme allied commander, Europe, GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower.

**June 19, 1951:**

Establishment of new civil and military bodies results in an agreement among the members of the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their forces.

Sept. 1951:

The "Agreement on the Status of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization" — covering the civilian side of NATO — is signed.

Dec. 1951:

A report by representatives of the 12 member nations provides the first comprehensive review of the peacetime military capacity of the member countries. It is the forerunner of the Annual Review, which remains a fundamental part of the Alliance's defense planning procedure.

**1952:**

The position of secretary general is created to preside over the council. Lord Ismay, an Englishman, is the first person appointed to the post.

1953:

Some 100 NATO exercises are conducted to improve the combat efficiency of member nations' military forces. While most countries exercise the fighting forces themselves, indoor exercises are conducted at SHAPE to study the major problems confronting the higher command. Among the largest exercises is Exercise Mariner. Nine countries, almost 50 types of ships and 20 types of aircraft participate over 19 days.

May 9, 1955:

The Federal Republic of Germany joins NATO.

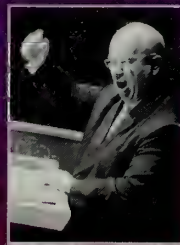


1958:

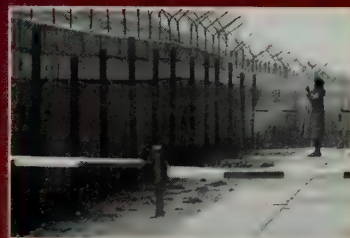
The United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union discontinue nuclear test explosions.

1961:

Between January and June, following Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev's threat to increase the strength of the Soviet army on the Western frontiers and call up reserves, more than 100,000 East Germans escape to West Germany.



On the night of **Aug. 13, 1961**, the East German regime barricades the Soviet sector of Berlin and starts building the Berlin Wall.



1953

1954

1955

1956

1958

1961

1962

Dec. 1954:

By this time, the anomalous situations that had faced Western Europe as a result of WW II have been largely resolved. NATO takes on the role of an organization politically dedicated and militarily structured to meet the needs of collective defense in the spirit of Article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

1956:

The second phase in the history of the Alliance begins when the North Atlantic Council adopts the "Report on Non-military Cooperation in NATO." It requires political consultation between member countries on all aspects of relations between East and West. Member nations continue to consult before developing national policies. It opens doors for the introduction of new initiatives, such as cooperation in the scientific field.

Aug. 31, 1961:

The Soviets resume nuclear testing on an unprecedented scale.

1961:

Deterioration of the Berlin situation results in the creation of a mobile force of units supplied by six nations to demonstrate NATO solidarity.



1962:

The United States learns the Soviet Union has offensive ballistic missiles in Cuba. The crisis brings the world to the verge of war.

Soldiers



May 1963:

NATO ministers meeting in Ottawa assign Great Britain's V-bomber force and three U.S. Polaris submarines to SACEUR and appoint to his staff a deputy for nuclear affairs.

1972:

The first strategic arms limitation agreement, SALT-1, and accompanying agreement on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, the ABM Treaty, are signed.



1986:

Spain remains in the Alliance but opts to withdraw from participation in the integrated military command structure.

1966:

France withdraws from NATO's integrated military structure and requests that NATO headquarters leave French soil, but remains a member of the Alliance.



1969:

The era of detente begins following a series of negotiations and treaties between West Germany and its neighbors in Eastern Europe.

1977:

NATO troops continue to maintain a high state of readiness throughout the 1970s.



1963 1966 1967 1969 1972 1974 1977 1982 1986

1963:

The first REFORGER (Return of Forces to Germany) exercise designed to prove U.S. ability to move conventional military forces rapidly from the continental United States to Central Europe takes place.

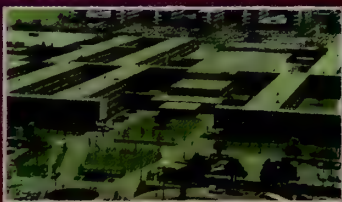


August 1963:

The United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union sign a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

1967:

NATO moves to its permanent headquarters in Brussels.



Dec. 1967:

The third phase in the Alliance's development begins with the council's approval of the "Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance." The 15 member governments vow to pursue adequate military capabilities for defense and deterrence and work to resolve tensions between East and West. Disarmament studies intensify.

1974:

The 25th Anniversary of NATO



May 30, 1982:

Spain becomes the 16th member of NATO.





1989:
The Berlin Wall falls.



1995:
The NATO-led Implementation Force deploys following signature of a Bosnian peace agreement.



1994:
The NATO Summit in Brussels launches the Partnership for Peace program, and the first PFP exercises take place.

1991:
The Warsaw Treaty Organization is dissolved. The NATO Summit in Rome adopts a new strategic concept. The North Atlantic Cooperation Council is created.

May 29-30, 1997:

The final meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council takes place, followed by the inaugural meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council.

July 8-9, 1997:

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland are invited to begin accession negotiations and a charter is signed with Ukraine on a distinct partnership with NATO.



1989 1990 1991 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1999

1990:

The NATO Summit in London extends the hand of friendship to Central and Eastern Europe and proposes cooperation. East and West Germany are reunited.



April 1993:

The last REFORGER, a mere shadow of the original, includes only a part of one unit from the United States. It is a logistical exercise, largely computer-driven.



Jan. 5, 1996:

Russia's parliament endorses the deployment of Russian forces to Bosnia to join the NATO-led peace-keeping force.



Dec. 20, 1996:

The NATO Stabilization Force replaces the IFOR in Bosnia.

April 1999:

NATO conducts its 50th anniversary summit in Washington, D.C. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland are inducted into NATO.

(Compiled by Heike Hasenauer from "The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Facts and Figures," published by the NATO Information Service, and information furnished by U.S. Forces Command public affairs and the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.)

Soldiers



(Above) The "village" of "Übungsdorf" is the largest MOUT site at CMTC, containing 31 structures. (Below) "Villagers" prepare to assume the role of an angry mob.

COBs:

The Civilian Element



Combat Camera

Story and Photos by
SFC Richard Henricks

EVERY workday morning, retired SFC Timothy L. Good dresses in blue jeans and a work shirt, drives 20 miles to his office and prepares to go about his daily routine.

For others working at the Combat Maneuver Training Center in Hohenfels, Germany, that might mean making repairs to unit vehicles, maintaining the maneuver ranges or in some other way supporting the thousands of soldiers who train here each year.

But for Good and the 15 other

SFC Richard Henricks is assigned to Operations Group S-3, CMTC, Hohenfels, Germany.

Army civilians who comprise the role-playing "Civilians on the Battlefield" team at CMTC, the day's activities usually include something a little more disruptive.

"Our specialty is inciting a no-notice, out-of-control riot," Good explained.

Civilians on the Battlefield, or COBs — "Pronounce it 'cob' as in 'mob,'" Good said — have been used at CMTC since the early 1990s to portray civilian ethnic groups and organizations that Army units might encounter when deployed.

The COB's mission is to add

realism to situations where units might have to deal with civilian populations while conducting military operations.

The majority of COB employees are retired Army personnel, many with combat experience. One member is an ex-Navy SEAL. All speak a second language, and they can draw on other skills to confuse or mislead even the most highly trained units.

"With the right background information," Good said, "the COBs at CMTC can portray any ethnic group, civilian population or paramilitary organization."

As a result, units rotating through

"With the right background information the COBs at CMTC can portray any ethnic group, civilian population or paramilitary organization."

training at CMTC encounter some tough scenarios, including dealing with "thieves" entering their base camp, "snipers" hiding among the population, angry mobs and bomb-toting "terrorists."

Soldiers and observer/controllers at CMTC refer to the DA civilians as "professional" COBs, or "pro-COBs." To assist in populating the CMTC "battlefield," pro-COBs are often augmented with soldiers from other units or from visiting reserve component units.

The augmentees receive role-playing instruction, rules of engagement and civilian or military clothing, and then occupy the six urban-warfare training "villages" spread throughout the 40,000-acre maneuver-training area and extended training area at CMTC.

The COBs who occupy the training villages, or MOUT sites, live in the buildings for the duration of an exercise. In recent years, major improvements have been made to the five MOUT sites located in the main maneuver area, to protect the occupants from the harsh German winters.

Although the MOUT sites are where the COBs are most often seen

performing their duties, inhabiting training villages is not their sole function. Pro-COBs provide training support for units throughout USAREUR and in the United States.

CMTC Pro-COBs have been observed being chased by military police during force-protection exercises at posts all over Germany. And the COB team has an archive of video tapes and photographs that show COBs being body-slammed, handcuffed and carted off to MP jail cells. They are adept at aggravating situations that involve security personnel: There's nothing like a "civilian" in a vehicle search pit screaming in a foreign language to make an MP's day.

Recently renewed worldwide terrorist threats have made it too dangerous to conduct force-protection exercises around actual guard posts or security elements, so planners have worked out other training solutions.

Located in a vacated Cold War-era missile site in the CMTC maneuver box, an area is being renovated to represent a United Nations compound — complete with security berm, guard towers and concertina-wire fence. This "tactical operations site" is enclosed



Soldiers from Southern European Task Force, deployed from Vicenza, Italy, prepare to assault a building in the "village" of "Raversdorf."

within an earthen berm and gates that can be manned by "armed" guards. The office buildings, billets and maintenance facilities in the site can be used to stage secure force-protection exercises or other complex battlefield operations. The benefit is that the exercise can be contained within the site so the exercise won't be confused with an actual terrorist threat or incident.

While current military planning continues to emphasize operations in urban terrain, wherever soldiers are sent to fight or enforce peace there will be civilians milling about, either seeking protection or loudly protesting the soldiers' presence.

That may just be a good reason why, the next time you're accosted by a crazy-eyed, scruffy civilian ranting in a foreign language or asking you for MREs, you may want to thank him for doing such a good job.

The CMTC Civilians on the Battlefield can be contacted at (DSN) 466-4854/4855, commercial (011) 49-9472-83-4854/4855, by e-mail at goodt@cmtc.7atc.army.mil, or through the CMTC website at <http://www.cmtc.7atc.army.mil/>. □



Four small MOUT sites within CMTC were constructed on or near pre-World War II German villages. The four sites are being expanded and improved to provide heat and shelter for the "villagers" who inhabit them.

Fort Benning's Ranger School teaches students how to fight the close-in battle by applying basic skills and aggressiveness during ...

The 15-Second Run



A ranger student winces as he trades blows with a fellow soldier during training at Fort Benning. The ring is 12 feet square, a size that ensures that battle is unavoidable.



Before climbing into the ring ranger students run through a series of exercises to warm up. Here they do flutterkicks, watched by their instructors.

ONE of the most important lessons taught at the Ranger School at Fort Benning, Ga., is that when a soldier confronts his enemy "up close and personal," the winner is usually the one who reacts first, with as much deadly force as possible.

And nowhere is that essential aggressiveness emphasized more than in the boxing portion of the school's hand-to-hand instruction.

SFC Larry Lane, a former Soldiers staffer, is the U.S. Army Infantry Center Public Affairs Office NCOIC.

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Story and Photos by SFC Larry Lane

"Boxing is probably the sport that best represents what rangers need to be," said CPT John Hanson of the 4th Ranger Training Battalion, Ranger Trng. Brigade, who wrote the school's program of instruction for boxing.

In gathering background information, he and other rangers studied the program at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

"Boxing is a perfect tool to teach rangers what can and does happen in close, hand-to-hand combat," Hanson said. "A ranger needs to operate under duress and be in outstanding physical condition. He has to implement simple battle drills to defend himself and defeat an opponent."

Early on, rangers are taught bayonet-assault techniques and complete several classes in hand-to-hand combat. During the boxing portion they learn the typical moves — jabs, uppercuts and blocking methods — that could be considered boxing battle drills.

All of this is applied on a final morning of ranger-vs.-ranger bouts.

In a bout, two students box for only one 15-second round in a 12-foot-square ring. The small area forces them to confront each other, but the short round prevents them from fighting long enough to cause any serious injuries.

"We're trying to build aggressiveness," said SSG Jay Carter, a ranger who helped create the boxing instruction. "That's why we have the small ring, so they have no other option but to actually get in and take part."

Carter said that instead of pairing boxers by weight, they are paired by height, and soldiers are medically

screened to identify injuries or conditions that should exclude anyone from participating. Students with prior boxing experience are matched to avoid unbalanced bouts.

Prior to pairing off and entering the ring, the rangers are given a short "smoke session," a series of exercises including push-ups and flutter kicks.

"The session is designed to warm students up so they don't pull or rip a muscle," Hanson said.

"And we do a lot of upper-body stuff to put them at a level of fatigue so they won't really be able to 'crank' a punch on someone."

Safety is a key concern, so continuous medical checks are done throughout the boxing.

A 15-second bout may seem short, but it's long enough to give students a taste of what it's like to confront an opponent with nothing but their fists, some hand-to-hand techniques and individual aggressiveness.

Ranger student John Gianelloni said he boxed pretty well, for his first time in the ring.

"I loved boxing — it cleared out the cobwebs," he said. "Battle drills seem mundane after doing them 10 or 12 times. This gives you a fresh perspective. It makes you work faster and harder, to take action."

Ranger student Robert Heber said the time of the bouts should be in-

creased, and that the training helped ready him for the ring.

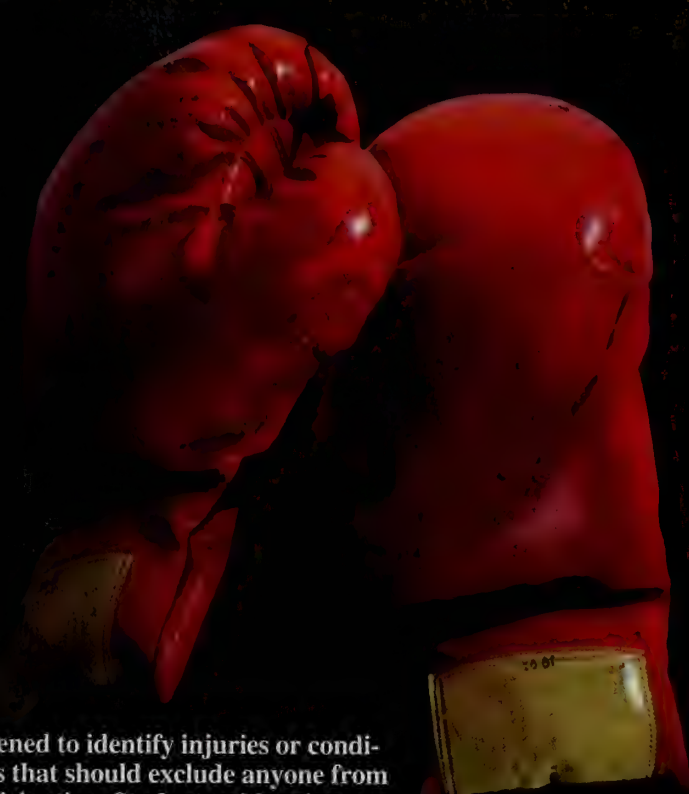
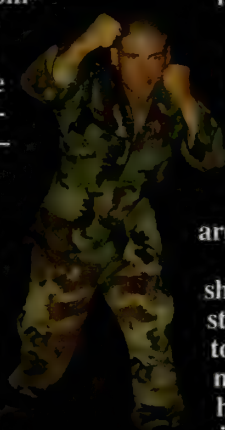
"We were trained to do this and we were actually able to execute the training," Heber said. "It's always fun to execute, instead of train, train, train and then nothing."

While the rangers have incorporated more technology into today's missions, they will always need hand-to-hand fighting skills, said battalion commander LTC Eric Hutchings.

"Recent military experience in Somalia illustrated that a lot of engagements are point-blank," Hutchings said. "We had a cunning enemy that was smart enough to draw us into the close confines of his home turf. We can expect other opponents to get us into urban areas, trenchlines and bunkers. That negates the technical superiority of our weapon systems and forces us to come to grips on a man-to-man basis."

In the short duration of the hand-to-hand classes, a ranger can't be turned into a professional boxer, Hutchings said, but the instruction helps to develop aggressiveness.

"In the occupation we have chosen, we're going to see the enemy at point-blank range," he said. "If we work in the trenchline, we're going to run full steam into the enemy and we need to win that fight." □



More Than "Of



(Top) CGSC's general instruction facility and the Combined Arms Research Library were dedicated in 1994. (Above) The library includes study centers, assigned carrels for individual study and comfortable seating for group study.

COL Henry Leavenworth and 188 soldiers of the 3rd Infantry Regiment forded the Missouri River into Kansas on May 8, 1827. There they established an Army outpost as headquarters for troops that would explore the West and protect the wagon trains that opened the new frontier.

Today Fort Leavenworth serves as home for the Command and General Staff College, a modern headquarters dedicated to educating officers who will lead the Army into the next century. The CGSC is a fully accredited institution that serves a student body of approximately 30,000 Army

Officer U"

Story and Photos
by Gil High



reality, we're the engine that will power the future Army," Tystad said of the school's myriad initiatives.

Educator

Still, educating Army leaders in the practice of the profession of arms is the reason the school was created, and that's where LTC Oren L. Hunsaker, chief of operations, begins when he describes the CGSC's current mission.

"Our job is to provide our officers with the tools they need, so they can be successful at whatever we ask them to do," he said.

"But educating officers isn't CGSC's only mission, nor are we solely responsible for an officer's development. Every institution that a military officer participates in, in some setting of formal education, is part of that development process," he said.

Describing the CGSC's role, Hunsaker explained that the typical officer would first come to the college shortly after completing the branch-specific Officer Advanced Course.

That first assignment at Fort Leavenworth is the Combined Arms and Services Staff School, which prepares junior officers, mostly captains and senior lieutenants, for assignments at the battalion- or brigade-staff level. CAS3 is the first opportunity most officers have to work together with officers of other branches.

Next is the course most people associate with the college: the Command and General Staff Officers Course, which prepares officers for division and corps assignments. The typical CGSOC student is a major or lieutenant colonel with about 13 years

of service, Hunsaker said.

While attending CGSOC, students may request to be considered for the School of Advanced Military Studies. Students who complete SAMS often go on to planning assignments with division, corps or joint staffs.

The common setting for most courses, especially CAS3 and CGSOC, is the seminar group that is periodically reshuffled so each student is exposed to a cross-section of classmates with different experiences and ideas.

Hunsaker said this shuffling is because students learn as much from their classmates as they do from the formal curriculum, and in many ways the curriculum is merely a vehicle for extended intellectual exchange

among professionals. The relationships students establish during these courses often continue long after they leave the academic environment and as they take on progressively more responsible and difficult assignments, he said.

Another characteristic of longer courses such as CGSOC and SAMS is their family-friendly atmosphere. These PCS assignments allow people to bring their families with them, and since they're away from the demands of troop and staff duty, the officers have more time with their families for recreation, sports and other activities.

The next time an officer might return to the CGSC would be to attend the School of Command Preparation after being selected for battalion or brigade command. Those who are later selected to become general officers return to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Brigadier General Training Conference.

The college also runs a nonresident-



and other service officers, Department of Army civilians and officers from 70 countries.

The school has been around since 1882, when it was established as the "School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry." But over time the CGSC mission grew to encompass much more than officer development.

"Most people around the Army, if they try to define the CGSC, would say it's the thousand or so majors who are here studying to be command and general staff officers," said COL Douglas L. Tystad, the dean of academics.

"But when you look at what we're doing here, it's a whole lot more. In

studies program, which serves approximately 15,000 students each year, and the school trains Army civilians through the Civilian Leadership Division.

Engine of Change

Hunsaker also explained that the CGSC serves as executive agent for the Army's leader-development program.

"This is done through our Center for Army Leadership, and it impacts across all of Training and Doctrine Command's schools. It's a building-block approach to an officer's entire 20-plus years of military education," he said.

"We also develop corps and division doctrine here within the college. Our focus is on staff operations, which is in addition to doctrine development within the branch schools. We combine branch doctrine and build it into division-level doctrine. We also develop the FM-100-5, which is the Army's capstone document, 'Army Operations,'" Hunsaker explained.

One CGSC initiative that goes well beyond the plains of Kansas is the school's outreach program.

MAJ John Nordrum, the acting chief of the International Student Division, said the program brings international officers to the school to acquire a balanced understanding of U.S. society, institutions and way of life, and to emphasize to students the American ideals of human rights and



The Digital Leader's Development Center includes mock-ups and classrooms equipped with interactive simulation systems.

elected government.

To explain the impact of the program, Nordrum said that of 6,051 officers from 142 countries who have attended the CGSOC since the initiative started, 23 have become heads of state and another 305 have held important positions in their governments.

Hunsaker said that another part of the CGSC mission is to integrate and improve current and future battle command-and-control systems.

"We have to look forward into the 21st century, to look at future weapons systems, at the Army battle command system and at all the associated technology," Hunsaker explained. "And we have to envision how to improve our current curriculum and how to change how we teach, so that when our students depart they have the tools they need to work in that kind of environment."

CGSC's professional journal, *Military Review*,

plays an important role in the school's mission to promote the advancement of military arts and science worldwide. Published in English, Spanish and Portuguese, the journal provides a forum for the open exchange of ideas on military affairs, focusing on concepts, doctrine and warfighting at the tactical and operational levels.

The college also shares ideas through worldwide conferences, assistance visits to other countries and through exchange visits. And the college faculty itself is an example of that exchange: Current faculty members include members of the other U.S. services and officers of the Australian, Canadian and German armies.

CGSC initiatives even reach into the local community, in the form of partnership with industry.

Several participating companies in the Kansas City area regularly come to the college with ideas for business scenarios or with problems that could have military applications, Hunsaker explained. Students in the CGSOC and SAMS courses may then be assigned to a problem and make recommendations.

It's been a win-win effort, Hunsaker said, because industry has



developed tremendous respect for the officers' approach to problem solving, and the officers have gained valuable analytic and problem-solving skills.

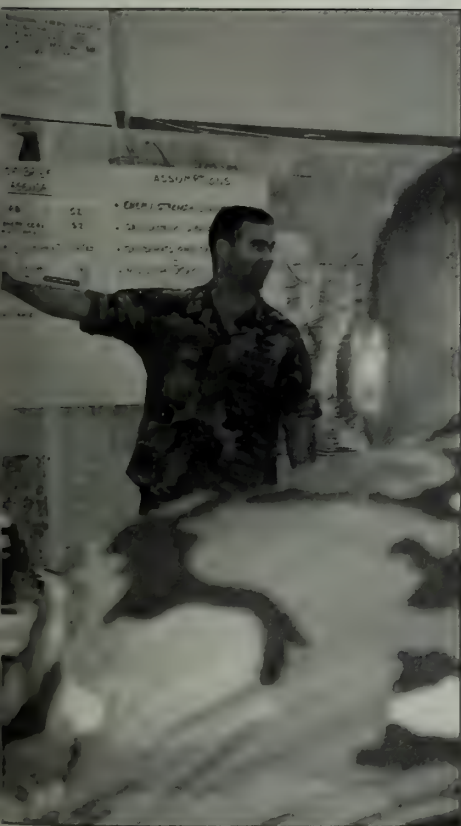
Which is why Tystad insists that the school is such a powerful instrument for change.

"What we're trying to do is to capture the imagination of our students and faculty, to help the Army move forward," he said.

"We are a university, and should be thought of as such," he continued.

"Universities do research, write for publication and perform a valuable service for the community. We do all of that, too. We're not just educating students. And more than that, we're making our student's educational experience part of the larger development of the Army as a whole." □

For more information about Command and General Staff College initiatives and programs, including course schedules and a link to back issues of Military Review, visit CGSC's website at <http://www-cgsc.army.mil>.



CGSC courses bolster students' communication skills and understanding of Army operations and procedures.

The Army's Leadership University



SAMS student MAJ Kent Marquardt uses a study carrel in the Eisenhower Hall library to prepare for an upcoming lecture.

THE Command and General Staff College impacts on the future Army in many ways, but its one area of concentration remains the education of the Army's future leaders.

Here's a look at the courses and academic programs run by CGSC.

• Combined Arms and Services Staff School

CAS3 trains captains from the active and reserve components to function as staff officers with the Army in the field.

The course is six weeks long and integrates active- and reserve-component students. Last year 4,300 students completed CAS3.

Students are taught to solve military problems, interact and coordinate as a staff, improve their communications skills, and understand Army operations and procedures.

The result is better leaders, mentors, thinkers, commanders, staff chiefs and soldiers.

• Command and General Staff Officers Course

CGSOC educates officers, usually majors and lieutenant colonels between their 11th and 15th year of service, in the values and attitudes of the profession of arms and in the conduct of military operations during peace, instability and war, with emphasis at division and corps levels.

The course is 10 months long and includes active-duty and reserve-component students. Of the 1,053 officers who completed the course last year, 12 percent were from the other services, and the class included 91 international students from 77 countries.

The course focuses on regional and global military operations; preparing for war, mobilization, deployment contingency planning and force tailoring; and joint and multinational operations.

• School of Advanced Military Studies

SAMS educates selected CGSOC graduates to plan and execute military operations in peace and war. The school includes the AMSP and AOASF.

The Advanced Military Studies Program lasts one year and focuses on division and corps planning. Average class size is 50 students.

Instead of attending the Army War College, eight or so lieutenant colonels and colonels may request to become Advanced Operational Arts Studies Fellows and will study for two years to become joint planners.

• School for Command Preparation

The SCP coordinates and conducts battalion- and brigade-level pre-command courses for command selectees and their spouses, and provides opportunities for simulation-enhanced tactical training.

The three-week curriculum includes a pre-command course focused at battalion and brigade level, a tactical commander's development course that focuses on commander-staff relationships, and a battle commander's development course that focuses on the business of command.

• Non Resident Studies

CGSC also administers nonresident programs, which include courses for CAS3 and CGSOC. Approximately 15,000 students including active and reserve-component Army officers, officers from the other services, DA civilians and international officers enroll in the nonresident courses each year.

• Civilian Leadership Training Division

The CLTD develops and implements a progressive and sequential leadership program for the Army's civilian work force. Programs include courses for interns, supervisors and managers. — Gil High

Hunter Army Airfield, Ga.

Truscott Air Terminal Opens

Long waits are sometimes part of short-notice deployments, but a new building here should make the waiting a little more tolerable.

Combining a number of deployment-related functions into a single 72,000-square foot facility, the GEN Lucian K. Truscott Air Terminal will allow units from Hunter AAF and nearby Fort Stewart to deploy faster and, hopefully, in a little better humor.

In the past, according to SGM Chalmer Yingling, deploying units completed their activities at a number of spots scattered around HAAF's 11,375-foot runway. Unit representatives often occupied confined facilities at different sites, vehicles were weighed and inspected somewhere else, pallets were built and staged in another area, and troops awaiting flights were sent elsewhere to sleep or use a bathroom.

"This brings soldiers into a facility where it's not as hard on them," Yingling said. "It's air-conditioned and heated, they can watch TV, take a shower

and generally relax. Once they're ready to go, they go into a designated area, then manifest and go straight to the aircraft."

Named for the World War II division commander whose training program is generally credited with turning the 3rd Infantry Division into one of the war's best, the terminal will help the division meet its rapid deployment missions.

Boasting a mix of M1 Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles, the division's immediate-reaction company can project American power to global hot spots with less than 24 hours' notice, and a brigade combat team can be airborne in 72 hours.

As the heavy arm of XVIII Airborne Corps, the division is poised for rapid deployment, most recently to Kuwait early this year when nearly 6,000 division troops were sent to the desert to deter Iraqi aggression in the ongoing arms-inspection dispute.

Yingling said the new facility should greatly improve the deployment process.

"The biggest thing is closing the communications gap," he said. "Everyone — Air Force, Army transportation people, unit



Patient care and medical staff qualifications contributed to Tripler's recent "Accreditation With Commendation."

representatives and various division staff agencies — are in one building with the phones they need. If they need to coordinate with someone, he's probably right around the corner. This will cut through a lot of the confusion and reduce stress."

The big winners, though, will be the soldiers themselves. "This makes deployments less nerve-racking and puts soldiers out the door on a positive note," Yingling said. "It makes morale a lot higher." — *Fort Stewart Public Affairs Office*

Honolulu, Hawaii

Tripler Commended for Excellence in Medical Care

Tripler Army Medical Center here was notified in January that the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations has awarded the center "Accreditation with Commendation," as a result of JCAHO's survey conducted in December 1998. The accreditation also extends to Tripler's Schofield Barracks clinics.

Tripler's grid score was "100, with no findings," officials said. Three years ago Tripler was awarded a "99," but as one JCAHO surveyor put it, "The

difference in score between '99' and '100' is huge. What you were doing three years ago is not only still in place but you've improved upon it."

Accreditation surveys are conducted every three years, and look at areas such as patient rights, patient care, human resource management, and qualifications of medical and administrative staffs. — *Tripler Army Medical Center PAO*

Fort Meade, Md.

U.S. Army Field Band and Chorus on Tour

Throughout Cincinnati's huge municipal music hall, World War II veterans stood shoulder to shoulder with service members who had served in Korea, Vietnam or the Persian Gulf. When the band played their service songs, groups stood tall to demonstrate their pride in serving.

But the band that sparked the response from veterans and symphony regulars had little to do with the men and women who make up the city's finest orchestral talent. These musicians were dressed in Army blue — more than 100 of the most talented musicians and singers in the country, the U.S. Army Field

SSG Clifton Kershaw



The GEN Lucian K. Truscott Air Terminal combines a number of deployment-related functions into a single facility.

Band and Soldiers' Chorus.

"We're playing in place of the Cincinnati Symphony while they're on tour in Japan," said SSG Courtney Bress, the primary harpist for the field band. "On all three nights we're doing live recordings for a CD we're cutting to use as a sponsor promo."

Many of the musicians and singers considered the Cincinnati Music Hall a highlight of the tour. "I've been looking forward to singing in this hall since we first learned of it," said SFC Jacqueline Clarys, a member of the Soldiers' Chorus. "These walls have heard many a beautiful performance, and being part of that musical legacy is a high experience for a musician."

Based at Fort Meade, the Army Field Band and Soldiers' Chorus is the U.S. Army's premier traveling band. The soldiers spend 100 days or more on the road each year, with a schedule that consists of six-week tours each spring and fall and a three-week tour each summer. Music halls such as the one in Cincinnati are considered prime locations, but many of their stops include college and high school auditoriums, parks and civic centers.

Most say the travel is exciting, but lugging equipment and luggage to a different hotel each night can be tiring.

"Sleeping in a different hotel each night and sitting on a bus for three to six hours at a time can be exhausting," said SSG Tia Turner, a clarinetist. "Places start to resemble one another and it's easy to forget where we are."

"But the experiences are rewarding no matter where we play," said SSG Sammy Marshall, an accompanist for the chorus. "We cover the entire country about every two and a half years, playing in many of the most beautiful concert halls in the world."

And the band and chorus never fail to move their audiences. For SFC Janet Hjelmgren, a chorus member, that experience is very personal.

"An incredible experience for me is my opportunity to sing 'America the Beautiful' at the finale of each concert," Hjelmgren said. "I'm deeply affected by those beautiful and moving words and by the emotions they bring from people all across America." — *Rich Lamance, Army & Air Force Hometown News Service*



The Army Field Band and Soldiers' Chorus sat in for the Cincinnati Pops while that orchestra toured Japan.

Grafenwöhr, Germany

Bomb Hunters Clear Grafenwöhr Ranges

The 21 soldiers assigned to the 702nd Ordnance Company here recently spent their training time setting off unexploded ordnance. The EOD soldiers were tasked to clear Range 121 to ensure a safe training environment. This level of range clearance is done four or five times a year, or whenever unexploded ordnance is found.

The first step in range clearing is to perform an on-line sweep and mark any unexploded ordnance that's found. "We do a surface clearance by visually looking for ordnance," said company commander CPT Kyle Nordmeyer. "When we find something, we identify it, mark it and keep a count."

Once the sweep is complete, soldiers prepare demolition charges that they place next to the unexploded ordnance. "Then, on order, soldiers start pulling the charges and return to the safe area to wait for detonation," Nordmeyer said. "The minimum setting for a charge is four minutes and 40 seconds."

The team must count every explosion, to ensure all charges detonate. That process continues until all the marked, unexploded ordnance has been cleared. Before the unit departs, soldiers check again to ensure that all the charges detonated.

Range clearing is just one of the soldiers' missions. They also respond to emergency and routine calls from the provost marshal. "Our emergency response time is 10 to 12 min-



SGT Tami Lambert

SPC Mike Lindemberger of the 702nd Ord. Co. prepares a demolition charge during the Grafenwöhr range-clearance operation.

utes," Nordmeyer said, adding that response to routine calls is about 30 minutes.

EOD also responds to calls by the host nation liaisons, to support recovery or disposal of U.S. ordnance found in local areas. This is normally World War II ordnance that was recently uncovered because of erosion or excavation activities.

The 702nd Ordnance also has responsibility for providing support throughout Europe, Africa, southwest Asia and the former Soviet Union.

SGT Scott Willason, an EOD team leader, recently returned from Mozambique, where he trained humanitarian organizations and Mozambique defense forces, and coauthored the country's national standards for de-mining.

When missions like Mozambique come up, the EOD soldiers are put into teams that act independently. "We're going to be spread thin, but it doesn't take a lot of command and control once my teams are out," Nordmeyer said. "These soldiers know what they are doing." — *SGT Tami Lambert, 21st TAACOM PAO*

SGT Michael Tolzman

NASA photo



Army astronaut **LTC Nancy Currie** (second from left) upon her crew's return from space.

ARMY astronaut **LTC Nancy Currie**, assigned to the U.S. Army Space Command, a major subordinate element of the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, soared into space for the third time recently.

The occasion was NASA's final shuttle mission of 1998.

Currie, who served as mission specialist during the 4.6 million-mile journey aboard Space Shuttle *Endeavour*, controlled the robotic arm that connected the Russian Zarya module to the U.S.-made Unity module. These modules make up the first components of the International Space Station.

The next shuttle assembly mission to the space station is scheduled for May.

Between now and 2000, three other Army astronauts are scheduled to participate in ISS space shuttle launches. **LTC Jeffrey Williams** is scheduled for liftoff in August. **COL William McArthur** will perform a space walk during the fourth ISS assembly flight, scheduled for October. And **COL James Voss** will be among the crew for the eighth ISS assembly flight scheduled for April 2000.

In all, 460 tons of structures, modules, equipment and supplies will be placed in orbit by 2004, NASA officials said.

The ISS continues the largest scientific cooperative program in history, drawing on the resources and scientific expertise of 16 nations.

For more information on Army astronauts, visit <http://www.smdc.army.mil/WhatsNew/Astronauts.html>. — Johnson Space Center and SMDC Public Affairs Offices

FOR a little over a year, the Torrez family provided foster care to soldiers' children from the Ansbach,

Germany, military community, offering love and attention to victims of abuse and neglect.

SFC Anthony Torrez, then assigned to Battery F, 6th Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery, said his family became involved in foster care when a soldier in his battery was in trouble.

"That soldier and his wife had just had twins. They also had a 2-year-old," Torrez said. "The couple was young. They became overwhelmed.

"I don't like to see little kids hurt or anything like that," Torrez said of the 2-year-old he and his wife, Frances, cared for for several months. "Children don't ask to be brought into this world, and they certainly shouldn't be abused."

The child's father has since gotten out of the Army, Torrez said. And the last he heard, the children were in the custody of their grandmother.

"The Torrezes are a very special family," said Ansbach Family Advocacy Program Director Nancy McLaughlin. "A lot of people say they want to become foster care providers, and we ask them to fill out a survey. The Torrezes brought theirs back. Most people don't."

Torrez, now assigned to Headquarters and HQs. Btry., 6th ADA Brigade, at Fort Bliss, Texas, said he and his wife recently filled out the paperwork to be foster parents again. The couple's two sons, Mark, 10, and Michael, 8, share their parents' philosophy about helping children in need, Torrez said.

"They enjoy being big brothers to the younger kids who stay at our house," he said. While overseas, the couple cared for six children, most of them for several weeks, until their parents could resolve difficulties.

Calling them "real performers who know the meaning of community service," 235th Base Support Bn. commander LTC Stanley Sims presented the Army's Civilian Award for Humanitarian Service to the family before it departed for Fort Bliss. — Roger Teel, 6th Bn., 52nd ADA, PAO

Between now and 2000, three other Army astronauts are scheduled to participate in ISS space shuttle launches.



The Torrezes: Foster parents.

TWO soldiers, both members of the 1998 U.S. Winter Olympic team, were named 1998 Army athletes of the year.

The honors went to bobsledder **2LT Garrett Hines** and biathlete **SPC Kristina Sabasteanski**, two of nine soldiers who qualified for the 1998 U.S. Olympic team that competed in Nagano, Japan, last February. Both are members of the Army's World Class Athlete Program based at Fort Carson, Colo.

Hurting through steep, icy chutes at 90 miles an hour is not everyone's idea of sport, Hines said, but he likes the rush. Hines began bobsledding

in 1992, putting to use the strength and speed he developed playing football and running track at Southern Illinois University.

The Tennessee native enlisted in the Army National Guard in 1996 and went on active duty when he was accepted into the WCAP. His strength and speed as a side-pusher and brakeman on the two- and four-man bobsleds helped his team earn four World Cup medals — including a gold.

The six-foot, 220-pound soldier was tapped to be the brakeman on the four-man sled that missed a bronze medal by .02 seconds in Nagano — a thrilling but painful moment, Hines said. "It took me a month to watch the tape. It was like being there all over again and experiencing the same horrible feeling. But I knew I had to keep watching until I could go on and put that behind me."

Recently commissioned as an Army Reserve environmental science officer, Hines is pursuing dual master's degrees in finance and information technology, as well as a driver's slot on the 2002 U.S. Olympic bobsled team.

Sabasteanski started participating in the sport that combines cross-country skiing and marksmanship as a student at Castleton State College in Vermont, where she was a cross-country skier.

Sabasteanski finished seventh, one place shy of a trip to the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, then won the 15-kilometer event at the 1996 Military World Games held in France.

In 1997 she was ranked third overall in competitions leading to Olympic-team berths. And although an Olympic medal eluded her in Nagano, Sabasteanski was the highest American finisher in the women's 7.5-kilometer sprint and helped the women's relay team to a 15th-place finish, the highest by a U.S. biathlon team at the Winter Olympics.

The athlete of the year selection came as a surprise, Sabasteanski said. "It was totally out of the blue. It was an awesome year," said the administrative specialist. "Everything just all came together."

In December Sabasteanski qualified for the U.S. Senior Women's team, traveled to Finland in February for the 1999 Senior World Biathlon Championships and prepared for competition in the 1999 Biathlon World Cup Circuit.

There's still that elusive Olympic gold, she said. "I'm thinking about that possibility in 2002." — U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center PAO

SG Thomas R. Krech has been selected by the U.S. Army Recruiting Command at Fort Knox, Ky., as the active Army's top recruiter for 1998.



Athletes of the Year: Sabasteanski (inset) and Hines.

USACFSC (both)

Krech, assigned to the Rowland Heights, Calif., recruiting station, competed at the battalion and brigade levels to win the overall title.

During his seven years of service, Krech has served as a field artilleryman with the 82nd Airborne Division and as chief surveyor for the 11th Air Defense Artillery Brigade at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Now assistant commander of a large recruiting station, Krech "was selected for this position due to his leadership skills," said COL Gary

Carlson, commander of the U.S. Army 6th Recruiting Bde. in Sausalito, Calif. "He constantly leads his peers by example, while consistently overachieving on the job."

The active Army recruiter of the year is selected from among more than 5,900 field recruiters. Criteria for selection include knowledge of current events and soldier programs, leadership, general military knowledge and excellence in recruiting.

Besides recruiting, Krech does volunteer work with a local Boy Scout troop and is pursuing a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Phoenix. — U.S. Army Recruiting Command PAO

Krech, assigned to the Rowland Heights, Calif., recruiting station, competed at the battalion and brigade levels to win the overall title.



Krech: Recruiter of the Year.

Chief of Staff's 1999 Earth Day Message

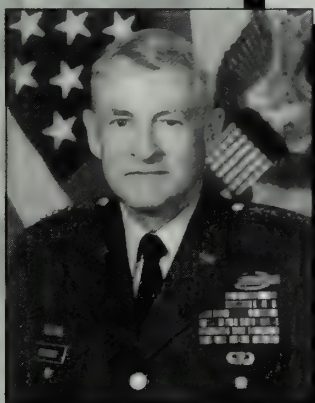
THE 1999 Army Earth Day theme is "America's Army — Sustaining the Land We Defend." This theme underscores the importance of maintaining the environment as we train and support our fighting force. Each of us — soldiers, civilians and family members — makes a valuable contribution to this effort every time we act responsibly as environmental stewards. The Army has a long-term commitment to environmental stewardship. It is essential to sustain our training land and ranges — not only to hone our warfighting skills today and in the future, but also to ensure our children and grandchildren have a clean environment in the 21st century.

When most of us think of being environmentally responsible, we think of recycling, car pooling and picking up litter. The Army does all of those things in garrison and, wherever possible, we make similar efforts in the field. Officers plan training missions to reduce negative impacts on the land; noncommissioned officers teach soldiers to respect endangered wildlife in the field; our soldiers carry out their leaders' plans and policies; and environmental experts monitor training land and coordinate necessary repairs. By taking these extra steps, the Army maintains access to critical training areas while protecting natural and cultural resources. These proactive measures, along with a focus on pollution prevention, save millions of dollars that can be redistributed to other Army initiatives.

Our dedication to caring for the environment has not gone unnoticed. Last year, the Department of Defense awarded the Army eight of 15 possible Environmental Security awards. Those award winners, and everyone who makes a concerted effort to protect the environment and conserve resources, deserve our gratitude and praise.

Earth Day is an excellent time to renew our commitment to the preservation of the environment for the coming year. This April 22, I encourage you to take time to attend an Earth Day event, volunteer to help plan events for your installation, or simply look for small ways in which you can be more environmentally responsible in the course of your duties. Earth Day fosters a sense of community by focusing on our shared environment. This sense of community is crucial to soldiers who are spread across the globe to "sustain the land we defend."

Soldiers are our credentials!



Dennis J. Reimer
General, USA
Chief of Staff

Soft Landings on Endurance Courses

RUN through a confidence course at "combat speed" and the next day it feels like someone declared war on your body. Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., has found a way to take some of the pain out of physical training — and help the environment at the same time.

The installation has replaced many of the sawdust "cushions" on its endurance courses and in its PT sheds with shredded, recycled rubber tires. The switch, inspired by a similar setup on a local playground, is keeping tons of old tires out of landfills and soldiers out of the hospital.

"We've only been using the material for a year, but lost-time accidents have almost disappeared," said Joe Proffitt, a natural resource specialist at Fort Leonard Wood.

Proffitt said the oak sawdust presented a number of environmental, health and maintenance issues. During summer dry spells, soldiers kicked up dust that affected air quality and sometimes made it hard to breathe. The sawdust compacted quickly after steady use, and despite constant "fluffing" with rakes and shovels it

felt like concrete to anyone who jumped or fell on it. It also began to compost after a few rainy periods, and needed constant replacement lest it rot the wooden containment pits and kill the surrounding grass. In 1997 the post launched an Integrated Training Area Management project to find alternatives to sawdust as a training medium.

Changing to the pea-sized tire pellets has allowed the installation to solve most of these problems. At about \$200 a ton the material costs more than sawdust, but Proffitt said it lasts much longer and it's practically maintenance free. It creates no dust, can be used in any weather and moisture easily drains through it.

"You don't get the basic stress on your body that comes from hitting the ground all the time," said SFC Johnny Sapp, platoon sergeant of the Drill Sergeant School's 1st Platoon.

Indeed, the worn tires are helping to take the wear and tear off training troops, even during hand-to-hand combat exercises. "We had three lost-time accidents in the PT shed in 1997," Proffitt said. "We didn't have any after we started using the tires."

Soldiers also seem safer on the confidence and endurance courses, where lost-time accidents dropped from seven in 1997 to none last year. Not long before the ITAM program arranged for the tire beds on the confidence course, a trainee broke her arm and shoulder after falling 30 feet from a climbing tower onto the sawdust. These days, thanks to the 24- to 36-inch layers of shredded rubber under the towers, hurdles and other equipment, even potentially serious falls can turn out like a kid's routine spill from a jungle gym.

"It's making a difference," said Gary Chick, acting chief of Fort Leonard Wood's safety office. "If we can keep trainees on the full



Pea-sized pellets of shredded recycled tires has helped Fort Leonard Wood reduce training course injuries.

cycle without injuries, then people have done their jobs. We also have a lot of problems with tires in the environment, so this seems to be helping everybody." —Mike Buckley, U.S. Army Environmental Center

Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards

THE commander of a New York Army National Guard facility recently won the Secretary of the Army 1998 Environmental Award for Environmental Quality in the Individual category.

Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera recognized COL Frank Intini, commander of Army Aviation Support Facility 1 in Ronkonkoma, N.Y., for enhancing military readiness and aviator qualifications through innovative environmental programs.

Intini was selected by a panel

sees the maintenance of UH-60 Black Hawk and UH-1 Iroquois helicopters at the Aviation Support Facility. A senior pilot and former brigade commander, he also manages the training and qualifications of the 60 aviators, crews and support personnel assigned to the units stationed at the facility.

Intini added a new twist to fulfilling required mission planning and training in sling-load and overflight operations. Although heavy military equipment is traditionally suspended from the belly of a helicopter during sling-load training operations, Intini and his crews used 1,500 pound concrete reef balls to complete critical flight training over water.

One hundred of the igloo-shaped objects were dropped into the Great South Bay of Long Island to create a 100-yard-long artificial reef. The submerged balls will provide habitat for blackfish, porgies, sea bass and other game fish common to the area such as striped bass, bluefish and fluke.

Future plans include extending the reef by placing an additional 900 reef balls. The initiative is a cooperative effort involving the support facility, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Marine Division, the state's Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and other sponsors.

"In these days of tight budgets, COL Intini is to be commended for his resourceful approach to combining environmental activities with the Army Guard's helicopter training mission," said Fran McPoland, the White House-appointed Federal Environmental Executive.

Intini and the other Secretary of the Army Environmental Award recipients will be honored in a Pentagon ceremony this month.

The recipients in the other categories were:



Camp Ripley, Minn., won in the Natural Resources Conservation category for its wildlife programs.

Natural Resources Conservation

Installation of 10,000 acres or less: U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Installation of more than 10,000 acres: Camp Ripley, Army National Guard Training Site, Minn.

Team: Missouri Army National Guard, Environmental Management Office.

Cultural Resources Management

Installation: Fort McCoy, Wis.

Individual: Dr. Laurie J. Lucking, U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii.

Environmental Quality

Non-industrial installation: Fort Bliss, Texas.

Industrial installation: Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Va.

Pollution Prevention

Non-industrial installation: Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Industrial installation: Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.

Individual: Dr. Christine Gettys Hull, Fort Polk, La.

Pollution Prevention-Weapons Acquisition Team: U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Recycling

Non-industrial installation: U.S. Army Training Center and Fort Jackson, S.C.

Industrial installation: Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.

Individual: Douglas A. Schonberger, Fort Riley, Kan.

Environmental Cleanup

Installation: Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minn.

Team: Fort Wainwright Environmental Cleanup Team — Cristal A. Fosbrook, Joseph S. Malem, Therese M. Deardorff — Fort Wainwright, Alaska

For more information about the Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards Program, visit the U.S. Army Environmental Center's website at <http://aec-www.apgea.army.mil:8080>. — Cynthia Houston, U.S. Army Environmental Center



The U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command won for pollution prevention in weapon system acquisition.

of environmental experts from the Army and nonmilitary organizations for his ability to enhance unit readiness while promoting the Headquarters, 42nd Infantry Division Aviation Brigade, as stewards of the Long Island, N.Y., coastline and forest environment.

As commander, Intini over-



COL Frank Intini (left) won the 1998 Secretary of the Army Award for Environmental Quality.

Please send your contributions or questions to: Karen Baker, National Outreach Team Leader, U.S. Army Environmental Center, Attn: SFIM-AEC-PA, Bldg 4415, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401, or e-mail: kjbaker@aec.apgea.army.mil. Baker can be reached by phone at (410) 436-6817 or (DSN) 584-6817.

ARMY EARTH DAY

AMERICA'S ARMY Sustaining the Land We Defend

The Army's ability to train effectively and meet the highest standards in service to America depends on your actions as soldiers today. By considering the environment in everything you do, you help sustain the Army's training lands, protect the nation's natural resources, and ensure a safe and healthy environment for fellow soldiers, their families and our civilian communities.



READINESS DEPENDS ON HEALTHY LAND AND TRAINING RANGES

As you train, follow the guidelines that protect the environment at ranges and maneuver areas.

Sound environmental stewardship preserves realistic training areas and keeps them ready to use.

RECYCLING SAVES MONEY AND IMPROVES QUALITY OF LIFE

- Conserve resources by reusing, recycling and avoiding waste.
- Recycling lightens the load on America's landfills, decreases the Army's disposal costs and helps installations pay for quality of life programs.

PREVENTING POLLUTION REDUCES WASTE AND SAVES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR READINESS

- Properly use and dispose of paint, oil and like materials at home and work.
- Practicing environmental responsibility helps the Army preserve funds for training and readiness.

PRACTICING SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP SUPPORTS THE ARMY MISSION

- Know your job's environmental requirements and where to find more information when you need it.
- Learn about environmental issues on your installation and ways you can help sustain the land we defend.

For more **ARMY EARTH DAY** information, visit the U.S. Army Environmental Center Web site at <http://aec-www.apgea.army.mil:8080/> or call 410-436-1272.

Sharp Shooters

Compiled by Karen Baker

Photos From the Field

FORESTRY workers at Fort Lewis, Wash., are restoring areas of native prairie vegetation through brush cutting, commercial timber sales, and the controlled burning of non-native trees and shrubs.

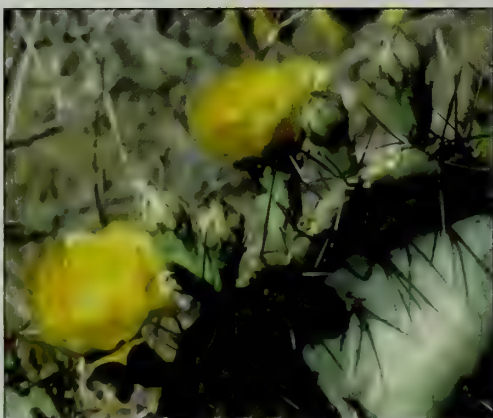
Jeffrey Foster



SPC Michelle L. Helms



Forester Larry Boulineau (left) and Student Conservation Association employee Eddie Penden use a drip torch to start a controlled fire.



Janet A. McElmurray



(Above, left) A yellow cactus flower adds a vivid splash of color to the scene. (Above, right) Steve Willard, the post's chief of environmental and natural resources, shares with a young soldier the hands-on educational experience of handling a southern hognose snake.



Forestry technician John McGuire uses a drip torch to light a prescribed fire in a native ponderosa pine stand at Fort Lewis.



A four-man team carries a "patient" through the litter obstacle course at Fort Bullis, Texas, during the Expert Field Medical Competition.

Best Medics in the Field

Story and Photos by SSG John Valceanu

"These guys are the best their units had to send. They're probably the best in the Army."

TWENTY-eight of the Army's best medics gathered at Camp Bullis, Texas, for the Expert Field Medical Competition, held during the first week of October.

The soldiers came from a variety of backgrounds. Two medics represented each Army corps, division and regional medical command. Though they may have come from different places, they all had one thing in common. To be eligible for the competition, each soldier had to have earned either the Expert Field Medical Badge or the Combat Medic Badge.

"These guys are the best their units had to send. They're probably the best in the Army," said SFC Blair Cooper, noncommissioned officer in charge of the competition. "They all want to be able to say they're the best medic in the Army this year. They all want to be the best of the best."

SSG Scott Fisher said he decided to compete because he liked the challenge.

"I wanted to see where I stand in comparison with the rest of the Army," said Fisher, a training NCO at Weed Army Community Hospital at Fort Irwin, Calif. "This is a prestigious competition. When they offered me a chance to participate, I gobbled it up."

Fisher and his fellow competitor from Fort Irwin, 1LT Frank Goring, even went through EFMB training again prior to the competition.

"We wanted to make sure we were the best we could be before coming to this," Fisher said. "Though we both had our EFMBs, we went up to Fort Lewis, Wash., to go through it again. Those graders looked at us under a magnifying glass."

For SFC Randy Ryan, radiology NCOIC at the U.S. Military Academy's Keller Army Hospital, leadership was the driving factor in his decision to compete.



SGT Simon Day checks for vital signs while performing CPR during the competition.



The critical eye of an EFMC grader follows the members of a litter team as they negotiate a wire obstacle.



A litter team moves into purple smoke used to mark a landing zone for an incoming medevac helicopter.



As grader SSG Donald Bailey looks on, SSG Mark Cornejo hurries to treat a "casualty" whose leg has been blown off by a land mine.

"At 36, I'm one of the oldest candidates out here. I'm a firm believer in setting the example, and I wanted to show younger soldiers how important it is to always try to achieve," Ryan said. "The stuff we're doing out here is stuff people can use to save lives. I've seen firsthand how important field medical knowledge is. By going through EFMB training, and taking part in competitions like this one, you can't help but be a better medic."

This was the third competition for

SGT Simon Day. The medic from the 82nd Airborne Division's 407th Support Battalion at Fort Bragg, N.C., competed in 1995 at Fort McClellan, Ala., and again in 1997 at Camp Bullis.

"I obviously really want to win this. If I don't get it this year, I'll keep trying to come back until I do," Day said. "This is one of those things in the Army that demands a lot of you. It requires a lot of conditioning, and I like the challenge."

To meet that challenge, candidates had to excel in a grueling competition

that was filled with "gut-checks" at every turn.

The competition kicked off with a written test, weapons qualification, a litter obstacle course, a cardiopulmonary resuscitation test and an Army Physical Fitness Test. Then candidates had to complete a night land-navigation course before being allowed to get some quality rack time.

"I got about 40 minutes of sleep. Then they got us up and brought us out here for the combat medic lanes," said candidate SGT Jerry Miller, a medic from 1st Bn., 66th Armored Regiment, 4th Infantry Div., at Fort Hood, Texas. "Other training I've been through can't touch this. This one's a smoker."

On the combat medic testing lanes, each soldier had to navigate to eight lanes. They were tested at each site on two situational exercises from the Expert Field Medical Badge repertoire and a task from the CTT manual.

The soldiers had 12 hours to complete the lanes, walking an average of 10 miles and spending approximately 45 minutes at each station. For many participants, the lack of sleep was a major factor in their performance.

"The combat medic lanes are probably the toughest part of this competition," Cooper said. "It isn't easy to walk all day with a 25-pound rucksack and a 15-pound aid bag, or to maintain the mental alertness to perform the tasks correctly after getting less than an hour of sleep."



2LT Eric Craig

Portrait of a Winner

SURPRISE was the main emotion felt by 2LT Eric Craig upon finding out he had won the Expert Field Medical Competition.

"I had no expectation of winning. I was competing with lots of NCOs who do this stuff every day, NCOs who are former drill sergeants or MOS instructors," Craig said.

The 25-year-old medical platoon leader credits his success, in part, to the fact that he went through testing for the Expert Field Medical Badge not long before taking part in the EFM Competition.

"The NCOs who helped me train for the EFMB never let up. They were constantly drilling me. I feel they gave me the edge to win," Craig said. "Also the fact that I didn't go

through it a long time ago, and a lot of things were still fresh in my mind, helped me out."

Craig and other 1st Infantry Division medics earned their badges earlier last year in Schweinfurt, Germany. Craig said a visit by U.S. Senator Max Cleland (D-Ga.) proved very inspirational.

Cleland lost his right arm and both legs while serving with the 1st Cavalry Div. in Vietnam. He was jumping from a helicopter when a grenade exploded.

"Four medics started cutting off my uniform, tearing it into tourniquets. Within minutes, they had called in a chopper. They saved my life," Cleland said during the EFMB testing in Germany. "Had it not been for a wonderful team of medics just like these, but



1LT Frank Goring (front) and SSG Scott Fisher cross the finish line of the competition's 12-mile road march.

After a day on the combat medic lanes, participants were allowed six hours of sleep. They were awakened at 4 a.m. on the last day of the competition for the 12-mile road march. Competitors raced against the clock, knowing that this was their last chance to add points to their totals.

The entire competition was graded on a system in which soldiers might gain or lose points according to their performance. On the road march, for example, soldiers who made it in three hours flat received no points. But they received points for every minute less than three hours. They could also lose

points if they came in after three hours.

The point system is set up to produce a winner who is good at a wide variety of tasks, rather than at a specific set, Cooper said.

"The candidate who will come out on top will be a top-notch soldier who can do well at a lot of things," Cooper said. "Well-rounded soldiers will have more success than someone who's just a good medic or a jock who's really good at PT but will bolo the rest of the stuff."

When the points were added up, 2LT Eric Craig came out on top. The medical platoon leader from HHC, 1st Bn., 63rd Armd. Regt., 1st Inf. Div., in Würzburg, Germany, scored 2,763 points. This put him 250 points ahead of 2nd place SSG Mark Cornejo of the 232nd Medical Bn.,

at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Coming in third was SGT Keith Gwyn, assigned to Winn Army Medical Hospital at Fort Stewart, Ga.

"I was very surprised when they told me I won," Craig said. "The way they tallied up points, you had no way of knowing where you stood until the end. I'm surprised, and very happy."

"This is an important competition, and the experiences you've picked up here will reverberate throughout the medical corps as you go back to your units," said MG James B. Peake, commander of the Army Medical Department Center and School, at the closing. "You pushed the standard of excellence and represented the standard to which we all aspire." □



The road march completed, Goring and Fisher receive intravenous hydration. EFMC competitors must demonstrate both perseverance and a range of skills to succeed.

on the battlefield, I would not have been here today."

Craig said the senator reminded him of "the awesome responsibility that medics bear."

"Sen. Cleland was an emotional and motivational speaker. He made you realize that peoples' lives depend on your ability to respond to any emergency," he said. "His life is a testament to courage and commitment."

Craig began his career as an enlisted man, serving three years as a laboratory technician with the 62nd Medical Group at Fort Lewis, Wash. While in that assignment, he deployed to Somalia.

Craig left the Army under the Green-to Gold program and attended ROTC at Youngstown State University in Ohio. While he majored in finance in college, the lieu-

tenant said he opted to come back to active duty as a Medical Service Corps officer.

"Being able to work in a field where you can help people is a great thing," Craig said. "But the medical field also allows you to serve in a wide variety of assignments. I'm in a great armor unit now, but in the future I can go to aviation or anywhere else."

Craig said a couple of factors drove him to compete in the competition.

"Our tankers are among the best in U.S. Army, Europe. They recently won a gunnery competition, and I wanted to show that our medics are pretty good, too," he said. "I also wanted to see where I stood and how much I could endure."

Craig said he knew he'd have to be in top shape for the competition, and he did what he could to prepare.

"I knew this was going to be very physi-

cally demanding, so I did a lot of PT," he said. "I also went to the range quite a few times."

Craig's training strategy paid off. Both his PT and rifle marksmanship scores were among the highest of all the competitors. Those two, combined with one of the fastest times on the road march, helped give him the highest overall score.

"This is the most physically demanding thing I've ever done," Craig said. "But I never felt it was really an individual event. We all pulled together and cheered each other on. If some of the NCOs competing hadn't kept up my motivation during the road march, I would have never finished as fast as I did."

"All the competitors were definitely top-notch. I'd be glad to have any of them in my platoon." — SSG John Valceanu

United States Army A Heritage of Honor

Central Europe 1945

AFTER hard-fought victories following the invasions of Normandy and southern France in 1944, Allied ground forces in western Europe slowly gained ground against strong German resistance. The U.S. 1st, 3rd and 9th armies reached different points along the Rhine River and pushed into Germany in March 1945. Within days, the 1st Army had reached Leipzig, the 9th Army was in Magdeburg, the 3rd Army was at the Czechoslovakian border and the 7th Army had reached Austria.

As Soviet troops moved westward, the Americans and British drove eastward with little opposition and halted at the Elbe River, 60 miles from Berlin, on April 11. By April 25, the Soviet armies reached and encircled Berlin, then linked with the Americans on the Elbe. A formal surrender covering all German forces was signed on May 7.

The last inter-Allied conference of World War II was held at Potsdam, outside Berlin, in July and August. Soviet demands to exact reparation from Germany and Austria, and the Soviets' unilateral decisions concerning control of Poland and the Balkan areas occupied by Soviet forces, were the first hints of the break between East and West that would eventually be known as the Cold War.



GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower

1890-1969

Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces

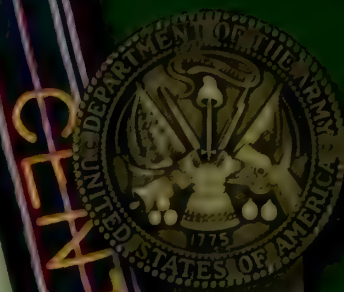
Eisenhower oversaw the invasion of Normandy in June 1944 and the subsequent campaigns leading to the surrender of Germany. Much of his success rested on his ability as a strategist and on his capacity for harmonizing the diverging national goals of the Allies. In 1950 he was recalled to active duty as commander of the newly organized military arm of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

SSG Robert H. Dietz

19??-1945

Company A, 38th Armored Infantry Battalion, 7th Armored Division

As a squad leader on March 29, 1945, Dietz attacked and killed the enemy antitank teams defending two bridges near Kirchain, Germany. He then advanced alone under a hail of fire and disconnected demolition charges from the second bridge, allowing U.S. forces to cross the river and advance deeper into German territory.



CENTRAL EUROPE 1945

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Soldiers

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

May 1999

The All-Americans

EFMP and
Special-Care Kids

The Last Walk

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Soldiers

May 1999 Volume 54, No. 5



The Official U.S. Army Magazine

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FEATURES

2 The All-Americans

We introduce a new series on the Army's active divisions with the story of the people and mission of the 82nd Airborne Division.

8 Training in Korea

A Korea-based transportation battalion found an innovative and cost-effective way to provide comprehensive training on vital fixed gantry cranes.

16 Special-Care Kids

The Army's Exceptional Family Member Program helps families care for those with special needs and helps relieve soldiers' anxieties about their well-being.



8



45

22 Freewheeling

Bicycling for both fun and exercise is increasingly popular throughout the Army. Here's how to get moving.

28 Joining the Home Team

During the last year, Nevada National Guard tankers have helped NTC's OPFOR teach some harsh training lessons.

Freewheeling Freewheeling Freewheeling

22

Be part of Soldiers Almanac 2000

24

32 Memorial Day 1999

We offer this tribute to the men and women who have given their lives in the defense of the nation and its ideals.

38 Caring For Kids

Child Development Centers Armywide are helping ensure that Army kids get the best of care.

42 Smoothing the Path to School

Changing schools frequently is a difficult fact of life for military kids. Here's how you can make the process easier.

45 The Last Walk

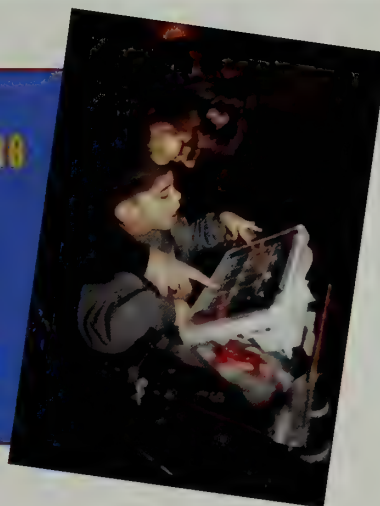
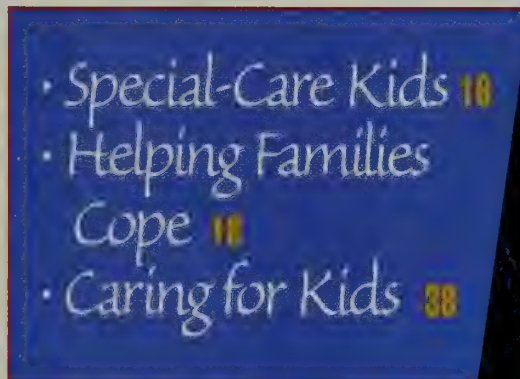
SSG James T. Taylor marked the end of his tour as an honor guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns with a somber, moving ceremony.

48 The Old Guard: Do You Have What It Takes?

If you're well-disciplined, with great military bearing and pride in serving your country, the answer may be "yes."



28



42

DEPARTMENTS

- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 21 Around the Services
- 26 Postmarks
- 34 Focus on People
- 36 Sharp Shooters



2

Front cover:

Soldiers of the 82nd Abn. Div.'s Co. C, 3rd Bn., 505th Inf. Regt., conduct a trench-clearing "walk-through" before using live ammunition. — SGT Blake R. Waltman

SPOTLIGHT ON

THE ARMY DIVISIONS

SSgt. Paul R. Carron, USAF

The All-Americans



Story by SGT Blake R. Waltman



"When you talk about contingency operations and responding to the world's emergencies quickly with overwhelming combat power on the ground, you're talking about the 82nd Airborne Division."

JOLTED from sleep by the insistent jangle of the telephone, the 82nd Airborne Division soldier grabs the receiver, hoping that the ringing hasn't awakened his wife or baby. The clock on the nightstand glows 2:28 a.m. The caller announces an alert.

The paratrooper tip-toes downstairs and calls the next person on the roster. Within 10 minutes, he has washed, shaved and dressed. He pauses only to look in on his sleeping baby. On his way out the door, his wife, still half asleep, hugs him.

"Take care of yourself," she tells him. "Be safe."

Soon the soldier and 500 others from the division's Ready Force One have drawn weapons from the arms room, strapped on parachutes and prepared to board aircraft. Then they wait to see

SGT Blake R. Waltman is assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division Public Affairs Office.



(Left) Exercise CENTRAZBAT '97 saw 82nd Airborne Division troops jumping into Kazakhstan from an Air Force C-17 transport. **(Above)** Division soldiers prepare to enter and clear a building during MOUT training at Fort Bragg.

THE ARMY DIVISIONS

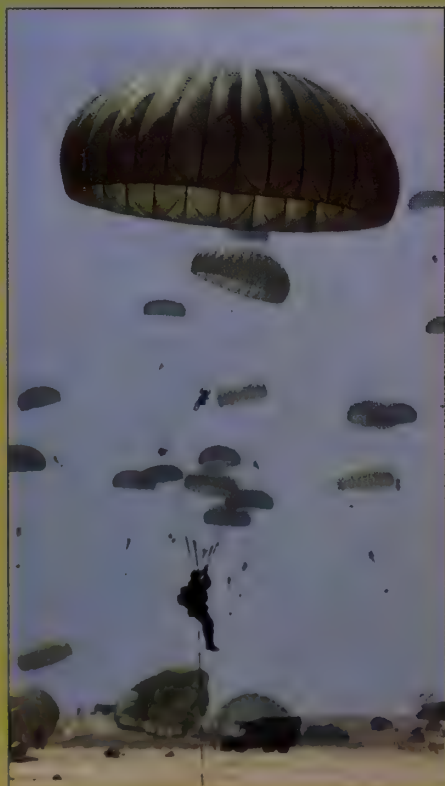
whether this is a training exercise or a real-world mission.

Readiness has always been the one constant throughout the 82nd's history. The paratroopers' training regimen, physical-fitness level and the way they live their daily lives revolve around one thing: being ready to deploy with little or no notice.

"When you talk about contingency operations and responding to the world's emergencies quickly with overwhelming combat power on the ground, you're talking about the 82nd Abn. Div.," said GEN. Thomas A. Schwartz, commander of U.S. Army Forces Command.

This high state of readiness is an integral part of the 82nd's ability to deploy from Fort Bragg, N.C., to anywhere in the world within 18 hours of notification.

"Our mission, simply put, is to conduct a parachute assault, take and hold an airfield, receive follow-on air-land forces, expand and secure a lodgment, and from there conduct additional combat operations," said



MG Dan K. McNeill, the division commander.

To accomplish this mission, the division keeps one infantry battalion and its accompanying support elements on alert at all times. Soldiers assigned to these units are required to report for duty within two hours of the unit's initial notification. These are the division's Ready Force One.

All DRF-1 unit equipment is rigged for air-drop and is pre-staged for loading onto Air Force aircraft in the event of an alert. The standardized preparation is customized during the 18-hour sequence to meet individual mission requirements.

Division units not on as high a level of alert or supporting status are in an intensive training cycle. These units train rigorously on mission-essential tasks to sustain a high level of readiness.

"We have to keep our units trained to high standard because when we get the call to go there is no time for training," said McNeill. "Between home-station training and the training we do at the combat training centers, we are able to maintain a good fighting edge on our units."

The division's paratroopers routinely train at the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La., the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif., abroad with other nations, and extensively at Fort Bragg. Emergency deployment readiness exercises and operations such as Purple Dragon '98 constantly hone paratroopers' skills as well as those of the command elements.

Anywhere in the World

Although the division's mission is similar to that of other units within the Army, the 82nd is unique among infantry divisions because of its global orientation and speed of deployment.

Most divisions, including the three of the Marine Corps, are limited to the distance they can deploy large forces

The division conducts mass tactical airborne operations to ensure its soldiers are ready to perform their wartime missions.

SPC Michael Miller



Constant realistic training — as here at the Shughart-Gordon MOUT center — helps sharpen the division's combat skills.

without the pre-staging of equipment, supported by ground or sea transportation.

"Many of the other forces with forced-entry capabilities must have additional time to get into position," McNeill said.

Additionally, most divisions focus their training around operations within specific geographical regions.

"We have established that we can go anywhere in the world," said McNeill. "The 82nd can do it cold-start from the United States. We are trained to do that and to fight the minute we get there."

In September 1997, the 82nd conducted a monumental training exercise demonstrating the long arm of a parachute assault force. More than 500 division soldiers boarded six C-17 Globemaster transports at Pope Air Force Base, N.C., for the farthest-reaching airborne operation in history.

During the 19-hour flight, which required three in-flight refuelings, paratroopers performed an in-flight rig-up to ready for the jump. After more than 8,000 miles, soldiers wearing the "AA" shoulder patch jumped into the skies above Shymkent, Kazakhstan.

"We have the strategic ability and deployability to establish a foothold anywhere in the world, anywhere the national command authority asks us to," said COL Karl P. Horst, com-



mally fall under the domain of the Army National Guard, the 82nd was sent because it could get there fast," said Horst. "We had the ability to go quickly, with equipment, people and the resources to make a difference."

Into the 21st Century

As the century draws to a close, advancements in war-fighting technologies continue to shape the future Army and improve the 82nd Abn. Div.'s effectiveness.

"The firepower of this division has never been better," McNeill said. "And it is getting better every day, as new technology is developed."

Over the last few years the division has incorporated numerous new weapons into its arsenal. Among them are the M-4 carbine, the fire-and-forget Javelin man-packed anti-armor weapon and the TOW Improved Target Acquisition System.

As for the 82nd's future role in military advancements, its leaders say that the division will lead the way in equipping light fighters. "In terms of readiness and the fielding of equipment, the division will be the leading edge as we go into the 21st century," Horst said.

In an age of stealth aircraft and smart bombs, some have questioned the effectiveness of an airborne division and its mission. Yet, the 82nd continues to answer the questions by

training for and executing its mission around the globe.

As Schwartz said after observing paratroopers in training on a recent visit to Fort Bragg: "It can simply be put like this. We couldn't have the great Army we have without the tremendous capabilities of this division and these airborne soldiers." □

mander of the 504th Infantry Regiment.

A Force of Persuasion

The ability of the 82nd to respond anywhere in the world, quickly and with a significant amount of firepower, has also proved to be an effective national tool.

Such was the case in 1994, when it seemed all peaceful avenues were exhausted to restore democracy to Haiti. The 82nd was alerted and was quickly in the air with a brigade-size task force. However, they were called back before reaching their destination. The 82nd's eminent arrival influenced Haitian government leaders to agree to a peaceful resolution.

Responding to National Crisis

The division's unique abilities, especially the ability to respond quickly, have on occasion been put to use in noncombatant roles as well.

When Hurricane Andrew blasted through southern Florida in August, 1992, paratroopers were some of the first disaster relief workers to arrive on the scene. They brought with them the generators, field kitchens, and water purification and engineering equipment needed to make a difference. "Although disaster-relief missions nor-

PFC Brendon Ernest of the division's Co. A, 325th Inf. Regt., fires a Javelin antitank missile during training.



SGT Rhonda Kernwright checks the static line of a Task Force 505 trooper during a jumpmaster inspection.



SGT Blake R. Wailman

The 82nd Airborne in History

Story by CPT Michael Slocum and MSG Raymond Cordell



An 82nd soldier raises the American flag atop a building in Cologne, Germany, in the spring of 1945.

THE 82nd Division was formed Aug. 25, 1917, at Camp Gordon, Ga., and, since its members came from all 48 states, the division was nicknamed "The All-Americans." The famed "AA" shoulder patch was created by soldiers serving during World War I.

The division deployed to France in the spring of 1918, fought in three major campaigns that helped to break the fighting spirit of the German army and was demobilized after the Allied victory.

With the outbreak of World War II, the 82nd was reactivated March 25, 1942, at Camp Claiborne, La., under MG Omar N. Bradley, and on Aug. 15 became the Army's first airborne division.

The division deployed to North Africa under the command of MG Matthew B. Ridgeway in April 1943, then made parachute assaults into Sicily and Salerno, followed by participation in the invasion of Anzio.

As part of the Normandy invasion on June 6, 1944, the division dropped into Nazi-occupied France with three parachute regiments and a reinforced glider regiment.

By the time the All-Americans pulled back to England, they had seen 33 days of combat and suffered 5,245 soldiers killed, wounded or missing.

The division next became part of the newly organized XVIII Airborne Corps, which included the 17th and 101st Abn. divisions, then made its fourth parachute assault during Operation Market Garden in September.

The Germans launched a surprise of-



A mortar team from the 325th Glider Infantry Regiment prepares for a fire mission near Normandy in June 1944.

fensive Dec. 16, 1944, and two days later the 82nd was fighting in the Battle of the Bulge.

Division soldiers were ordered to Berlin for occupation duty after the war, then returned to the United States Jan. 3, 1946, stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Formed in 1917, the division was nicknamed the All-Americans because its members came from all 48 states.

CPT Michael Slocum is commander of the 49th Public Affairs Detachment, and MSG Raymond Cordell is the NCOIC of the 82nd Abn. Div. PAO.



MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

World War I



LTC Emory J. Pike of Columbus City, Iowa, 82nd Division machine-gun officer, for action near Vandœuvre, France. While on a front-line reconnaissance mission, his unit received heavy artillery shelling, disorganizing advancing infantry units. He reorganized the units, secured the position against attack, and was severely wounded by shell fire when he went to the aid of a wounded soldier.

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CPL Alvin C. York of Fentress County, Tenn., Company G, 325th Infantry, for actions near Chatel-Chehery, France. He took command of his platoon after three noncommissioned officers had been wounded or killed. He fearlessly charged a machine-gun nest, capturing four German officers, 128 men and several weapons.



World War II



PFC Charles N. DeGlopper of Grand Island, N.Y., Co. C, 325th Glider Inf. Regiment, for action at La Fiere, France, on the Merderet River. Although wounded several times, he voluntarily placed himself in front of a large force, drawing heavy automatic-weapons fire while covering the withdrawal of an encircled platoon establishing the first bridgehead across the river.

bridgehead across the river.

PVT John R. Towle of Cleveland, Ohio, Co. C, 504th Parachute Inf. Regt., for action near Oostrehout, Holland. Armed with a rocket launcher, he single-handedly broke up a German counter-attack of 100 infantrymen supported by two tanks and a half-track before he was mortally wounded by a mortar shell.



1SG Leonard Funk Jr. of Braddock Township, Pa., Co. C, 508th Parachute Inf. Regt., for action at Holzheim, Belgium. After Funk led his unit in the capture of 80 German soldiers, an enemy patrol, by means of a ruse, captured the four American guards, freed the prisoners and prepared to attack the Americans. Funk, returning from a mopping-up operation, walked around a building and into the enemy's midst and had a machine pistol thrust into his stomach by a German officer. Pretending to comply with a surrender demand, he slowly unslung his submachine gun and riddled the officer and led his men in resisting the enemy, killing 21 in the process.



led his men in resisting the enemy, killing 21 in the process.



Soon after the D-Day landings in Normandy, soldiers of the 505th Parachute Inf. Regt. patrol the streets of St. Mère-Eglise, France, on horseback.

The division deployed in 1965 to restore peace and stability to the Dominican Republic after the outbreak of civil war there, and in 1968 deployed to Vietnam. Division soldiers served there for the next two years, fighting in the Mekong Delta, the "Iron Triangle" and along the Cambodian border.

Recent deployments include task forces sent to Grenada in 1983, an airborne insertion into Panama during Operation Just Cause in 1989 and deployments to Saudi Arabia at the onset of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990.

In September 1994 the division was in the air and ready to respond to deteriorating conditions in Haiti when leaders there agreed to terms. The division returned to Fort Bragg where it continues to train and prepare for future contingencies. □



MG James M. Gavin, the division's commander, chutes up before the September 1944 jump into Holland.

Fixed gantry cranes are essential to the Army's war-sustainment effort, but few soldiers are trained to use the equipment. Now one unit has found a way to get ...

TRAINING IN

MISSION-essential training at a bargain basement price and closer relations with South Korea's business community — that's what the Army is getting out of an initiative by the 837th Transportation Battalion.

The unit has worked out an agreement with the Korean Port Training Institute in Pusan to train soldiers to operate gantry cranes, said battalion commander LTC Tom Harvey. Gantry cranes are used in ports to move cargo containers on or off ships.

Harvey said the first to benefit from the training were 25 soldiers deployed to Korea from Fort Eustis, Va., and six Korean Augmentees to the U.S. Army, or KATUSAs.

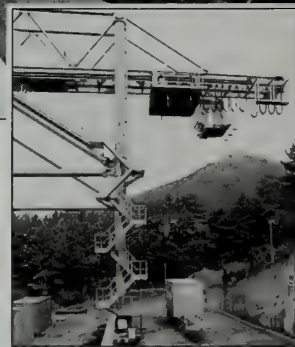
"The need for this type of training was first identified during Operation Desert Storm, when we suddenly had 50,000 containers to off-load in Saudi Arabia, but no soldiers trained to use the cranes," Harvey said.

Back then, the Army had to send people to Virginia for the training, costing an initial \$20,000 to shut down a crane to use for the training and then \$125 an hour for 40 hours of training per student, he said.

When soldiers from Fort Eustis' 10th Trans. Bn. were scheduled to deploy to Korea for an exercise, Harvey saw an important opportunity, he said, because he knew the soldiers hadn't received gantry-crane training.

The course wasn't taught at Fort Eustis because there was no crane available and civilian operators were unwilling to train the soldiers because of union restrictions, Harvey said.

SSG Jim Hughes is command information NCOIC for U.S. Forces, Korea



So he assigned a team to find available training in Korea. What came next was a surprise.

"During negotiations, we brought up the cost, and the institute told us to name a price," Harvey said. "They weren't interested in making money."

The training cost the Army nothing up front because the Pusan facility already had a training crane available,

and the training itself cost only \$125 per student for all 40 hours of training.

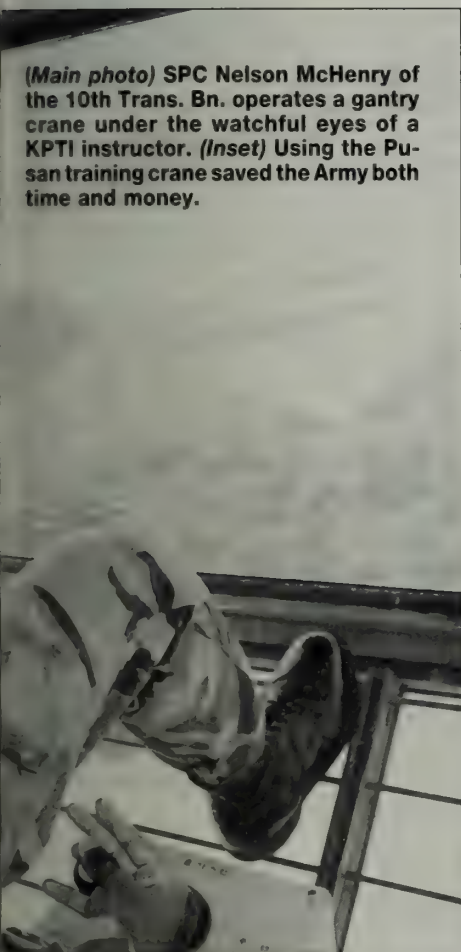
"There isn't much in it for the Koreans except fostering good relations with our

government," said Harvey. "As far as we know, this was the first time something like this occurred. It was a great operation, and we received training from a world-class port facility."

KOREA

Story by
SSG Jim Hughes

(Main photo) SPC Nelson McHenry of the 10th Trans. Bn. operates a gantry crane under the watchful eyes of a KPTI instructor. (Inset) Using the Pusan training crane saved the Army both time and money.



"We had to convince the Korean labor union to allow us to do this," he said. "At first, their concerns were the same as the Americans', that we might be taking jobs away from them. And with the Korean economy the way it is right now, they weren't really excited about that possibility."

Flores said Harvey wrote the union a letter and then visited union officials to assure them that the Army would not be taking jobs from port workers.

"We would only use the cranes if there was a deployment of cargo to a place where we could get no host-nation support," Harvey said. "We didn't use the cranes during Foul Eagle."

SPC Nelson McHenry, a 10th Trans. Bn. cargo specialist, believes in the value of the program.

"I think it's very good training because it's something I may need one day," he said. "It's something I've never done before, and it's been quite a learning experience for me. There's a lot you have to know before you can operate one of these cranes."

The students received classroom instruction before getting hands-on experience on the training crane. McHenry said they had to learn how much the crane could lift, different mathematical formulas the crane operators use, how power flows through the crane and the controls of the crane.

"It was a little confusing the first time I operated the crane, but by the second time I was used to it," McHenry said.

One thing complicating instruction during the course was that the instructors at KPTI are Korean, which meant there was a language barrier.

To get around that, six of the 837th KATUSA soldiers attended the class a

week earlier so they would have an understanding of the course. The KATUSAs then helped the Americans by translating what the instructors were teaching.

"Sometimes it was difficult to understand things when the instructors were teaching, but the translators were always right there to explain it. I don't think this could have been done without them. It's been a great experience," McHenry said.

And future soldiers will get that "great experience," too, said Harvey.

"Dr. Cho brought up the idea of continuing this training during major exercises where there will be port operations," he said. "So we can look forward to continuing this great cooperation between the American and Korean governments and the training institute, and continue getting mission-essential training for our soldiers to use in future operations." □



CPL Kim Do Hyung (right) translates as an instructor explains the gantry crane control panel to 10th Trans. Bn. soldiers.

"It was our pleasure to train the American soldiers and build on our strong friendship," explained KPTI president Dr. Cho Yeong-Tark. "They were such good students."

"This course will increase operational capabilities for the U.S. and Korean armies, and I hope it will make a great contribution to your Army's whole operation," Cho said.

But getting things started wasn't easy, said 837th Trans. Bn. SGM Davey Flores.

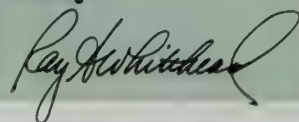
From the Editor

THIS month we begin a series on the basic building block of the active-duty Army: the division. The profile of the 82nd Airborne is the first of 10 profiles we'll bring you over the next year or so. They will feature the operations and history of the units around the world, each with unique missions and personalities.

Also in this month's issue are three stories on family and child-care issues. We believe you will find these articles helpful and informative.

We recognize Memorial Day this month with a tribute by Production Editor Steve Harding and Associate Art Director Paul Henry Crank on pp. 32-33 and with a great story of dedication and honor in "The Last Walk," which details the final tour of a sentinel at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

And finally, if it's May, it means we're beginning work on The Soldiers Almanac. Photo Editor SSG John Valceanu is asking for your best photos to help make the January 2000 almanac the best one yet. Check out our call for photos and uniform models on pp. 24-25. Help tell the world what this great Army is doing.



Jumpers and Artists

YOUR March story on airborne engineers, "Into the Rough," included a photo of a second lieutenant and a specialist who were identified as a first lieutenant and sergeant, respectively. Moreover, landing in trees isn't new to the Army: the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion was a predominantly-black unit during World War II that never got into combat but wound up fighting fires as "smokejumpers" for the U.S. Forest Service.

My other question is how does a soldier get to become a combat artist? Who runs this program for the Army?

2LT Lee D. Bishop
Fort Lewis, Wash.

THE two soldiers were promoted after the photo was taken, and the information we received included their new ranks. We've taken steps to restore WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) treatment of photo IDs in the future. For more on the 555th, see "Triple Nickel: An Airborne Legacy," in the February 1998 issue of Soldiers.

As to the Army's combat artist program, that's run by the U.S. Army Center of Military History. For more information contact Mary Gjernes at (202) 761-5373 or by e-mail at gjernmk@hqda.army.mil.

Dead RATT

YOUR Postmarks item in the March **Soldiers** was interesting but had some factual errors. Radio teletypewriter (RATT) telecommunications circuits existed well before 1968.

RATT was a facility when I was assigned as a communication section chief in 1959 at Verdun, France, where we used radio sets AN/GRC-26A and AN/GRC-26D. I instructed on

DEOMI Update

THANKS for the wonderful March article by Heike Hasenauer on the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute, "Teaching Equal Opportunity."

There is one minor change that I should have caught when I reviewed the article: the DSN phone number listed for a point of contact is actually for our Directorate of Research. Anyone interested in learning more about DEOMI can check our website at www.pafb.mil/deomi/deomi.htm.

Soldiers interested in attending a DEOMI course should first contact their branch managers. Additional information is available through the DEOMI Public Affairs Office at (DSN) 854-2853/6208.

SFC John Pennell
Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.

Mentoring Women

IN your March article "The Army's EO Climate" LTC Kathleen Seith is quoted as saying: "Males won't mentor. They treat women paternalistically," adding "And they won't enforce standards on female soldiers."

As an equal opportunity advisor, I know that DEOMI teaches EOAs to speak for themselves and not others. LTC Seith appears to be saying "all men" practice that behavior, but I believe an equal or greater number of men practice equality on all levels. Categorizing all male soldiers in the same negative way only fuels issues between the sexes.

SFC Patrick E. Minney
Fort McClellan, Ala.

RATT at the Infantry Center from 1960 to 1964; managed RATT communications in the 8th Infantry Division from 1964 to 1966; and taught RATT operations at the U.S. Army Signal School from 1966 to 1969. I am currently chief of enlisted training development at the U.S. Army Computer Science School.

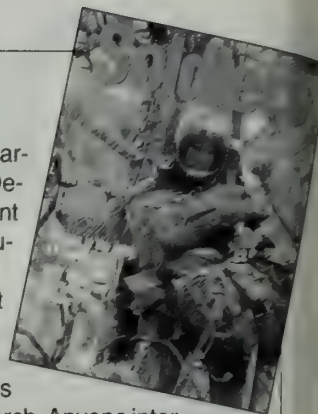
TRI-TAC did not replace RATT equipment, nor did the SINGARS radio family. RATT became obsolete as a result of modern data communications and automation on the battlefield, beginning with the fielding

of the Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) system in 1988.

Jesse H. Patton
Fort Gordon, Ga.

Courier Update

RECENT changes in manning requirements have limited Defense Courier Service (February "What's New") applicants to only PMOS 71L. Other requirements include obtaining a final TS/SCI security clearance within 60 days of arrival for DCS school, be in pay grade E-5 to E-7, have a GT score of 100 or higher and be a member of the



active Army (not reserve component or AGR). For details call (DSN) 923-6011, extension 2130, or e-mail jharris1@meade-dcs.army.mil.
SFC James P. Harris
Fort Meade, Md.

Hero Remembered

THANK you for "A Hero Remembered" in the February **Soldiers**. I commend SGT Jason Dulberg for his research and effort in proposing PVT Fitz Lee's name for the Fort Leavenworth theater. However, I feel there should have been a picture of Lee on page 31 instead of just his tombstone.
Golden Giddings
via e-mail

SINCE we wanted to commemorate Lee along with another Spanish-American War hero, MG Leonard Wood, on that issue's back cover, we used the only photo we could find of Lee there instead of on page 31. Incidentally, several military organizations are seeking better copies of this and other Fitz Lee photos. If you know where such photos can be found, please contact us.

Hit Hot Spots

WOULD it be possible for **Soldiers** to do a special edition totally dedicated to active and reserve units deployed to hot spots the world over? If you need photographers or journalists, you could send out a call for volunteers from various units to assist in this project.
I really enjoy reading all the way through **Soldiers** whenever I receive it; this was just an idea suggested by some fellow soldiers in my unit, the 24th Military Intelligence Bn.
SPC Robert E. Riley
Staten Island, N.Y.

Female Pathfinder?

UPON review of the awards and uniform poster in **The Soldiers Almanac** I have two questions: (1) the female NCO is wearing a Pathfinder badge; are females allowed to attend that course? and (2) the male officer is showing his regimental crest left of center; is that on the correct side? Also, why aren't sweaters shown; almost nobody knows how to correctly wear things on the sweater.
LTC Michael E. Ellis
via e-mail

THE female NCO, currently assigned to U.S. Army Special Operations Command, is an airborne-qualified soldier who attended Pathfinder School and is authorized to wear the badge. The male officer wears his regimental crest off-center because the position of his foreign jump wings and unit awards cause the crest to be otherwise hidden behind the lapel (he had prior enlisted service). AR 670-1 allows for this in paragraph 27-21.g(2)a.
We will take your suggestion for including the wear of sweaters under consideration for next year's almanac.

Pay Charts Missing

TWO questions about the 1999 almanac: Why was the U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command, at Fort Bragg, N.C., not included in your chart of Army organizations? It carries a two-star command billet and has more than 7,000 Reservists assigned — not to mention it's the only Reserve command with both Reserve and active-Army units assigned to it.
And question number two is about the pay charts — why are they not included in the almanac?
Tim L. Winkler
via e-mail


UNITS listed on the poster were limited to major maneuver and support commands, but obviously special operations forces are a key part of the Army's force structure. We'll consider a change for next year, as we believe their contributions should be better recognized. As to pay charts, we no longer try to run them in January due to availability and printing lead time. Instead, we ran the pay charts as a center-spread pull-out in the February issue.

This Is Our Army

THE 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum, N.Y., is part of our Army. I saw a few soldiers from the division in the almanac issue, but the Our Army section contained seven pictures of the 82nd Airborne Div. and none of the 10th Mountain.
SFC M.S. Wheeler
via e-mail

THE "This Is Our Army" photos are the best we receive each year as part of the photo contest; none from the 10th Mtn. Div. made the cut. Hopefully, people are taking pictures of the great things the 10th Mountain soldiers and families are doing now and will submit them for next year's almanac. The guidelines for our next "This Is Our Army" are on pages 24 and 25.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a post card will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: **Feedback, Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

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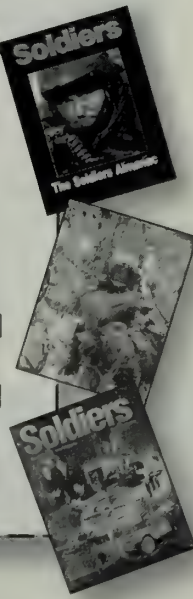
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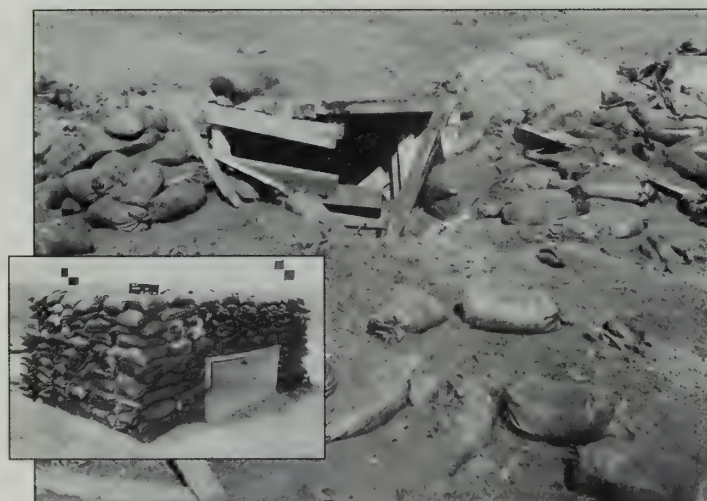
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Army Research Development and Engineering Center



The XM-141 Bunker Defeat Munition is the first Army munition designed specifically to destroy bunkers.



Though the XM-141 will defeat bunkers, it is also effective against triple-brick and concrete-block walls and armor.

Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.

Bunker Buster Fielded

LIGHT fighters can now look forward to busting bunkers with a weapon specifically designed for that purpose, thanks to the fielding of the new 83mm XM-141 Bunker Defeat Munition by the U.S. Army Armament Re-

search, Development and Engineering Center at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.

Designed primarily to defeat bunkers, the weapon is also highly effective against triple-brick and concrete block walls and armor.

Until now light infantry, dismounted infantry and engineers engaged such targets using hand-placed satchel charges or

Light Anti-armor Weapons, whose warheads were never designed for tackling bunkers.

Since the BDM is a "disposable" munition, no dedicated gunner or maintenance is required. The BDM weighs 15.7 pounds, is 32 inches long in its carrying mode and has an effective range of 15 to 500 meters. It can be air-dropped on a pallet or by an individual and can mount a variety of night sights.

The weapon is an offshoot of the Marines' Shoulder-launched, Multi-purpose Assault Weapon, which is a dedicated weapon system in their infantry squads. The BDM is essentially a SMAW-Disposable or SMAW-D. The SMAW, with a round loaded for firing, weighs 29 pounds compared to the BDM's total weight of 15.7 pounds.

Due to funding shortfalls, only a limited number of rounds are available. They are stored on pallets, with training materials, and are available to contingency forces.

Questions concerning the BDM can be directed to the ARDEC System Manager, David Burkhardt, at (DSN) 880-3510 or e-mail at dburkhar@pica.army.mil. — ARDEC Business Development Office

Washington, D.C.

Army Fields SIDPERS-3

IN OCTOBER 1998 the Army was authorized to begin full deployment of the Standard Army Installation and Division Personnel System Version 3.0, or

SIDPERS-3, its most advanced personnel management system. The Department of Defense authorization culminated eight years of effort in developing the successor to the previous personnel management system, SIDPERS-2.

SIDPERS-2 has served the Army well since 1972. However, as early as 1982, personnel planners realized the inherent limitations of the system. SIDPERS-2 was not designed to provide commanders and staff with real-time access to personnel information databases.

In addition, SIDPERS-2 software is not Y2K-compliant and will not process transactions involving date calculations after Dec. 31, 1999, without major software recoding.

SIDPERS-3 solves the Y2K and time-sensitive access problems while modernizing the Army's personnel system architecture with a system that leverages the latest in commercially available hardware and software products.

Redundancy is engineered throughout SIDPERS-3, with multiple database copies maintained at each echelon and multiple modes of data transmissions. This enables commanders and staffs access to more information and greater personnel asset visibility.

A number of major installations have already received SIDPERS-3 and have been operating, in some cases, since 1996 with the system as their primary means of processing personnel transactions. The rest of the Army will be operat-

Upcoming Events

May 1: Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month begins.

May 2: Best-Ranger Competition (April 30-May 2) Fort Benning, Ga.

May 5: Exercise Cobra Gold in Thailand.

May 6: National Day of Prayer.

May History

ional using SIDPERS-3 by October.

Unit leaders and personnel-support soldiers will get several weeks of training prior to actually converting to the new system. Once conversion is complete, installations will have at least 30 days of continued on-site technical support and assistance.

LTC Jenna L. Noble, the SIDPERS-3 product manager, said she believes that, with fielding approval in hand, the challenge has shifted from system acceptance to getting the system fielded and operational before the new millennium.

Once the active Army is fielded, the Project Manager's

Office will turn its attention to fielding the Army reserve components by 2002. The reserves have their own system that is used to manage reserve personnel only. However, reserve-component units are given SIDPERS-3 equipment to support the active components when the reserve components are mobilized.

The next major modification will be the integration of SIDPERS-3 into DOD's corporate personnel management system — the Defense Information Management Human Resources System — scheduled for sometime in 2003. — *Program Executive Office, Standard Army Management Information Systems*

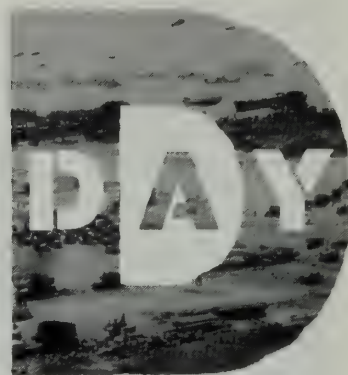
New Orleans, La.

D-Day Museum Opens in 2000

THE National D-Day Museum will open its doors in New Orleans on the 56th anniversary of the Normandy invasion, June 6, 2000.

The new museum will tell the story of what some consider the most decisive event of the 20th century: June 6, 1944, the day that American, British, Canadian and Free French forces landed on the beaches of Normandy.

Although the museum's opening is more than a year away, the institution's funding is 85 percent complete with \$12



THE NATIONAL D-DAY MUSEUM NEW ORLEANS

million in contributions received so far. Donations from such patrons as Steven Spielberg, Tom Hanks, Tim Forbes, former President George Bush and other private, corporate, state and federal sources have enabled the planning to continue on schedule.

"This museum will celebrate the famous Normandy invasion, but it will also portray all the other World War II invasions undertaken by the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard," said Dr. Gordon Mueller, elected chairman of the museum.

To raise funds for the museum, organizers developed the innovative Road to Victory brick campaign. Personalized bricks sold through the campaign will aid in the construction and become part of a permanent collection located on the main floor of the museum.

For more information on the museum and its programs, call (504) 525-1544. — *The Ehrhardt Group*

Hot Army Website

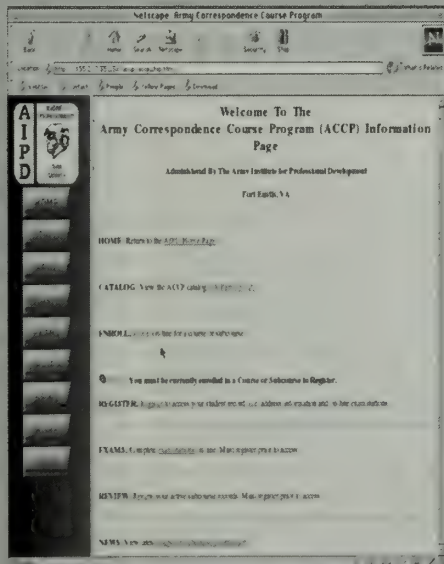
Army Correspondence

THE Army Correspondence Course Program's website proves that technology is taking Army professional development out of the dark ages.

Soldiers may now register and enroll for professional development correspondence courses online at http://155.217.35.238/accp/accp_top.htm.

The website offers a catalog of all of the available correspondence courses in DA PAM 351-20. Once you find a course you want to take, you can enroll online. The Army Institute of Professional Development sends you an e-mail message confirming your enrollment and the mailing of your first subcourse.

You must be currently enrolled in a course or subcourse to register, which allows you to access your student records and take online exams. The site also offers four courses and seven subcourses that can be taken completely online. You do not need to be enrolled in a course to register for the online courses. — *AIPD*



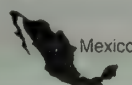
May 9:

Mother's Day.

May 8: Battle of the Coral Sea, 1942. First sea battle waged entirely by aircraft.

May 9: VE Day 1945. War in Europe ends after Germany's surrender to the Allies.

May 13: Congress declares war on Mexico in 1846.



May 15: Armed Forces Day.

May 14: Meriwether Lewis and CPT William Clark explore a route to the Pacific, 1804.

USAMU PAO



A Fort Benning Mobile Training Team taught advanced marksmanship skills to 32 soldiers in Bosnia.

Fort Benning, Ga.

USAMU Trains Snipers

THREE service-rifle shooters from the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit recently spent 20 days in Bosnia training snipers for the Army.

USAMU shooters SSG Grant Singley, SGT Emil Praslick III and SGT Kyle Ward joined personnel from the Ranger Training Brigade, the 29th Infantry Regiment and the Dismounted Battlespace Battle Lab in conducting counter-sniper training in Bosnia.

The team provided advanced marksmanship training, sniping and fieldcraft techniques to 30 soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division of Fort Hood, Texas, and two from the 10th Mountain Div. of Fort Drum, N.Y.

The soldiers were trained in engaging stationary targets, sniper employment and marksmanship training on the M-24 sniper system, which was prototyped and tested by the USAMU Custom Firearms Shop.

The service-rifle shooters, along with USAMU gunsmith SGT Robert DeWitt and two soldiers from the 75th Ranger Regiment, also went to Fort Hood to train 30 soldiers of the 1st Cav. Div. preparing to deploy to Bosnia. — *USAMU PAO*

Washington, D.C.

IG Book Now Available

A NEW book on the inspectors general of the Army is now available and is a collaborative effort published by the U.S. Army

Center of Military History and the Office of the Inspector General.

"The Inspectors General of the United States Army 1903-1939" is the companion work to "The Inspectors General of the United States Army 1777-1903" and continues the story of the activities and concerns of the Inspector General's Department and its corps of inspectors.

The book covers a dynamic period during which the Indian-fighting Army became a modern force, fought in a large war overseas, and dealt with demobilization and the Great Depression.

More importantly, the study documents the key role played by Army IGs in the codification of "lessons learned" and the development of doctrine in an era of rapid technological and organizational change.

The book is available to Army publication account holders by submitting requests through command channels to the Army's Distribution Operations Facility, 1655 Woodson Road, St. Louis, MO 63114-6181. Army publication account holders may requisition up to 25 copies. CMH can approve larger numbers for official educational, training, or professional development purposes.

Roosevelt's Record Reviewed

THEODORE Roosevelt's record of valor in the Spanish-American War is currently being reviewed by the Army to determine if he should be posthumously recommended for the award of the Medal of Honor.

The public is invited to submit information about Roosevelt's battlefield courage in the attack on San Juan Heights. The Army wants to ensure that it has all available information that may help determine whether Roosevelt should be awarded the Medal of Honor.

The U.S. Army Center of Military History is accepting submissions through May 31, 1999. Upon the completion of the public comment period, an independent panel of historians will review the submissions and provide a formal report on Roosevelt's valor. The secretary of the Army will provide a recommendation on this matter to the president.

Public submissions should be written and sent to:
Roosevelt MOH Panel
U.S. Army Center of Military History
103 Third Avenue, Building 35
Fort Lesley J. McNair
Washington, DC 20319-5058

Public submissions must be received no later than May 31 to be considered. — *Army Public Affairs*



May 16: Running for Fitness Week begins.



May 18: National Bike-to-Work Day.

May 21: National Defense Transportation Day.

May 21: Charles Lindbergh lands in Paris, completing first nonstop Atlantic flight, 1927.

Requisitions for CMH publications can be transmitted electronically to the U.S. Army Publishing Agency's host system at www.usapa.army.mil.

The book is also available through the Government Printing Office by calling (202) 512-1800, faxing (202) 512-2250 or contacting the GPO Superintendent of Documents, PO Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

Current GPO prices for the book are \$40 cloth (GPO order

number 008-029-00347-3) and \$32 trade paperback (GPO order number 008-029-00348-1). — *U.S. Army Center of Military History*

Indianapolis, Ind.

Medal of Honor Memorial

THE nation's first memorial specifically honoring all recipients of the Medal of Honor is scheduled to be dedicated in down-

town Indianapolis May 28.

The memorial will feature 27 curved-glass panels etched with the names, branches of service and locations of the heroic actions of the 3,410 people who have received the nation's highest award for military valor.

Reaching seven to 10 feet in height, the walls represent the 15 conflicts in which acts of bravery resulted in the awarding of the Medal of Honor.

Steps, benches and a grassy area will provide seating for visitors. Each day at dusk, the memorial's sound system will play recorded stories of medal winners or the conflicts in which they fought.

Major construction of the memorial began in January with the pouring of the foundation for the memorial's walls.

IPALCO Enterprises, an Indianapolis-based energy company, is contributing the memorial — including design,

construction and future maintenance — as a gift to the medal recipients and the country.

"As a symbol of heroism, the Medal of Honor has no equal in American life," said IPALCO Chairman John Hodowal. "The individuals who received this medal for acts of valor have been singled out not to glorify war, but to recognize that war is often the backdrop for extraordinary acts of bravery. This memorial will give these heroes the recognition they deserve."

The location of the memorial is particularly appropriate because it's adjacent to Military Park, which served as a prisoner-of-war camp during the Civil War. Nearly half of the Medals of Honor issued were given to soldiers who fought in that conflict.

Ninety-eight of the 160 living Medal of Honor recipients are scheduled to take part in the dedication ceremony. — *IPALCO Enterprises*

Election News

Slogan Contest Announced

SOLDIERS, family members and federal workers have until July 6 to enter a voting slogan contest for the 2000 elections.

Slogans will be rated on originality and motivational value. The winner and runners-up will receive certificates of recognition from Secretary of Defense William Cohen.

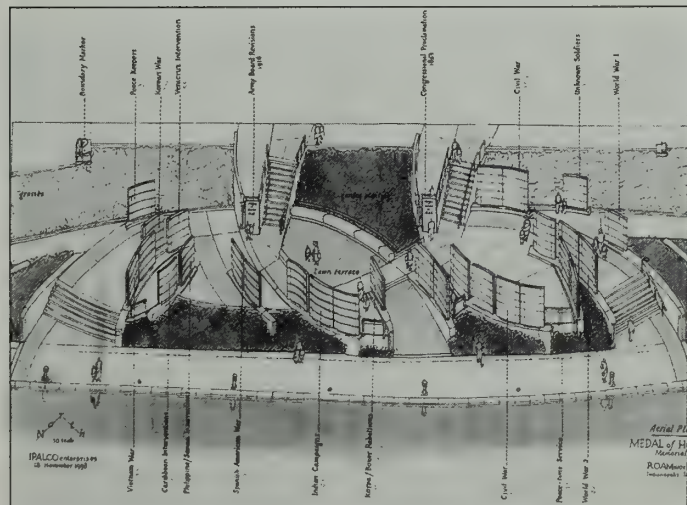
The winning slogan will be featured in the voting program's 2000-2001 media campaign. Voter program officials also plan to use the winning slogan on their website at www.fvap.gov, in their 2000-2001 Voting Assistance Guide, and in other publications and manuals.

Contestants may enter as many times as they wish, but each entry must be submitted separately. Send entries by e-mail to vote@fvap.gov or fax them to (703) 588-0108 or (DSN) 425-0108. You may also mail entries to:

Federal Voting Assistance Program
Attn: Voting Slogan Contest
Washington Headquarters Services
1155 Defense
Washington, DC 20301-1155

All submissions must include your full name, service (if military), mailing address, daytime telephone number, fax number and e-mail address (if applicable). If submitting by mail or fax, type or print information on plain letter-sized paper.

For more information, e-mail Matthew Knefel at vote@fvap.gov, or call (800) 438-8683 toll-free in the United States, or commercial (703) 588-1584. — *American Forces Press Service*



This artist's rendition of the Medal of Honor Memorial shows how the 27 curved-glass panels will look.

May 24: The Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal Competitions are held May 24-28.

May 23: South Carolina becomes 8th state to ratify the constitution, 1788.

May 29: USMA graduation exercises, West Point, N.Y.

May 30: Memorial Day (observed on May 31).



Special-Care K



Tod Dewey Brundage II (center) spends time with other EFMP kids during an outing to the bowling center at Fort Belvoir, Va.

ds

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer



CW3 Paul Jacobs, a pilot assigned to the Fort Belvoir, Va.-based 12th Aviation Battalion, and his wife, Jill, had triplets in 1992 while Paul was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas.

Before Jill gave birth, the couple imagined magical days of being new parents again; their daughter, Sarah, was already five. Paul was halfway through his military career.

Their family was healthy. Life was good. Soldiers at Paul's unit joked when Jill visited her husband. "There goes Jake's brigade," they had teased good-naturedly. She and Paul were lighthearted and filled with anticipation.

"We planned to buy a big vehicle and walk the babies around in a triplet stroller," Jill said.

Then their lives took a 180-degree turn.

Because the triplets were born three months premature, Emma, the tiniest, weighed less than two pounds. She died 10 hours later. Doctors told the couple that Collin and Laura might be afflicted with cerebral palsy.

It's not something doctors can determine immediately, Paul said. "They know it only after children fail to meet developmental benchmarks."

Cerebral palsy manifests itself differently from one person to the next, Jill said. "Laura has spastic diplegia that affects the lower limbs, basically her legs. In her case, the disability hasn't affected Laura's cognitive abilities and intellect."

She learned to walk with leg braces and a walker and now walks independently, thanks to the twice-

yearly injections of botulinum toxin she receives at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C. The injections paralyze too-tight muscles in her legs, giving Laura the flexibility she needs to walk, Jill said.

"At first, you don't see that Laura has a disability," Jill added. She speaks and walks. But an offshoot of the palsy is strabismus; she's cross-eyed. Her eyes work independently of each other, affecting not only her vision, but her balance as well.

Collin's cerebral palsy is more significant, said Jill. "I don't like to say 'more severe' because that's negative."

Collin moves about via his electric wheelchair and uses an augmentative communication device to "talk." The size of a laptop computer, its touch-screen images allow him to simply press a picture to communicate. At supper-time, he can push a button that tells his family he wants more to eat.

Early on, doctors categorized Jill's pregnancy as a troubled one, and Paul's chain of command got involved, allowing him to extend his minimum-assignment tour at Fort Hood from two years to three.

Then, when Collin and Laura were three, Paul departed on a one-year unaccompanied tour to Egypt. After seven months, Jill urged him to come home. Paul's chain of command considered his needs, and he returned to help his wife.

"I became overwhelmed," Jill said. "Initially, I had nursing care 20 hours a week and two hours a week of respite care. Social Security disability had paid \$240 toward expenses."

But suddenly,

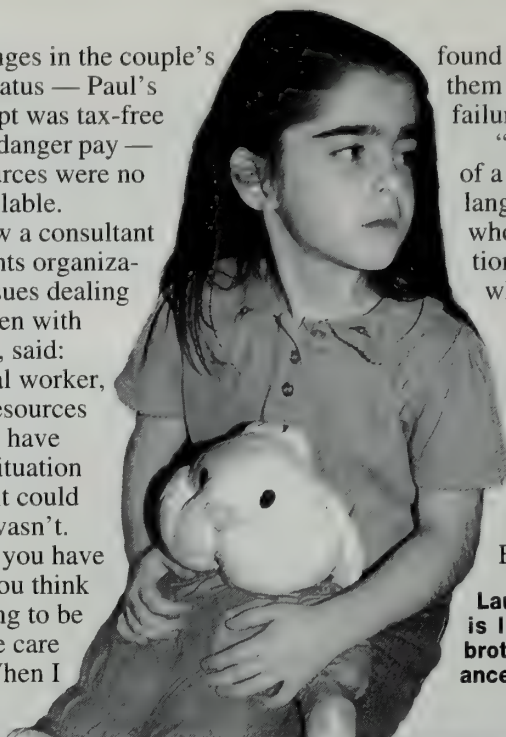


Jill Jacobs helps her son, Colin, "talk" via his augmentative communication device.

due to changes in the couple's financial status — Paul's pay in Egypt was tax-free and he got danger pay — those resources were no longer available.

Jill, now a consultant to civil rights organizations on issues dealing with children with disabilities, said: "As a social worker, I had the resources that should have made the situation as easy as it could be. But it wasn't.

"When you have children, you think you're going to be able to take care of them. When I



found out I couldn't care for them myself, I felt like a failure," she said.

"So how is it for the wife of a private, whose primary language is Spanish, and who's caring for an exceptional family member while he's on assignment in Bosnia?"

Without a program like the Army's Exceptional Family Member Program [see related story], it could be devastating.

Tod Dewey Brundage II is 6. He was

Laura Jacobs' cerebral palsy is less significant than her brother's, but it affects her balance and vision.

born with bladder extrophy, meaning his bladder was on the outside of his body, said his dad, Active-Guard-Reserve special operations medic SFC Tod Brundage. Brundage is assigned to Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Myer, Va.

Brundage said that one in every 30,000 American children is born with the birth defect each year. It does make Dewey different. "Doctors basically had to build him a bladder," his father said.

At age 2, they put his bladder back inside his body. But without the sphincter muscles that contract to close off the flow of urine, he still wears "pull-ups" (diaper-like underpants) to catch urine that leaks from a small opening below his navel.

Takeya, 3, the daughter of Kelley and SSG Vincent Harris, a White

Helping Families Cope

Story and Photos
Heike Hasenauer

THE Army's Exceptional Family Member Program is open to family members of active-duty soldiers; Army Reserve soldiers in the USAR-Active Guard Reserve program and other Reservists on active duty exceeding 30 days; and Army National Guard AGR personnel serving under authority of Title 10 of the U.S. Code.

The program, at the installation level, is coordinated and managed by Army Community Service, which chairs EFMP committees.

The committees include medical personnel, school officials and representatives from military personnel, child and youth services, installation housing, public affairs, Staff Judge Advocate offices and others.

According to a Total Army Personnel Command official, exceptional family members' problems range from cancer, diabetes and asthma to muscular dystrophy, Down's syndrome, chronic arthritis, hearing impairment and blindness.

Others suffer psychiatric problems. The list includes Attention Deficit Disorder, hyperactivity or any other condition that requires treatment by a pediatrician or counselor. Premature babies may also be enrolled, said Shirley Brown, of the Army Community and Family Support Center in Alexandria, Va.

"An exceptional family member is an authorized family member with any physical, emotional, developmental or intellectual disorder that requires special treatment, therapy, education, training or counseling," Brown said.

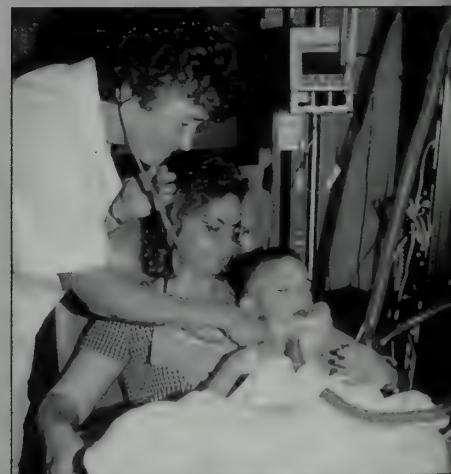
EFMP is the Army's way of caring for these people and for relieving some of soldiers' anxiety about their well-being by providing medical, educational and community support services.

Tod Dewey Brundage II, age 6, takes care of his own special need by changing the pull-up diapers he must wear, as necessary, said his mom, Heide.

But by enrolling Dewey in EFMP,

his parents were able to enroll him in a special class at Fort Belvoir Elementary School, in Virginia, with other disabled children.

"EFMP gets him to interact with the other kids and shows him that he can



EFMP enrollment is important because it helps ensure soldiers are assigned to areas where special services are available.

House Communications Center radio repairman, was born two months premature. On a respirator at birth, Takeya suffered lung damage that predisposed her to numerous medical conditions, including chronic bouts of pneumonia.

Additionally, she suffers from asthma, was diagnosed with epilepsy when she was a year old and can experience such anaphylactic reactions as collapsed lungs if she consumes fish, milk, peas, peanuts and some other common foods and beverages.

"When she gets a cold, we go straight to steroids,"



Colin Jacobs gets plenty of attention from his older sister, Sarah.

Kelley said. It's also standard procedure for Takeya to inhale various medications three times daily to help her lungs stay open. Inhalants minimize her chances of having asthma attacks as well.

Laura, Collin, Dewey and Takeya are among some 40,000 exceptional family members Armywide, said officials of the Army Community and Family Support Center in Alexandria, Va., the Army's EFMP manager.

Special-care situations like theirs pose potentially significant problems not only for the exceptional family member, but for their parents or guardians and,

ultimately, for the Army as well.

"You can't concentrate on being a good soldier when you know your child's oxygen has run out and another tank won't be delivered until tomorrow, or you know your child needs a heart specialist and none is available," said Jacobs.

EFMP works to ensure that children enrolled in the program don't have to live each day feeling different or out of place, and that their parents don't have to feel overwhelmed and alone. □



Soldiers should enroll family members in EFMP as soon as they become aware of a potential problem.

EFMP is the Army's way of caring for people with special needs and for relieving some of soldiers' anxiety about their well-being.

do things like go swimming, bowling and participate in arts and crafts, despite the fact that he has something debilitating," said his dad, SFC Tod Brundage, an Active-Guard-Reserve soldier assigned to Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Myer, Va.

"And it's not just a program for the exceptional child," he said. "It's a good support group for the entire family."

In another case, "EFMP intervened when the child-development center on post wouldn't take Takeya because of her allergies," said her mother, Kelley Harris. "With the help of Fort Belvoir's EFMP manager, Alma Keating, administrators at the center agreed they could care for Takeya after all."

It means Kelley pre-cooks and brings to the CDC all the food Takeya consumes. And to ensure her safety, care-givers took training on what to do if Takeya accidentally eats or drinks something she shouldn't.

"Sometimes you think, 'Oh, my

God. I'm the only person with a problem like this,'" Kelley said. "When you're going through an especially stressful time, you think no one else is having to deal with anything like what you're dealing with. But by participating in EFMP and being exposed to other families, you know you're not alone."

Through the program, Kelley and her husband have learned what avenues they can use for help. "And we recently enrolled in respite care," Kelley said. "The people who come to care for Takeya several hours a week are all CPR certified."

Through EFMP, Army personnel officials consider the exceptional family member's needs in the assignment process, too. Soldiers can be assured that the Army is not allowed to deny them an assignment because facilities to treat special needs of a family member are not available where his or her MOS is needed, Brown said.

The Army can deny family travel

for lack of medical care, not for lack of special-education services. A process has been developed to assist in the assignment of soldiers to overseas areas where appropriate special-education services are available.

"We want to assign soldiers to areas where the Army has facilities to serve families with special needs," Brown said. But MOS requirements around the world still drive assignments. Sometimes, soldiers with exceptional family members must be sent on unaccompanied tours.

"We must sometimes deny family travel overseas for medical reasons, if



The Army must sometimes deny family travel overseas for such medical reasons as nonavailability of adequate follow-up care or the severity of a particular illness.

intensive follow-up support for cancer patients, for example, is not available, or the family member's mental health condition is so severe that weekly psychotherapy sessions would not be available," Brown said.

"When that happens, it is the family's decision about where they will reside while the soldier is serving the overseas assignment," Brown said.

EFMP families can be sure their children receive appropriate education and therapy. EFMP is based on federal laws that promote the well-being of children so they may lead productive lives.

EFMP also provides advocacy services to familiarize families with their rights and responsibilities under federal law, respite care to temporarily relieve the family of constant caregiving, and ACS-sponsored recre-

ational and cultural programs to build bodies and self-esteem.

All soldiers with exceptional family members must enroll them in the program. Enrollment, optional when EFMP was created in 1978, became mandatory in 1986.

Soldiers who receive overseas orders must have their family members screened for potential disabilities and chronic illnesses by contacting the EFMP point of contact at the nearest Army medical facility. Screening includes a medical records check to follow up on any earlier treatment, said Fort Belvoir EFMP manager Alma Keating.

Children age 6 and under take a test of their motor skills. It's not an IQ test, but a measure of

hand-eye coordination to determine if a pediatrician should further examine the child, said Dr. Robert Kugel, EFMP medical director at Fort Belvoir's Dewitt Army Community Hospital.

Following the screenings, eligible family members are enrolled in EFMP. EFMP participants are permanently enrolled in the program unless medical or special-education needs warrant case closure or the soldier is separated from the Army. Soldiers are responsible for keeping the medical and special-education needs documentation current as the condition of the exceptional family member changes or at least every three years, whichever comes first.

Unfortunately, soldiers sometimes wait until the last minute to have their family members screened. "The majority of soldiers with an excep-

tional family member continue to be identified when they're scheduled to go outside the continental United States because family-member screening is mandatory before OCONUS moves," Brown said.

If problems surface at that point, it may be too late for officials to defer orders.

For more information about the program contact the EFMP manager at your installation. □

Looking Beyond the EFMP

CW3 Paul Jacobs and his wife, Jill, strongly urge parents who have children with disabilities to look for support services above and beyond what EFMP provides.

EFMP managers at their respective installations didn't always have access to a database of support services and organizations in their area, Jill said. Jill learned that United Cerebral Palsy of Northern Virginia isn't far from Fort Belvoir, where she and her family live. Shriners, an organization that provides cost-free equipment, like prostheses, is located in Pennsylvania.

Paul would like to see the day when host EFMP families are a part of the process to ease families with exceptional family members into a community and connect them with all the special care providers they will need.

He's currently working with another soldier in his unit whose child has cancer. "Through EFMP, we're trying to get the family a different house on post, one that has two bathrooms. Because the child is undergoing chemotherapy, he often is nauseated, and he's much more susceptible to infections." — Heike Hasenauer

Around the Services

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu



Senior Master Sgt. Tom Westermeyer leads Air Force ranger hopefuls on a 12-mile road march during pre-ranger screening.

USAFE Airmen Prepare for Ranger School

Sembach Air Base, Germany

— Ten airmen here recently completed a four-day pre-ranger screening class to earn nominations to attend the Air Force Pre-Ranger Course at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev. Passing that course will make them candidates for the U.S. Army Ranger School at Fort Benning, Ga. Upon graduating, they would earn Army ranger tabs.

"The pre-ranger and ranger courses allow airmen to experience leadership challenges that they would not normally encounter in their day-to-day duties," said Air Force Capt. Chris Bargery, Sembach's Security Forces Training Flight commander and one of five ranger-qualified members of the unit. "The confidence and tactical competence that they take back to their units after completing these training courses raise the standard of the entire unit."

During the course the airmen received training on patrolling, weapon systems and soldier skills. They were also certified for the Army Physical Fitness Test, combat water-survival test, land navigation/terrain association, 12-mile ruck

march, five-mile run and more.

For their fitness evaluation, they were tested against the standards for the pre-ranger course, which is slightly higher than the Ranger School's APFT. Besides a two-mile run in 14:30 minutes or less, they had to do 55 push-ups

and 65 sit-ups (compared to running two miles in 14:54 and doing 52 push-ups and 62 sit-ups for the APFT).

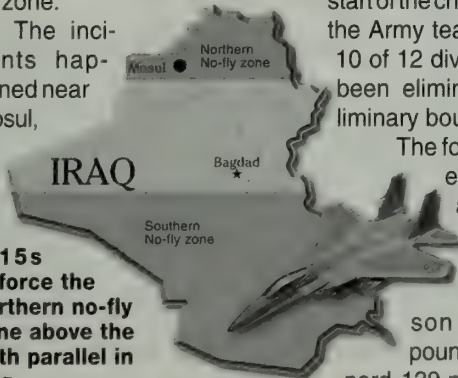
"If they can pass with these standards, then they know they should have no problems passing the Army PT test at Ranger School," Westermeyer said. — *Tech. Sgt. Ann Bennett, Air Force Print News*

Coalition Aircraft Bomb Iraq

Incirlik Air Base, Turkey — U.S. F-15Es dropped 30-plus 2,000-pound and 500-pound laser-guided bombs on Iraqi communications sites, radio-relay sites and anti-aircraft artillery sites March 1 in response to several incidents of Iraqi radar targeting coalition aircraft while they were conducting routine enforcement of the northern no-fly zone.

The incidents happened near Mosul,

F-15s enforce the northern no-fly zone above the 36th parallel in Iraq.



Iraq. There was no damage to coalition aircraft. Forces assigned to Operation Northern Watch continue to enforce the northern no-fly zone.

Operation Northern Watch is a combined task force charged with enforcing the no-fly zone north of the 36th parallel in Iraq and monitoring Iraqi compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions 678, 687 and 688.

The United States and United Kingdom provide approximately 45 aircraft and more than 1,400 personnel to support Operation Northern Watch. The joint U.S. force includes soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines, all operating as part of the United States European Command.

Operation Northern Watch is headquartered at Incirlik Air Base, Turkey. — *European Command Public Affairs Office*

Army Sweeps Boxing Championship

Kelly AFB, Texas — Top military fighters gathered for a three-night slugfest — the Armed Forces Boxing Championships — Feb. 10-12. In the end, the All-Army Boxing team walked away as the undisputed team champions with 20 points and eight gold medals out of a possible 12.

When the bell signaled the start of the championship bouts, the Army team had fighters in 10 of 12 divisions — two had been eliminated during preliminary bouts.

The following Army boxers won gold medals in their divisions: SPC John Medina, 112-pound; PFC Jason Franco, 119-pound; SGT Corey Bernard, 139-pound; SPC James

Webb, 147-pound; SGT Julius Fogle, 165-pound; SGT Olanda Anderson, 178-pound; and SPC Preston Hartzog, 201-pound. SPC Hong Gu earned a silver in the 125-pound class.

Two marines also earned gold medals. Cpl. Orlando Cordova Jr., won the 125-pound class, and Sgt. Henry A. Markin won the 156-pound class. Both are stationed at Camp Lejeune, N.C. Other Lejeune marines came away with silver medals: Sgt. Matthew L. Winters, 112-pound; Cpl. Felson D. Perez, 139-pound; Lance Cpl. Jawawn L. Hairston, 147-pound; and Lance Cpl. Tony O. Scoggins, 201-pound.

The Air Force took one gold and four silver medals. Airman Malcolm E. Tann, Minot Air Force Base, S.D., earned the top spot in the 201-pound divi-



SPC James Webb lands a punch during the 147-pound final championship bout.

sion. Airman Albert Villaruel, Moody AFB, Ga., won the silver in the 119-pound class. Capt. Ellis Johnson, Kelly AFB, Texas, took the 132-pound class silver. Staff Sgt. Michael A. Frazier, Tinker AFB Okla., earned the silver in the 156-pound class. And Capt. Joseph S. Pastorello, Los Angeles AFB, Calif., won the silver medal in the 178-pound class.

Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class Backlin Medrano of the USS *John F. Kennedy* won the gold medal in the 132-pound class. — *Michael Kastre*

SGT Ed Cramick

Freewheeling Freewheeling

For those interested in bicycling, May is the time to get started. . .

**Story by
LTC Albert Morton Archibald Jr.**

IT'S rush hour. The sun is sparkling off the lagoon, and the sound of Pacific surf mixes with the voices of Kwajalein's citizens headed to work or school.

On many of these early mornings, the traffic is mostly "Frequent Flyers" — the scientists, engineers and other personnel rushing on bicycles to make the commuter flight to Roi-Namur island, 50 miles to the north. Once there, most will get on their second land vehicle — also a bicycle — and ride to the office.

Modes of transportation usually indicate a person's status in society, but not at the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll/Kwajalein Missile Range. Here soldiers, scientists and children all ride bicycles to work or play.

"On an island 2 1/2 miles long and 1/2 mile wide, you can go from home to work or shopping in less than 10 minutes, and always find a place to park,"

LTC Albert Morton Archibald Jr. is an Army Reserve officer and a Defense Department civilian employee at Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

said KMR's deputy commander, LTC Rick Donahue. "More than 100 inches of rain each year is an inconvenience, but bicycles, umbrellas and rain coats seem to mix very well."

But commuters on Kwajalein Atoll aren't unique in their reliance on two-wheeled transportation. Many Army installations have large bicycling populations.

"Bicycles offer soldiers a flexibility that motor vehicles can't provide," said Redstone Arsenal's deputy staff judge advocate, MAJ Steven Butler, explaining why so many people on the installation in Huntsville, Ala., peddle to work.

"They can lower the cost of driving their cars by cutting insurance

premiums, gas consumption and maintenance costs," Butler said. "Also, parking is always easier and on-post commutes here are usually short.

"Military streets are friendlier and speed limits lower, and traffic laws are more strictly enforced on a military installation," he said, explaining why bicycling is so popular in military communities.

"Many military members enjoy cycling as a fitness activity," said Air Force Lt. Col. Stu Carter. "Others enjoy it for the pursuit of sporting competition, and still others to take time to smell the roses."

Carter is captain of the Air Force cycling team called "Team Aim High," whose members ride in the annual 500-mile event known as Register's Annual Great Bicycle Ride Across Iowa.

RAGBRAI claims to



Bicycling is an increasingly popular pastime for soldiers looking for both fun and exercise.

be the oldest sponsored cycling event in North America. It's a week-long trek broken into daily 75-mile rides through steep hills and some of the hottest weather the Midwest has to offer.

Speaking of RAGBRAI, Carter said: "Riders average over 25 miles per hour. Some enjoy seeing who can get to the next night's campsite first. Some like riding with teammates and friends or mingling with the other 15,000 riders, and others are there just to get away from their daily routines."

"In addition to allowing us to focus on a fitness-centered lifestyle that we tend to develop in military culture, biking allows us to slow down the pace of life," said CW5 Jake Stevens of FORSCOM and a veteran of Bicycle Across Magnificent Alabama. "Amid our daily work routines and then coming home to the nightly news, we often lose the perspective that there still is an America out there, with mostly friendly people; and in the rural areas, a beautiful environment to enjoy. Bike tours help me get back to that other America out there, off the interstate."

The Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, a national trails-and-greenways movement, has helped to build this enthusiasm for biking by creating a nationwide network of public trails from former railroad lines. People of all backgrounds and abilities use these rail-trails for a wide range of recreation and transportation activities. There are 1,006 documented rail-trails, totaling 10,362 miles, in 49 states. Another 20,000 miles of trail are under construction or in planning.

Many of the trails are on or near military installations. The Redstone Arsenal Physical Fitness Trail connects the Marshal Space Flight Center with the Army missile school. Most of the route is along an old railroad bed.

Florida's Blackwater trail — from the city of Milton through Whiting Field to Blackwater State Park — is used mostly by service members and their families. The New Santa Fe Trail in Colorado Springs attracts both soldiers from Fort Carson and faculty and students from the Air Force Academy.

For anyone who moves frequently due to reassignments or job changes, joining a local bike club is a good way to make friends in a new location.

"Five years ago the company I work for sent me on a long business



A New Link in the Trail

A SPECIAL Rails-to-Trails effort in New England has matched National Guard soldiers in Rhode Island and Connecticut in a race inspired by a competition that ended 130 years ago.

Celebrated May 10, 1869, the driving of the golden spike at Promontory Point, Utah, signaled the joining of the Central and Union Pacific railroads in a symbolic linking that brought the United States a step closer to having a transcontinental railroad.

The modern east-west effort is about tearing up rusted rails and rotted ties and grooming many miles of the unused Washington Secondary Railroad for use as a trail for people who want to walk, run and ride bicycles along one of America's forgotten byways.

The Guard soldiers have been working toward their states' common border since October 1997, prompted by a friendly challenge between Connecticut Gov. John Rowland and Rhode Island Gov. Lincoln Almond.

"The terrain is hard and hilly. This is not an easy project," said Maj. John Whitford, Connecticut's public affairs spokesman.

The two governors met in Green, R.I., a mile from the states' border, on Oct. 19 and commemorated the joint project by hammering home a silver spike. — *MSG Bob Haskell, National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office, Alexandria, Va.*

trip from Huntsville to Philadelphia," said Morgan Andriulli, president of Huntsville's 107-year-old Spring City Cycling Club. "I didn't know a soul, but after meeting some of the local riders, we ended up being pretty good friends who still have contact to this day."

Andriulli said the primary benefit to joining a club is meeting other cyclists. "And you immediately have the inside line on the good rides and routes in the area," he said. "Racers meet racers. Tourists meet tourists. Mountain bikers meet mountain bikers. You have an immediate association with those who share your interests. And for new riders, it really helps to make the learning curve a lot less steep."

For those interested in bicycling, May is the time to get started, since local clubs will be running ads seeking new members or announcing coming events for National Bicycle Month or Bike-to-Work Day on May 18. The mild spring temperatures also make this a good time to get out, enjoy the changing season and get a jump on summer. □



Getting Started

EACH of these Internet sites has information about bicycling activities or resources.

- Rails-to-Trails:
<http://www.railtrails.org>
- Local clubs or Effective Cycling classes:
<http://www.bikeleague.org>
- Equipment on sale at AAFES:
<http://www.aafes.com>
- National Bicycle Tour Directors website:
<http://www.okfreewheel.com/nbttda.html>
- Bicycle Across Magnificent Alabama:
<http://www.hsv.tis.net/~mortona>
- Bike Ride Across Georgia:
<http://www.brag.org>
- Register's Annual Great Bicycle Ride Across Iowa:
<http://www.ragbrai.com>



This Is Our Army Take Aim

SOLDIERS magazine wants you to again be part of **The Soldiers Almanac**. In January we'll publish our fifth annual almanac edition, loaded with facts and photos about the Army.

A large portion of the almanac will be dedicated to the "This Is Our Army" photo feature. That's where you — the soldiers, family members and civilians who make up the Army — come in.

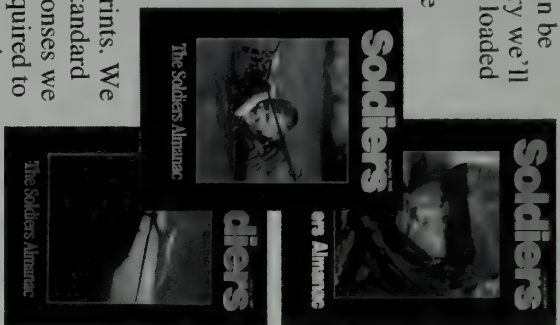
If you have a candid photo of the Army family at work or play, send it in. Mail your best photos to us by Aug. 15. There's only one rule — all photos must have been taken between Sept. 1, 1998, and Aug. 15, 1999.

We are looking for color slides and prints. We don't need fancy 8x10 glossy prints — standard prints will do. Due to the number of responses we get every year and the amount of time required to view, select and process digital images for print, we cannot accept images

digitally for submission to this feature.

To enter, complete the form below and attach it to each photo you send. Photos without complete caption information will not be considered. Photos and accompanying information cannot be returned.

For more information contact
SSG John Valceanu at
(DSN) 656-4504 or (703) 806-4504,
or e-mail him at soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.
Mail your entries to:
Soldiers Magazine
ATTN: "This Is Our Army"
9325 Gunston Rd., Suite S108
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581



Seeking Landmark Photos

The Army for use in next year's almanac issue. We need photos from both active-duty and reserve-component installations. These landmarks may include statues, historic buildings, front-gate signs and even aerial shots of the installation. This is a great way to showcase your installation in **The Soldiers Almanac**.

Photos should be in color. (Mail prints or slides to)

Soldiers Magazine

ATTN: Photo Editor — "Directory Photos"

9325 Gunston Road, Suite S108

Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581

We can also accept digital images for this category, but they must be at least 300 DPI at 3" x 5" resolution. Send digital images by e-mail to soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

For more information contact SSG John Valceanu at (703) 806-4504 or (DSN) 806-4504.



Soldiers "This Is Our Army" Entry form

Photographer's full name
Rank (if military)
Phone
Street address
City (APO)
State
Zip

Photocopy this entry form and attach a copy to each photo you submit.

Where and when was the photo taken? (Use approximate date if necessary.)

Describe the action in the photo. (Include full name, rank and unit of those pictured.)

Mail to: **Soldiers, "This Is Our Army," 9325 Gunston Rd., Suite S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581**. Photos must have been taken between Sept. 1, 1998, and Aug. 15, 1999. Color or B&W prints and slides are acceptable. Photos that are obviously posed or that show obvious uniform or safety violations will be disqualified. Entries cannot be returned and must be postmarked by Aug. 15. For more information see **Soldiers Online** at www.dic.mil/soldiers.

Almanac Alert



Outstanding Soldiers Needed for Uniform Poster

SOLDIERS is once again looking for outstanding soldiers to model Army uniforms for next year's edition of **The Soldiers Almanac** uniform poster. This year we are accepting applications from soldiers up to the rank of staff sergeant, and from second lieutenant to captain.

To be considered, send a packet that includes:

- Official DA photo, taken within the last six months.
- Brief biographical sketch of military career.
- A letter of recommendation from unit commander.
- Contact information, including telephone number, unit address and e-mail (if available).

Packets must be submitted no later than July 15. Applicants who are selected will be notified by telephone. They should be able to travel TDY in August.

Postmarks

Compiled by Gil High

From Army Posts Around the World



More than 100 military athletes from 15 countries participated in the 1998 World Military Taekwondo Championships.

Fort Hood, Texas

CISM Taekwondo Championships

SGT Paul Nelson and Navy HM1 Elizabeth Evans won gold medals during the final day of competition here in November, propelling the U.S. team to a third-place finish in both the men's and women's divisions in the 1998 World Military Taekwondo Championship.

The American military martial artists from the Army, Navy and Air Force won six medals during the three-day competition. More than 100 military athletes from 15 countries participated in the event sponsored by the International Military Sports Council, known by its French acronym, CISM.

The games at Fort Hood's Abrams Physical Fitness Center marked the first time the

CISM Taekwondo championship had been held in the United States, and the first time that the U.S. team has placed so high in the final standings.

In addition to Nelson's gold medal in the men's welterweight division and Evans' gold in the women's featherweight division, CPL Andrew Roberts earned a silver medal in the men's lightweight division. SGT Eric Laurin, 1LT Alisha Williams and Senior Airman Kevin Jones each won bronze medals in their respective divisions.

The late rally by Team USA followed two days of Korean and German dominance of medal matches. However, Korea eventually took first place in the men's division and Germany took second. In the women's division, Germany won first-place honors and Greece took second.

Nelson, Roberts and Will-

iams are members of the U.S. World Class Athlete Program at Fort Carson, Colo. Laurin is assigned to 1st Battalion, 502nd Infantry, at Fort Campbell, Ky.; Evans works at the Naval Medical Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and Jones is from Keesler Air Force Base, Miss. — *Michael Pintagro, III Corps Public Affairs*

Fort Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Counterdrug Training Center Opens

THE fight against illegal drug use will get a major boost when the Pennsylvania National Guard's Northeast Regional Counterdrug Training Center opens here. U.S. Sen. Arlen Specter recently announced provision of \$2 million in the 1999 federal budget to make the long-sought facility a reality.

The center will be a major expansion of the Pennsylvania Guard's program of training, logistic and administrative support for counterdrug efforts.

"There's only one other training center of this type in the

country," said LTC Steve Gingrich, Pennsylvania's counterdrug coordinator. "That's in Mississippi, and its outreach is limited to the Southeast. With our facility we'll be able to open up specialized training programs for law-enforcement personnel throughout the northeastern United States — from uniformed officers and street-level investigators to senior managers and drug-demand-reduction professionals."

Gingrich said about 1,000 professionals are expected to take advantage of training opportunities at the center in 1999. The following year that number should reach 2,000.

These civilian students and trainees will join the annual influx of 170,000 active and reserve-component soldiers and airmen who now train at Fort Indiantown Gap.

The counterdrug center will combine existing ranges, training sites and weapons simulators with both new and renovated academic and support buildings. Planned courses include interviewing and interrogation techniques, photo surveillance, tactical drug operations, street gang investigation, identifying money-laundering techniques, and marijuana identification and eradication.

All courses will be offered free of charge. Instructors will come from both the military and law enforcement. To beef up the training and support staff, about 20 full-time Guard positions will be added. — *LTC John Maietta, PAARNG PAO*

Columbus, Ohio

Scouts and Soldiers Day Enters Second Year

IN the shadow of an enormous Army crane a young boy operated the controls of the Heavy-



Civilian special-response teams practiced high-risk warrant entries during training at Fort Indiantown Gap.



PFC Jennifer S. Trautwein

SSG Randal J. Rogers helps Scouts operate a HEMTT-mounted crane during Scouts and Soldiers Day.

Expanded-Mobility-Tactical-Truck Wrecker, just one of the many activities that visiting Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts experienced during the 83rd Infantry Division Reserve Center's second annual "Scouts and Soldiers Day."

The event attracted approximately 240 people from Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Reserve volunteers came from several nearby units to supervise activities and talk to Scouts and other participants, said MAJ Thomas Cunningham of U.S. Army Reserve Readiness Command, which organized the event.

A favorite station among the Scouts was the night-vision exercise. Participants were taken into a room, where they donned night-vision goggles after the room was darkened. They were then instructed to find a parakeet and a ferret, using the goggles in complete darkness. Many said they were amazed at being able to spot the animals without any light in the room.

Other stations featuring soldiers holding a variety of skills — such as nurses, lawyers, cooks, military police officers, photographers and mechanics

— gave participants a chance to see the range of Army occupational choices.

Gail Egle said the day was valuable because she and other parents "asked a lot of questions and enjoyed learning all the different occupations."

"The activities were very well put together and very informative, and gave our Scouts the opportunity to see how things they learn in Scouting are used as they grow older," said assistant Scoutmaster Bobbi Bauer.

Cunningham said the plans for the Scouts and Soldiers Day began when his son's troop showed an interest in seeing his Reserve Center, and the idea just grew from there. — *PFC Jennifer S. Trautwein, 367th Mobile PA Detachment*

Aberdeen Proving Grnd, Md.

The Future of Mine Detectors?

SIX soldiers from Fort Riley, Kan., helped testers at Aberdeen Test Center and at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., evaluate the new Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System.

"HSTAMIDS is a lightweight, handheld mine detector capable of detecting and alerting soldiers to metallic and non-metallic mines," said John Ward, ATC's project officer for system testing.

Unlike the Army's current portable mine detector, HSTAMIDS uses audio and visual displays to tell sol-

Soldiers from Fort Riley, Kan., tested new equipment being evaluated as candidates for future mine-detection systems.

diers when a potential mine detection occurs.

HSTAMIDS has three mine detection and alert capabilities: a metal detector, ground-penetrating radar to detect metallic and non-metallic mines, and an infrared sensor that provides alert signals from a distance.

Describing the test requirements, Ward said: "HSTAMIDS must be able to alert soldiers to suspected mines from a distance of at least three meters, verify the mine's location, and provide audio signals and visual displays for mine detection. The system must also be able to perform manual or automatic self-tests to ensure the equipment is fully operational."

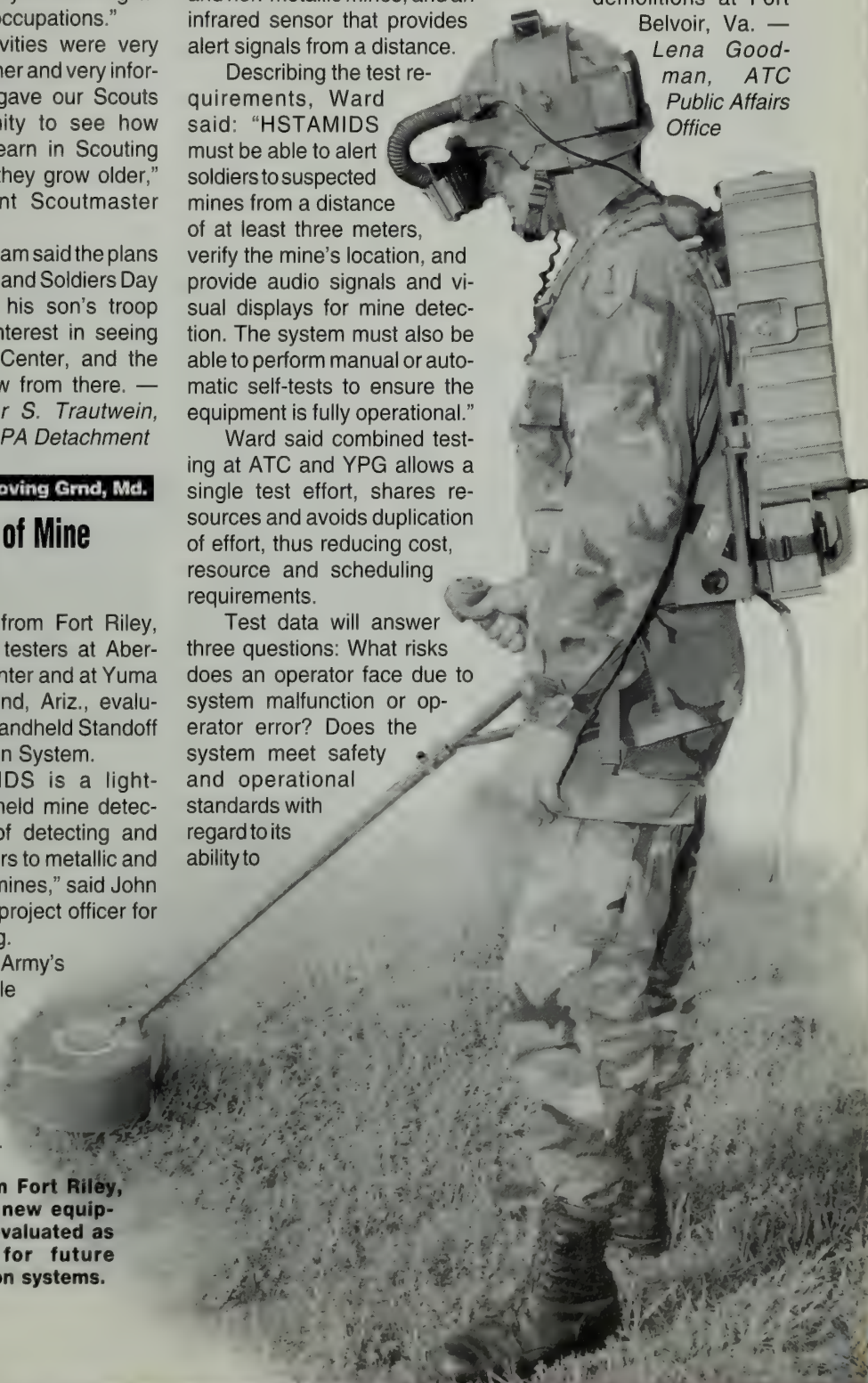
Ward said combined testing at ATC and YPG allows a single test effort, shares resources and avoids duplication of effort, thus reducing cost, resource and scheduling requirements.

Test data will answer three questions: What risks does an operator face due to system malfunction or operator error? Does the system meet safety and operational standards with regard to its ability to

detect lethal targets? And what level of training is needed to use the system safely?

The testing initiative is managed by the program manager for mines, counter mines and demolitions at Fort Belvoir, Va. —

Lena Goodman, ATC Public Affairs Office



Joining the Home



Team

Story and Photos by
MSG Bob Haskell



An M1 Abrams of the Nevada National Guard's 1st Squadron, 221st Cavalry, moves into action at the National Training Center.

THIS is a Total Army. Nowhere is that fact more evident than at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif., where 479 soldiers from the Nevada National Guard's 1st Squadron, 221st Cavalry Regiment, have been embraced as equals by the Army's 11th Armored Cav. Regt.

The 11th ACR performs a critical role as the opposing force that tests the mettle of the 10 armored brigades that visit the NTC every year.

Going up against the 11th ACR is akin to playing a three-game series against the championship-winning Yankees. The visitors may win an occasional battle, but they will probably lose the campaign. In the process, they discover what they need to improve if they someday find themselves on a real killing field.

When soldiers from the NTC's operations center are asked about the 1st Sqdn., 221st Cav., they smile and nod their heads in the approving way professionals acknowledge their peers.

During the last year, the Nevada National Guard soldiers have helped the 11th ACR teach active Army outfits harsh lessons at the 1,059 square-mile reservation that is the Army's premier heavy-armor training area.

"The greatest opportunity of any military career is to be able to lead soldiers at the National Training Center," said LTC Aaron Kenneston, the 1st Sqdn. commander. His unit was aligned with the 11th ACR as a round-out unit in 1995.

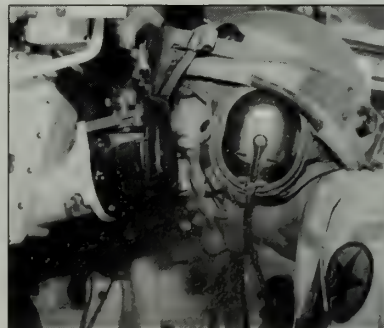
The home team's tanks and other combat vehicles have been

modified to resemble Russian-built tanks and troop carriers. The 11th ACR soldiers wear distinctive desert uniforms and black berets and function as a Russian-style motorized rifle division. The squadron's Guard soldiers have mastered those tactics, and can also duplicate the tactics used by a variety of potential adversaries. That gives them a special place among the 22,000 reserve-component troops who trained at Fort Irwin last year.

In January 1998, after two years of training by 11th ACR soldiers, the Nevada squadron squared off against part of the 3rd Infantry Division's 2nd Brigade and proved to be a formidable adversary for the troops from Fort Stewart, Ga.

In August, the Nevada soldiers took on the 4th Brigade of the 4th Infantry Division from Fort Hood, Texas, in the same way. That brigade belongs to the Army's experimental force that includes unmanned aerial vehicles that fly over and observe battlefields.

Four tanks from CPT Kristofor Zehm's B Troop formed part of a 13-vehicle OPFOR battalion that took out a



SSG Kirk Anderson, a tank commander in A Troop of the 1st Sqdn., 221st Cav., scans for targets during a "battle" at NTC.

MSG Bob Haskell is assigned to the National Guard Bureau's Public Affairs Office in Alexandria, Va.

platoon of enemy tanks and a platoon of Bradley fighting vehicles, and then clobbered a half-dozen Paladin self-propelled howitzers with laser-simulated massed fire.

They also chopped up a reserve force on their right flank while charging 20 miles across the desert in three-and-a-half hours. Three of Zehm's tanks made it to the final objective, Hill 780.

"We took out half of their ground strength. This is the best fight I've ever had," said Zehm, who served 4 1/2 years as an active-Army armor officer after graduating from West Point in 1990.

The Nevada squadron's efforts have reinforced advocates' faith in the program.

"There is no better example of active and reserve component integration in the concept of 'one

team-one fight' than the relationship between the 1st of the 221st and the 11th ACR," said COL John Rosenberger, the 11th ACR's commander.

"This is the smartest thing the Army is doing, having a reserve-component unit working along-

side an active Army unit," maintained SGM Roger Warner, Fifth Army's senior enlisted advisor to the Nevada Army Guard.

"They're not handled with kid gloves. They're given a mission and expected to react the same



A 1st Sqdn. maintenance crew lifts a replacement engine into a waiting M1. Outdoor, round-the-clock maintenance operations are common at NTC.

Maintaining the Tanks

IT was another long night of working on tanks in the desert while most of America was fast asleep.

SPC Chris Parkins, a maintenance specialist in the Nevada Army National Guard, was laboring on a front road wheel of a 68-ton M1 tank in the darkness of the Mojave Desert.

He was the central figure in a maintenance crew that worked into the night replacing a wheel arm and hub assembly so other members of the 1st Squadron, 221st Cavalry Regiment, from Las Vegas could take the tank into battle by 5 a.m.

A crane to lift the heavy assembly into place and an air gun to screw home the lug nuts certainly helped. But it still took plenty of muscle, a lot of patience and a careful touch to make everything fit just right.

The Nevada tankers took to the desert as part of the National Training Center's opposing force. Their M1s were modified to resemble Russian-built T-80s because the OPFOR uses the tactics of a Russian-style motorized rifle division.

The mechanics get the gritty job of keeping the tanks running. Regard-

less of what the tanks resemble, a broken Abrams is a broken Abrams.

"This is not training. This is real work," said MSG Earvin Chalmers, the squadron's motor sergeant.

An M1 tank is a precision war machine of multiple moving parts — including 156 sections of track and 36 wheels — that has to function in the desert and in other hostile environments where you would not want to drive your father's Oldsmobile.

Dust is a constant enemy in the desert. Speeds of 25 to 30 mph across the tough terrain shake things up. As hard as people work to take care of them, the big tanks break.

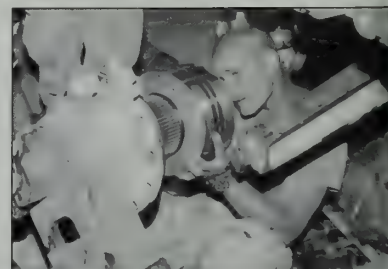
Maintenance crews have to replace wheel assemblies, broken tracks and engines in the same dusty place where the squadron is expected to train. They work through the heat of long afternoons and, sometimes, long into the nights to help their outfit live up to its motto — "Never Broken."

"The squadron commander wants 31 tanks up for the mission," said SFC Scott Frey, a full-time maintenance technician. "We do what we can to meet his quota. We don't like

tanks in our maintenance area — no tanks means we've done our job."

Frey said Parkins is serious about his job. "As long as he's working, he's happy," Frey said about the Guard mechanic who learned about repairing armored vehicles — and the long hours it takes — during an active Army hitch that took him to Korea, Kansas and Germany.

"I'm used to the long hours from my active-duty days," said Parkins. "In Germany we'd work on four or five tanks until they were fixed, all night if we had to, and then do the battle. You just learn how to sleep during the little stops." — *MSG Bob Haskell*



Replacing wheel assemblies or broken tracks is just one part of the maintenance effort.

way as the active Army guys do," Warner added. "A lot of people are talking about it, but these guys are in the dirt doing it."

The Las Vegas-based squadron spends a lot of time at Fort Irwin — six to eight weekend drills and two 10-day rotations each year.

Physical conditioning is critical, the soldiers said, because the inside of a tank can be 20 degrees hotter than the blistering temperatures outside and because they want to fit in with their active Army brothers.

"Wearing the 11th ACR OPFOR uniform, you want to look like an armored cavalry soldier," said CPT Michael Renwick, the squadron's personnel officer.

"We're always looking for squared-away soldiers," he said, "ideally people who are armor-qualified and who don't mind

training at Fort Irwin during the year."

The soldiers cite a couple of reasons why unit strength has risen by nearly 30 percent over the past four years and why people commute to drills from as far away as Seattle, Wash.

"If you've got a real mission and you train hard, it's easier to get and keep good people," said Renwick.

And the 11th ACR has made the Nevada Guardsmen feel right at home. "The 11th welcomed us with open arms," said CPT Kerry Cutting, a logistics officer who has spent 10 years in the squadron. "We wouldn't be able to do this job without the fuel, ammo and, sometimes, the personnel they have given us. It has been *carte blanche*."

The soldiers appreciate their real purpose for working hard and well with the 11th ACR.

"I like the honor of being part of this elite unit," said SGT Allen Morris, a tank gunner. "The active Army guys hate us because they always lose to us. But if we do our job right, and if they go into combat, more boys on our side will come home." □



LTC Aaron Kenneston, commander of the 221st's 1st Sqn., communicates with his troops.

A Career Morning

LAST year his M1 Abrams tank showed the active Army just what the National Guard could do, and seven months later he was still savoring the memories of that outstanding morning.

SFC Paul Kinsey, a tank commander and platoon sergeant from the Nevada Army Guard's 1st Squadron, 221st Cavalry Regiment, returned to the National Training Center's vast maneuver areas in August.

Kinsey lives in Carson City, Nev., and ordinarily earns his keep as a heating and air conditioning specialist for the state.

His tally of enemy armor "kills" in last year's battle was six Abrams tanks and two Bradley fighting vehicles manned by soldiers of the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, from Fort Stewart, Ga.

"We were the far-right tank in the formation. We were definitely in the right place at the right time. I just let my gunner do the dirty work," said Kinsey of the five-tank wedge his crew took out with simulated laser rounds from Hill 786 in the northern part of the post.

They bagged their sixth Abrams and the two Bradleys during the next hour before they themselves were knocked out of the action by a shot from the rear.

Kinsey and his crewmen, SGT Oswald Brown, the gunner, and SPC Robert Mowbray, the driver, received Hamby Awards, First Class, to validate that morning's extraordinary accomplishments.

After two years of preparations, the Nevada Guard cavalry outfit had finally gotten its chance to join forces with the Army's 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the full-time opposing force that routinely thrashes visiting units.

"It was important for the squadron, for the entire National Guard, to do well," said Kinsey. He was one reason why Nevada's entire 1st Sqn., 221st Cav., left the desert with a Hamby First Class after surprising a lot of people, especially the Army's visiting team from Georgia.

The Hamby is not one of the Army's better-known awards. It is handed out by the 11th ACR to opposing-force units that distinguish

themselves on the Fort Irwin proving ground.

It honors COL Jerrell Hamby, a former opposing-force commander, who was killed at Fort Irwin in February 1985 while on the way to a night training exercise.

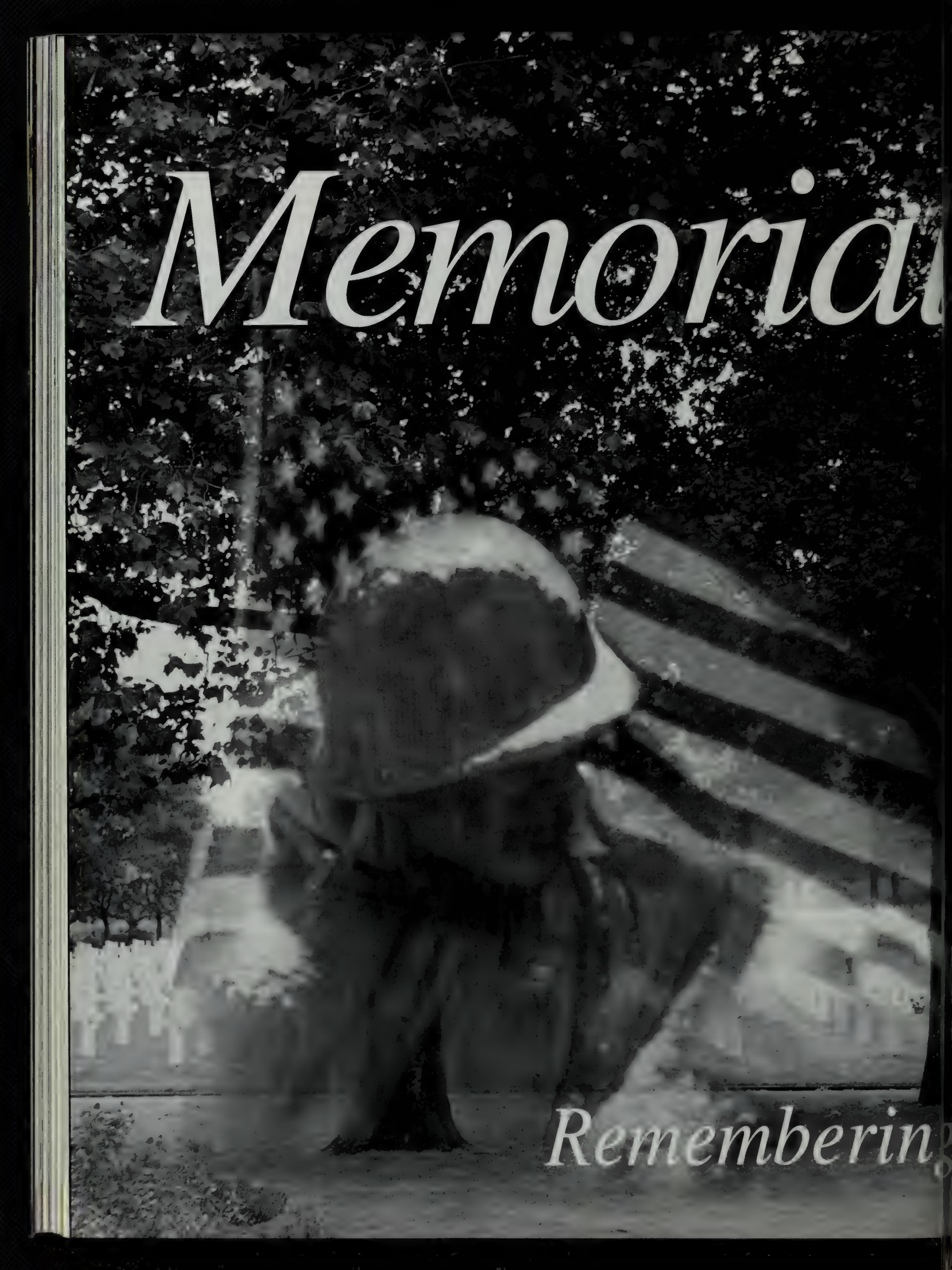
Hamby fought in Korea as an enlisted marine, then fought in Vietnam as an Army officer. He won the Silver Star, four Bronze Stars, 11 Air Medals and six Purple Hearts.

Kinsey dedicated his Hamby to his Army Guard mentors — SSG Sterling Mullins, SGM Jack Mosby and SFC Woody Blair.

"They brought me up in the unit," Kinsey explained. "I just wish they could have been a part of that morning."

Seven months later, however, it was time for the crew of Tank 515 to set aside its laurels and take on another active-Army brigade.

"You have to prove yourself every time," said Kinsey as he anticipated the August challenge. "If we don't do well this time, what we did last January won't be worth talking about." — *MSG Bob Haskell*



Memorial

Remembering

A black and white photograph of a cemetery. In the foreground, a large, dark tree with a thick trunk stands prominently. Two people, a woman and a man, are standing near the base of the tree, looking out over the cemetery. The cemetery is filled with many small, white headstones arranged in rows. The background shows more trees and a clear sky.

Day 1999

those who died for freedom

Focus on People

Compiled by Heike Hasenauer



Wright (right): Reached the summit.

CPT Steve Wright, operations officer at the Seattle Military Entrance Processing Station, planted his command's flag atop the Northwest's highest peak — Mount Rainier's 14,441-foot summit — after a two-day climb.

Initially accompanied by two other climbers, he ascended the summit alone. "The altitude was the most difficult thing to overcome," Wright said. "The air at 10,000 feet is very thin. It made breathing difficult."

Wright, who climbed Mount Saint Helens in May 1998, said the first day's journey up the mountain was similar to his first climb, which he described as "a gradual ascent on a glacier."

By the second day, however, Mount Rainier's steep glacial ice, cold temperatures and thinning air, plus 40-mph winds, turned the climb into a struggle. Breathing became more and more difficult. Fatigue set in, and the climbers had to rope themselves together and attach large spikes to their boots to keep from falling into a crevasse or off a cliff.

They started out at 2:30 a.m., with headlamps attached to their safety helmets so they could see. They crossed several crevasses, two via ladder bridges. Soon after, Wright's companions turned back due to breathing difficulties and fatigue.

Wright said he felt like the king of the hill after crossing the last 1,000 feet to the mountain's summit.

Should he train for a similar adventure in the future, he said, he'll increase the weight of the 50-pound backpack he hiked with across the steep Seattle hills. "When covering 18 miles in two days at an elevation of 10,000

feet, that backpack gets very heavy." — U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command Public Affairs Office

FLEET-footed 1LT Dan Browne ended his 1998 racing season by winning the Gator Bowl Rockin'-the-River 5-kilometer race in 13:05 — by one one-hundredth of a second.

As he crossed the finish line in Jacksonville, Fla., the 23-year-old West Point graduate raised his open hand to signify the five titles he'd won in 1998.

The other firsts were in 4-kilometer cross-country, indoor 3,000-meter, outdoor 10,000-meter and 10-kilometer road races. The last man to win more than three U.S. distance-running titles in the same year was a civilian named Ed Eyestone, who won four road titles in 1993.

By winning the fifth race, Browne earned 30 points toward a third-place finish in the U.S. American Road Circuit Grand Prix. He finished first in two of nine USARC Grand Prix races.

For his season finale the Oregon native, who also won his second Army Ten-Miler in 1998, was named *Runner's World* magazine's American male runner of the year.

"That's probably the greatest accolade I've received in my running career," Browne said. "I'm excited to see the work I've put into it pay off. I train hard. I train to race and I race to win."

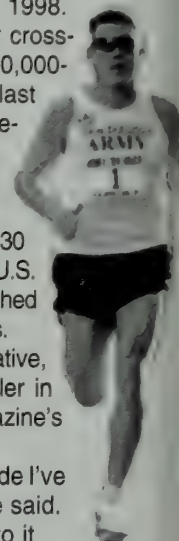
A member of the Army's World-Class Athlete Program at Fort Carson, Colo., Browne trains in Boulder with coach Rich Castro and a dozen other runners, all WCAP members.

Browne is now focusing on the 2000 Olympics. "That's what my training is all about," he said. "I'm continually working to get better. There's no looking back. I've got my eyes set on the mountain ahead of me and I'm charging up it as fast as I can."

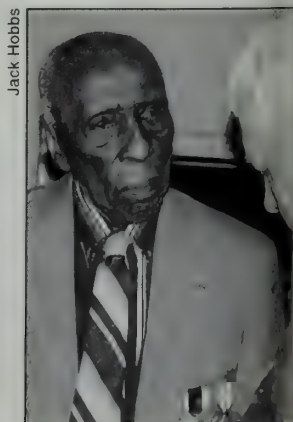
Browne faces a full schedule in the 1999 season, ranging from USA Track and Field indoor and outdoor competitions to the Pan-American Games and the Military World Games scheduled for August in Zagreb, Croatia. — U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center PAO

WHEN he was 105 years old, World War I Army veteran Moses Hardy of Ab-

Hardy: Overdue World War I recognition.



Browne: World-class athlete.



Jack Hobbs

"The altitude was the most difficult thing to overcome," Wright said. "The air at 10,000 feet is very thin. It made breathing difficult."

erdeen, Miss., asked his grandson, former Army officer Ricky Davis, to help him get the honorable discharge and two medals Hardy didn't receive with the rest of his unit.

Davis' search led him to SFC Richard Lambert of the Jackson Army Recruiting Battalion. Lambert contacted the battalion's public affairs office, and officials there worked with 2nd Army Recruiting Brigade officials to cut through red tape.

On his 106th birthday, Hardy's gifts included the long-awaited discharge, properly framed, and his two medals, the Victory Medal, featuring a female angel and the inscription "The Great War for Civilization," and the Germany Occupation Medal, featuring the face of GEN John J. Pershing.

Assistant Adjutant General for the Mississippi Guard BG George S. Walker made the presentations at Hardy's Aberdeen home.

"You paved the way for the rest of us, and you stand as an example of what this country is made of," Walker said. "You saw your duty and you performed honorably."
— U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion, Jackson, Miss.

SSG Jamie Worthy, an automotive repair instructor at the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Armaments Command's New Equipment Training Center in Warren, Mich., recently became the command's first soldier to be inducted into the prestigious Audie Murphy Club.

The club honors Audie L. Murphy, a war hero, movie actor, songwriter and poet who served in the 3rd Infantry Division's famed 15th Inf. Regiment during World War II. Its members are considered to be among the Army's best soldiers — those who demonstrate a high level of skill and knowledge in a variety of critical areas.

Since enlisting in the Army in 1989, Worthy has been singled out several times for outstanding performance. He was the 24th Inf. Div.'s Soldier of the Year while stationed at Fort Stewart, Ga., and TACOM's 1998 NCO of the Year.

Worthy's previous assignments have taken him to Saudi Arabia, Germany, Bosnia and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

He has completed the Army's Air Assault School, earned an Army Achievement Medal for completing a 100-mile road march in Holland, and participated in a pilot program at Aberdeen Proving Ground called Project 215. It investigated consolidating all of the Army's tracked-vehicle maintenance personnel into a single military occupational specialty.

TACOM CSM Herbert Nicholson, who nominated Worthy for membership and induction into the club, said:



Worthy (right): Joins the prestigious Audie Murphy Club.

Worthy, a single parent who is raising two young daughters, plans to make the Army his career. In August, he was selected "below the zone" for promotion to sergeant first class. That means he was selected a year ahead of his contemporaries because of his outstanding service record.

Currently enrolled in the Army Logistics Management Course, Worthy hopes to become a drill sergeant and someday make the rank of command sergeant major. — TACOM PAO

THINGS could get a bit confusing soon for the Washington Army National Guard, what with three new privates who all have the same face and the same last name.

Identical triplets **Jack Claros, Joseph Claros and Donald Claros**, who recently enlisted in the Guard, begin basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., in June. All are privates.

"Triplets enlisting. I've never seen anything like it," said recruitment guidance counselor SFC Bill Braid. "It's like seeing an eclipse or an albino tiger," added a witness to their swearing-in ceremony.

An economics teacher at the boys' high school sparked their interest in the National Guard, said Joseph. The teacher, Clayton Colliton, has been a National Guard soldier for almost four years.

"They expressed an interest and I told them about the benefits," said Colliton. "I try to clear up misinformation. A lot of teenagers figure life in the military mimics the one Hollywood portrays — with brutal drill instructors. I tell them it's not like that."

The Salvadoran-born brothers, who enlisted for six years, will train to be wheeled-vehicle drivers. — *The Spokane Review*



PVTs Claros: (from left) Jack, Joseph and Donald.

Worthy hopes to become a drill sergeant and someday make the rank of command sergeant major.

Sharp Shooters

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

Photos From the Field

WHETHER rolling across the California desert or operating in foreign lands, tanks and armored fighting vehicles and the soldiers who ride them into training and combat provide the Army with a steel fist.



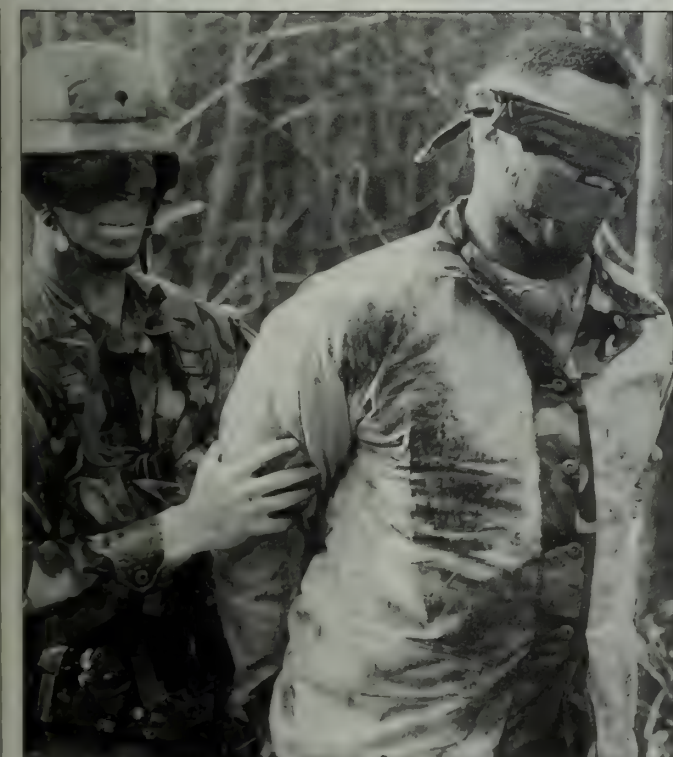
An M1A1 tank of Company D, 3rd Battalion, 8th Cavalry, lights up the desert skies during the night-fire portion of Task Force 2-7's Tank Table XII at Udairi Range, Kuwait. — Photo by SPC Kap Kim



Visually modified M551 Sheridans of the 11th Armored Cav. Regiment prepare for movement at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif. — Photo by MAJ Douglas V. Mastriano



An M109A6 Paladin self-propelled howitzer from Battery B, 1st Bn., 10 Field Artillery Regt., moves out during live-fire training at Fort Benning, Ga. — Photo by MAJ Douglas V. Mastriano



SPC Kip Deville of the 1st MP Co., 1st Infantry Division, leads an "enemy prisoner of war" to a holding cage during training in Germany. — Photo by SGT Cris Fletcher



SGT Chris Harris of the 3rd Inf. Div.'s 1st Bn., 15th Inf. Regt., communicates with soldiers during a movement to contact lane as part of exercise Hammer Focus '98 at Fort Benning. — Photo by SGT Michelle J. Davis

Caring for

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer



Army child-development centers use a variety of activities — including creative play — to nurture children mentally, physically and emotionally.

THREE-year-old Katie, a blond toddler in a pint-sized “leopard” coat, cheerfully greets other kids as she starts a new day at Fort Meade, Md.’s, Child Development Center-1.

A regular for two years, Katie knows the routine — kiss mommy goodbye, have breakfast and do fun stuff with friends.

What she and the other kids don’t know is that the developmental care program is meticulously designed to nurture children mentally, physically and emotionally, said center director Karen Ganong.

A child-development specialist even plans activities for infants, said CPT Elizabeth Combass, assistant head nurse on the orthopedic ward at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.

Because Combass lives in Columbia, Md., she enrolled her children, Ryan and Tyler, at the nearby Fort Meade facility after visiting five child-care centers in the Columbia area.

The only one that came close to offering what the Fort Meade center does was in Columbia, she

Kids

said. It would have cost \$1,700 per month for both children, but meals were not included. The Fort Meade CDC charges \$810 per month for both her children, with meals and snacks included.

Under the 1989 Military Child Care Act, fees for child-care services within the Defense Department are set by DOD, based on a family's total income, in five income brackets [see chart on page 41], said Joy Guenther, a former senior staff member at the Army Community and Family Support Center in Alexandria, Va. That sum includes the cost-of-living allowance in particular areas.

Calculating costs in this way allows a single private to obtain the same quality child care an officer couple can afford for their children, said Combass.

When she and her husband, a former infantryman, returned from a tour in Baumholder, Germany, they initially enrolled their children in a Jessup, Md., child-care center. They pulled the kids out of the collective \$1,200-a-month program after six months because of health and safety concerns.

"I can't say enough good

things about Fort Meade's center," Combass said.

A critical element of quality child care is the relative stability of the staff, said Martha McClary, Fort Meade's Child Development Services coordinator. Under the Military Child Care Act, employees receive special job training that leads to promotion and competitive wages.

"When people come here to work, they tend to stay," she said. Educational technician Barbara Fieni has been at the center nine years. Other caregivers at Fort Meade have been on the job seven and eight years.

Most important is the emphasis on programs for the children, Ganong said of the two CDCs at Fort Meade, which together accommodate more than 500 infants, toddlers and school-age children on a full-time, part-time or hourly basis.

"When kids come here, their work is play," she said, but there is also an emphasis on skills development. To help teach the children basics such as spelling, for example, employees have labeled items from room to room,



A caregiver at Fort Meade helps a child sign his name to a work of art. Many caregivers have years of experience, and ongoing training ensures their skills stay sharp.

such as "door," "books" and "cubby." And each child's name is visible where his or her personal belongings are kept.

To build young minds and bodies, the CDC philosophy isn't rigid instruction and strict



Army CDCs foster an atmosphere that promotes learning, cooperation and friendship among their young charges.



Happy, outgoing youngsters can't hide the fact that they've had a great day.

scheduling, but a flexibility that allows youngsters to do what they enjoy doing, with supervision, but minus ironclad time constraints, Ganong said.

Three- and 4-year-olds actually make their own plans for how their days will be spent,

whether in art, music, science, "housekeeping" or dramatic play, among other areas, Ganong said.

Children enrolled at the center don shiny vinyl aprons, then create sponge paintings and participate in water play afterward as a fun way to clean up. Shelves full of blocks — varying in complexity according to the children's ages and individual motor skills — become fantasy objects such as a ship, space station, zoo or, according to one little boy, "a three-headed monster."

"There's a reason behind activities and the toys selected for particular age groups," Ganong said. The result is "a lot of cooperative play and a lot of problem-solving."

The military's CDCs are required to be nationally accredited. Civilian centers can opt to be accredited, added M.A. Lucas, the Army's Child and Youth Services program manager.

Besides going through the accreditation process, military

CDCs and military family child-care homes are regularly inspected by fire marshals and health and safety officials, McClary said.

Eighty-seven percent of the Army's 143 CDCs worldwide have been accredited, and the remaining 13 percent are scheduled to be accredited by the end of 2000, Lucas said. By comparison, just seven percent of licensed child-care centers in communities near military installations are accredited.

"National accreditation gives us a baseline for expectations of quality. It's more than licensing, which sometimes just ensures there are enough toilets in a facility, the food's sanitary and a firewall exists between the kitchen and activity rooms," Guenther explained.

Today, CDC administrators are working with local day care centers to help them obtain accreditation, Ganong said.

The military's child-care facilities and services were

lauded by President Bill Clinton in an April 1997 memorandum to the secretary of defense.

The memo read, in part: "The military child-development programs have attained a reputation for an abiding commitment to quality in the delivery of child care."

"I believe that the military has important lessons to share with the rest of the nation on how to improve the quality of child care for all of our nation's children."

There are basically four things the president recognized, Guenther said: "funding, whereby every dollar spent by patrons is matched by appropriated government dollars that pay for salaries, supplies and programs to reduce the cost to families while maintaining the highest level of care; strict oversight through regular inspections; training and competitive wages for caregivers; and accreditation."

"Across the board, parents tell us 'the Army child-care program has standards covering everything from cost to regular inspections. And the program is consistent and safe for my child,'" Guenther said.

At the Fort Meade CDC, as examples, "You have to show identification when picking up a child," Combass said. Other security measures include rows of television monitors in full view of administrators at the front desk. The TV screens allow parents to check on what their children are doing or how they're interacting with staff members and other children.

On the playground, caregivers monitor each playground activity, and not from a distance. There are even fire drills and "little two-year-olds know exactly what to do when they see the blinking red light," Combass said.

The center's developmental program of instruction focuses on weekly and monthly themes, Combass added. Three-year-olds learn about cultural heritage and customs and participate in cooking projects.

The children are excited about going to the center, McClary said. They come home and share what they've learned in a safe and supportive environment. □

SGT DeLaina VanAcker gives her son, Zachary, a big goodbye hug before leaving him at Fort Meade's Child Development Center-1.



1998-1999 Department of Defense Military Child-Care Fees

Category	Total Family Income	Standard Weekly Fees Per Child	* Optional High-Cost Range Per Child
I	\$ 0-23,000	\$ 38-51	**see note below
II	\$ 23,001-34,000	\$ 48-62	\$ 53-66
III	\$ 34,000-44,000	\$ 59-74	\$ 65-79
IV	\$ 44,001-55,000	\$ 72-84	\$ 78-90
V	\$ 55,000 +	\$ 86-97	\$ 89-101

*** Installations Using High-Cost/COLA Options:**

Allamanu, Hawaii	Meade, Md.	Schofield Bks., Hawaii
Bayonne, N.J.	Monmouth, N.J.	Shafter, Hawaii
Belvoir, Va.	Monterey, Calif.	Stewart, N.Y.
Buchanan, Puerto Rico	Myer, Va.	Wainwright, Alaska
Greely, Alaska	Oakland, Calif.	Walter Reed, Wash., D.C.
Hamilton, N.Y.	Picatinny, N.J.	West Point, N.Y.
Irwin, Calif.	Richardson, Alaska	

**** NOTE:** Recommend fees for Catagory I patrons be within the standard weekly fee range rather than the high-cost range or Cost-of-Living-Adjustment option.

Smoothing the Path to School

Story by
MAJ Brenda Hickey

JEREE Harris, a seventh grader, became a new student at Seoul American School in South Korea about a year ago, when her dad, LTC Mike Harris, was transferred from the States to Camp Casey near the demilitarized zone.

From the outset, Harris wasted little time getting involved and making friends. She joined the Science Club, started singing in a choir, playing basketball and participating in the Student Council Association.

But not everything about the move has been rosy. Family members don't

live on the DMZ. So her dad, who commands the 509th Personnel Support Battalion, makes the two-hour trip to Yongsan only on weekends.

The separation and the initial transition to a new school caused Harris, like many of her peers, to worry about her studies and her family.

High school junior Anna Hobby can empathize with some of the difficulties frequent moves present. She's attended nine schools since kindergarten and never wanted to move to Korea when her dad, COL Redding Hobby, got orders to report to Taegu as chief of staff of the 19th Theater Area Army Command.

Like so many children of military families, however, she had little choice about going.

Now, after four years of experiencing a new culture, Hobby admitted, "I've really enjoyed my Korea experience."

A student at Taegu American School, Hobby participates in Junior ROTC and hopes to remain in Korea long enough to graduate there.

In late 1998, a five-member group called the Education 2000 Team — formed at the direction of the Army's chief of staff to report observations on the state of the schools military children attend — visited 29 schools,

MAJ Brenda Hickey is special assistant to the Army chief of staff at the Pentagon.



both military and civilian, to gather information.

Many kids told team members they feel lucky to see so much of the world. They feel more confident than their peers who haven't moved, and they enjoy staying in touch with friends they meet along the way, said team member Pamela Tomlinson, chief of Youth Services at the Army Community and Family Support Center in Alexandria, Va.

But military students also encounter some frustrating obstacles, too, Tomlinson said.

Holding leadership positions can be difficult, said Ryan Hayes, a former student at Killeen High School near Fort Hood, Texas.

"Since I moved every year, I couldn't run for a class office, which is important," since university admissions personnel consider school and community leadership involvement when evaluating a potential student's records.

"I couldn't do anything about the voting process at school because students voted a year in advance for the next year's officers," Hayes said.

Policies at individual schools can also affect a student's academic success, the team found. Some-

times a new school won't accept credits earned from another school, and students must retake courses. Other times, a military student will transfer to a school that requires additional academic credits to meet graduation criteria or requires students to pass state competency tests.

And many middle and high schools are supplanting the traditional scheduling system, whereby students take the same seven classes for nine months, with a block schedule.

The four-by-four block schedule offers only four two-hour classes daily per semester. If a school on the four-by-four block system begins in the middle of August and a new student arrives after Labor Day, that student has to make up a significant amount of work.

Parents can eliminate some problems by ensuring their child's previous school records accompany the child to the new destination. If the new school doesn't know what classes students have completed, the children may have

to repeat certain subjects. It's also possible that students could be placed in advanced classes where the requirements exceed their abilities.

To help assist families as they PCS, the Department of Defense maintains the Standard Installation Topic Exchange Service database. SITES contains information about every U.S. military installation in the world and can be accessed via the Internet at www.dmdc.osd.mil/sites/.

School districts can also get assistance from the Military Child Education Coalition, a private, non-profit organization based in Killeen. Its mission is to "establish partnerships and provide networking of schools and military installations for the purpose of establishing support systems and ... address transition and other educational issues related to the military child."

Barely containing their excitement, students cheer (right) and wave U.S. flags (left) as the Space Shuttle lands at Robert Gray Army Airfield at Fort Hood, Texas.

Todd Martin

April 1999





During a summer school program at East Ward Elementary in Killeen, Texas, students have fun while they learn important social and intellectual skills.

MCEC's website is at www.militarychild.org.

"MCEC can help military families by serving as the full-time catalyst for finding solutions to the challenges that educational systems force on their school-aged children," said Glynn Decoteau, a retired Army colonel and former middle-school teacher who now works at MCEC as a transition specialist.

"Students in military families have to jump too many hurdles on their path to a high school diploma," he said. "As school reform increasingly changes things, these students pay more and more of a price."

"Through no fault of their own, they move from one school system to the next, encountering difficulties along the way that affect their grades, accumulation of educational credits, curriculum choices, class standing, and the ability to participate in sports, student government and extracurricular activities," Decoteau said.

"By promoting partnerships between military installations and their



At Venable Village Elementary School on Fort Hood, which is part of the Killeen Independent School District, students who speak Korean at home take advantage of the only Korean bilingual program in Texas.

supporting school districts, establishing networks on the Internet through which to share information, holding conferences to find solutions, and being the focal point for assistance, MCEC hopes to make a difference in the educational lives of these young people," he continued.

Decoteau can be reached at (254) 501-0212 or via e-mail at glynnd@tenet.edu. □

Tips

School Transition

How Parents Can Help

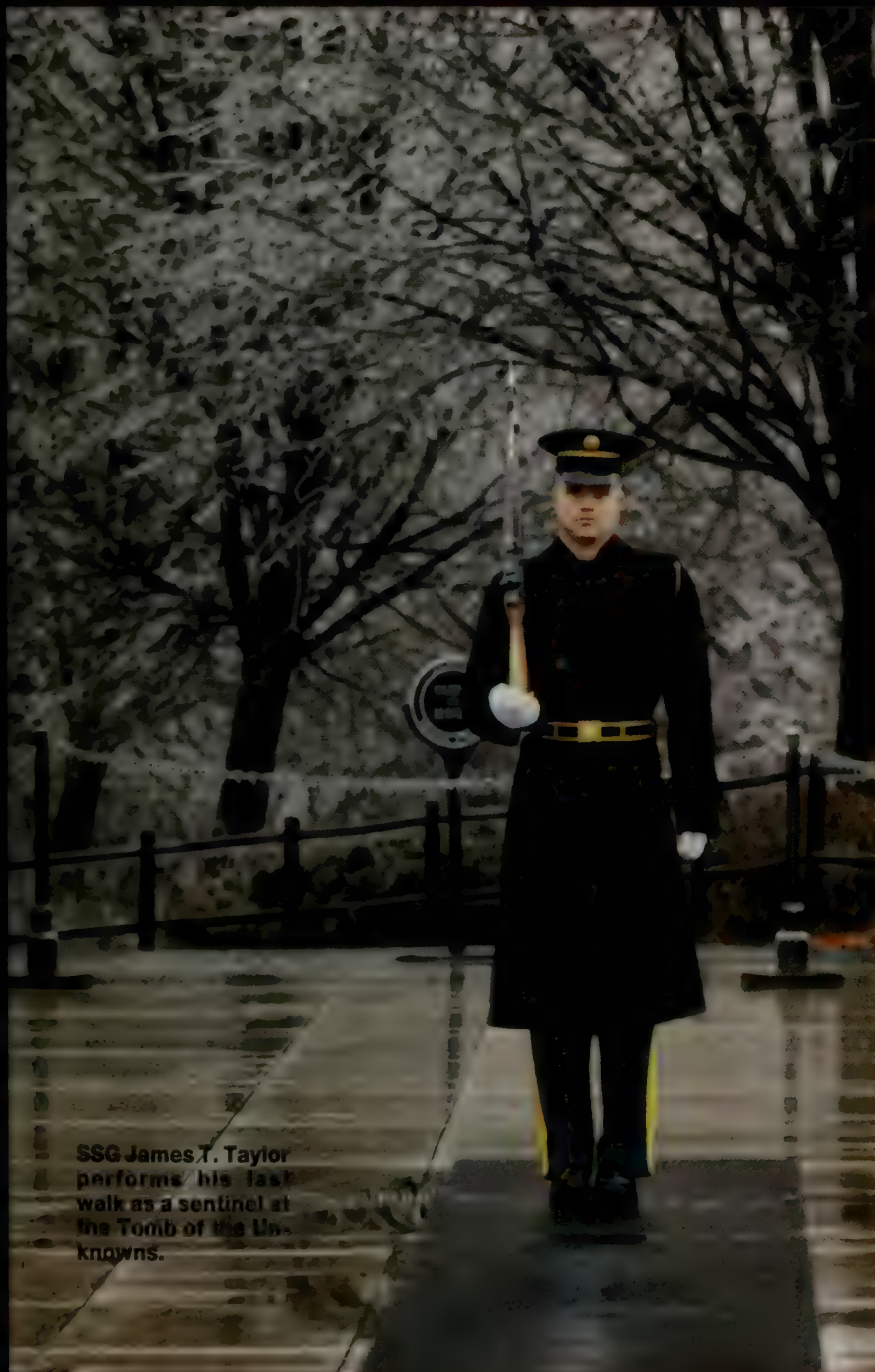
- Tell the losing school, as early as possible, that your child is leaving.
- Provide the school the address of the school where your child will be enrolled, including city, state, county or country.
- Call ahead or use the Internet to determine if your child's new school has special programs available (if needed) and determine as much as you can about the new school, such as its type of schedule. The latter could affect your child's selection of courses.
- Take phone numbers and addresses of former school points of contact with you and, if you need more information when you get to your new school, don't hesitate to call.
- When you arrive at your new school, ensure that you have necessary documents and records. Without shot records, for instance, your child's enrollment can be delayed. You should also have your child's birth certificate and last report card.

How Schools Can Help

- Ensure proper placement in any special programs.
- Arrange for alternative or accelerated methods to complete middle-school or high-school credits.
- Help schedule secondary courses.
- Provide information to explain the school's programs. — *Military Child Education Coalition*

THE LAST WALK

Story and Photos by Renee McElveen



SSG James T. Taylor performs his last walk as a sentinel at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

AN ice storm the night before left everything encased in crystal. The occasional cracking of tree branches breaking under the weight of the ice was the only sound to break the ghostly silence.

It was 6:45 a.m. on Jan. 15 in Arlington National Cemetery. SSG James T. Taylor was making his final preparations for what would be his 785th and final walk as a sentinel.

He had a chance to prepare now, before the cemetery opened to the public, and run through one time with others the last-walk ceremony that would mark the end of his tour as an honor guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

This day was a long time coming for the 32-year-old Tennessee native. The story started in 1986 when Taylor was training to be a materiel storage and handling specialist at Fort Lee, Va. His platoon traveled to Washington, D.C., to see the guard-change ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Taylor was so impressed by the ceremony that he asked

Renee McElveen is a staff writer for the Military District of Washington's Pentagonagram newspaper.

THE LAST WALK

his platoon sergeant how he could go about becoming a sentinel. At that time, the duty MOS was limited to infantrymen. Taylor didn't think he would ever become a sentinel, since he was serving in a logistics MOS.

Taylor completed his enlistment in 1988 and left active duty to join the Tennessee National Guard. He attended college in Berea, Ky., then transferred to Middle Tennessee State in Murfreesboro, where he earned a bachelor of arts degree in special education in 1993.

That same year, he re-enlisted and came back on active duty as an infantryman.

Taylor came one step closer to his dream when in 1994 he was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) in the Military District of Washington, and spent a year in Company D performing ceremonial duties in the cemetery. He then volunteered to become a sentinel for the Tomb of the Unknowns and was transferred to Co. H.

Taylor then entered an intensive training program for his new assignment. The average train-up period for a sentinel is about six months, but the time varies for individual soldiers.

"It just depends on how quickly a soldier grasps the knowledge and progresses," Taylor explained.

Not only does the sentinel have to learn "the walk," he must also become proficient in the manual of arms for the M-14 rifle, prepare his uniform to standard, learn a seven-page history of the Tomb of the Unknowns, memorize 150 locations of headstones and learn pages of facts about the cemetery in "The Knowledge Book."

The sentinel must be able to answer questions during the frequent visitor tours of the sentinel quarters below the amphitheater, Taylor said. Tourists often stop the sentinels and ask about locations of burial sites of famous people.

The Knowledge Book also contains the mission statement of the sentinel,



As the noon bells tolled Taylor placed roses on each of three crypts in the plaza, and a fourth rose at the base of the marble Tomb.

the "guard of honor" for the Tomb of the Unknowns. The sentinel is responsible "for maintaining the highest standards and traditions of the U.S. Army and this nation while keeping a constant vigil at this national shrine." The sentinels' "special duty is to prevent any desecration or disrespect directed toward the Tomb of the Unknowns."

Sentinels are tested periodically throughout their training, according

to MSG Richard K. Cline, sergeant of the guard for the sentinels. Oral exams are every three weeks, and a timed performance exam accompanies these tests. Sentinels must take the test administrator to the headstones of persons named by the administrator and give biographical sketches on the notables within the time allotted.

In order to "graduate" and qualify



Though friends and relatives were on hand for Taylor's last walk, he undertook it — as always — alone.

to wear the Tomb Badge, sentinels must take and pass a written exam, pass a uniform inspection and demonstrate proficiency in the time-honored ritual of maintaining the guard sentinel, referred to simply as "the walk."

Taylor said that he had to learn to eliminate any bounce whatsoever in his walk, which translates to a technique of rolling the feet in a particular manner. His trainer told him the walk should make people think of the way a ghost might move, drifting along smoothly with no up and down movement.

In addition, the sentinel's arms must not bend at the elbows during the walk, but instead swing in a straight line like a pendulum. The eyes must focus straight ahead, ignoring the crowds, which can number up to 2,000 at a single summer changing of the guard ceremony, Cline said.

Taylor said it irritates him when soldiers outside The Old Guard tell him he has "easy duty" because all he does is "walk back and forth." He says they have no idea of the intensive training involved, the performance standard required and the level of commitment sentinels have to their job.

Taylor said he has performed his sentinel duty in all types of weather. Snow, sleet, rain, heat or thunderstorms do not deter the sentinels from guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Sentinels are on duty for 24 hours, then off for 24 hours. During the winter months, sentinels perform two or three hour-long walks each 24-hour period and two hour-long night shifts. During the summer months, sentinels perform six or seven 30-minute walks, and two night shifts.

Cline said the walks are shortened to 30 minutes during the summer months to accommodate the large number of tourists visiting the MDW area. Shorter walks result in more changing-of-the-guard ceremonies, which are a

popular tourist attraction at the cemetery.

Taylor said he has had many memorable moments as a sentinel. Two moments, one very public and one very private, stand out in particular.

In 1997 he was selected as the presidential wreath bearer for President Bill Clinton during the Veterans Day Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns. Taylor admits he was nervous, but once the National Anthem started playing, he said, "I felt like a giant out there."

The private moment occurred during one of his early morning walks. The only visitor at the cemetery at that hour was a man wearing uniform items from the Vietnam War era. Taylor said the man stood at attention at the end of the plaza near the guard booth, saluting him. The man watched him for the entire hour and appeared to be very emotional, watching him perform his duty.

"It was a real moving experience for me," Taylor said.

He said he changed his uniform after his tour, then went back up to the amphitheater to try to find the man so that he could speak with him, but he was already gone.

"This is probably the greatest honor I ever will have," he said.

While assigned to Co. H, Taylor held five positions at the Tomb of the Unknowns. He was a sentinel, an assistant relief commander, a relief commander, an assistant sergeant of the guard and a trainer.

One of the sentinels he trained, William Q. Hanna, returned for Taylor's last walk. Hanna, who left the Army in December, served with Taylor for two years and wanted to be present for his "special moment."

Hanna explained that the last walk is a "rite of passage" and an extremely emotional event for a sentinel as he pays his

(continued on page 48)



With support and encouragement from his fiancée, Angie Hunter, Taylor bids an emotional farewell to his fellow sentinels during an awards ceremony following his last walk.



The Sentinel's Creed

"My dedication to this sacred duty is total and wholehearted.

In the responsibility bestowed on me never will I falter, and with dignity and perseverance my standard will remain perfection.

Through the years of diligence and praise and the discomfort of the elements, I will walk my tour in humble reverence to the best of my ability.

It is he who commands the respect I protect, his bravery that made us so proud.

Surrounded by well-meaning crowds by day, alone in the thoughtful peace of night, this soldier will in honored glory rest under my eternal vigilance."

This creed, by which each sentinel tries to live, was submitted by an anonymous visitor to the Tomb of the Unknowns in 1971

THE LAST WALK

(continued from page 47)

final respects at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Taylor's mother, Sandra S. Taylor of Knoxville, Tenn., had driven 10 hours through the ice storm so that she could be there for his last walk. His father, James L. Taylor, and stepmother, Linda Taylor, of Middlesboro, Ky., had spent nine hours on the road as well.

At 10:45 a.m., Taylor made adjustments to his uniform. He pulled the brim of his dress blue service cap down and adjusted it over his eyes, checking his reflection in the mirror. Sentinel PFC Daniel Baccus took a large piece of masking tape and blotted up any stray lint on Taylor's raincoat. Taylor then went to the water fountain and ran water over his white gloves and rubbed them together. The water provides a better grip on the wooden stock of the M-14 rifle.

At 11 a.m., the bells tolled the hour. Taylor made his way down the marble sidewalk to take his place on the plaza for the last time. Cline inspected his uniform and weapon. The guards were changed. Taylor spent the next hour guarding the Tomb of the Unknowns. His eyes were focused straight ahead, his arms swinging like pendulums. He drifted along with no bounce in his walk, smoothly, like a ghost.

At noon the bells tolled the hour again. Taylor walked to the center of the plaza. His fiancée, standing at the base of the steps, handed him four red roses.

He placed one rose at the base of each of the three crypts, and the fourth rose at the base of the marble tomb.

A bugler played "Taps."

Taylor saluted.

His last walk as a sentinel at the Tomb of the Unknowns was over. □



U.S. Government Printing Office: 1998-432-79580015

The Old Guard

Do You Have
What It Takes?



The U.S. Army Drill Team

*The Old Guard
includes:*



The Continental Color Guard



The Old Guard Caisson Platoon

Are you a well-disciplined soldier? Do you have high levels of military bearing and pride in serving your country? Are you up to the challenge of representing the Army and the United States to the nation and the world? If you answer YES to these questions, then the 3rd United States Infantry, more commonly known as "The Old Guard," may be the place for you.

The Old Guard is:

- the Army's official ceremonial unit and escort to the president.
- a fully structured TOE unit with five line-infantry companies, a combat-support company, a headquarters company and a fife-and-drum corps.
- the oldest active-duty infantry unit in the Army today, continually serving our nation since 1784.
- stationed at Fort Myer, Va., just across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., and adjacent to Arlington National Cemetery.

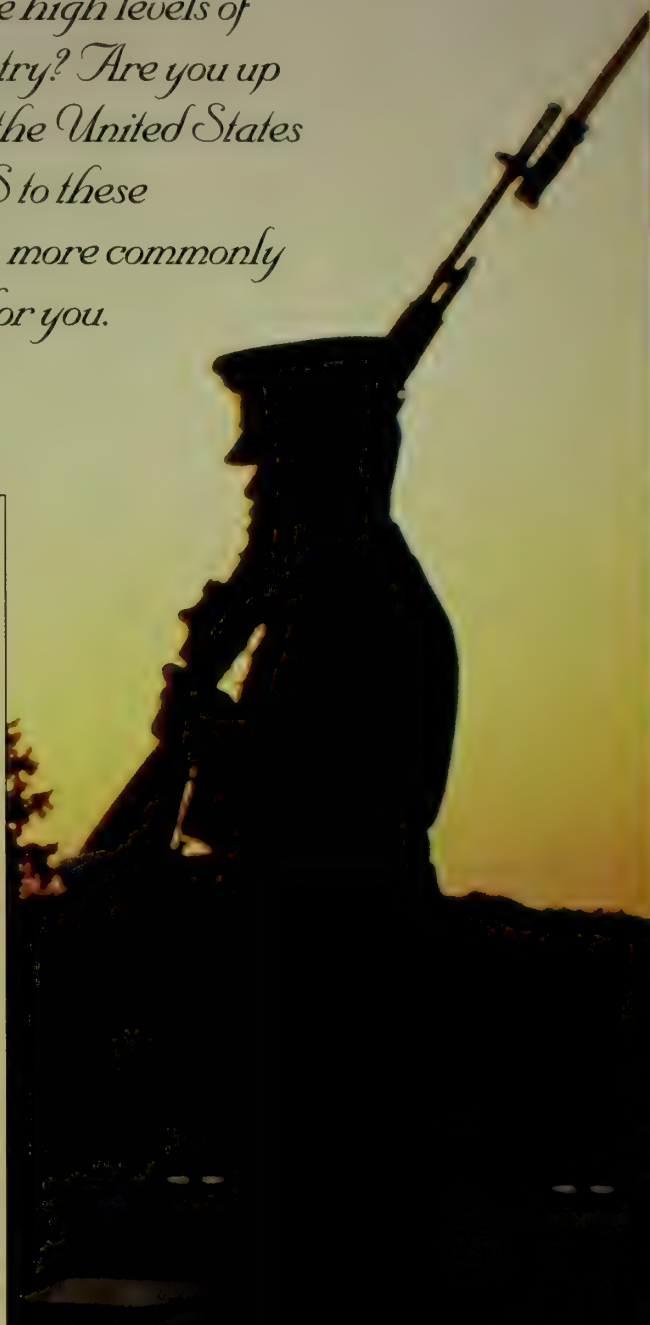
To qualify for service in The Old Guard soldiers must:

- be between 5'10" and 6'4" for males.
- be between 5'8" and 6'2" for females.
- be Regular Army, officer or enlisted (from 32 MOSs).
- have a GT score of 110 or higher.
- have no permanent physical profiles, shaving profiles or facial hair.
- have no civil convictions.
- have all UCMJ actions evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

For more information visit
www.mdw.army.mil/oldguard/
or call (703) 696-3149/3150
or (DSN) 426-3149.



The 3rd United States Infantry



The Guard of Honor at the Tomb of the Unknowns

United States Army A Heritage of Honor

The South Vietnam Counteroffensives, 1964-1968

AS the North Vietnamese army joined Viet Cong forces in 1955, the South Vietnamese army fell back against communist advances. President Lyndon B. Johnson pledged to protect South Vietnam's independence and increased U.S. troop strength in the region. The first American counteroffensive campaign began in December 1965 and was followed by Phase II in 1966 and Phase III in 1967.

The Tet Counteroffensive began Jan. 30, 1968, when the communists launched a massive attack against 36 South Vietnamese provincial capitals and five major cities, including Hue and Saigon. American and South Vietnamese troops met the attacks with such determined resistance that the communists suffered 33,000 troops killed. Viet Cong forces were so decimated that from then on the majority of insurgents in South Vietnam were North Vietnamese infiltrators. During Counteroffensives IV and V, also in 1968, the Army launched operations to disrupt enemy activity north of Saigon and along the Cambodian border.



MG Keith L. Ware

1915-1968

1st Infantry Division commander

Ware was killed in action Sept. 13, 1968, when his helicopter was shot down by ground fire near the Cambodian border, north of Saigon.

While serving with the division in World War II, Ware was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading an 11-man assault on four machine-gun emplacements and inspiring his battalion to seize a German stronghold near Sigolsheim, France.

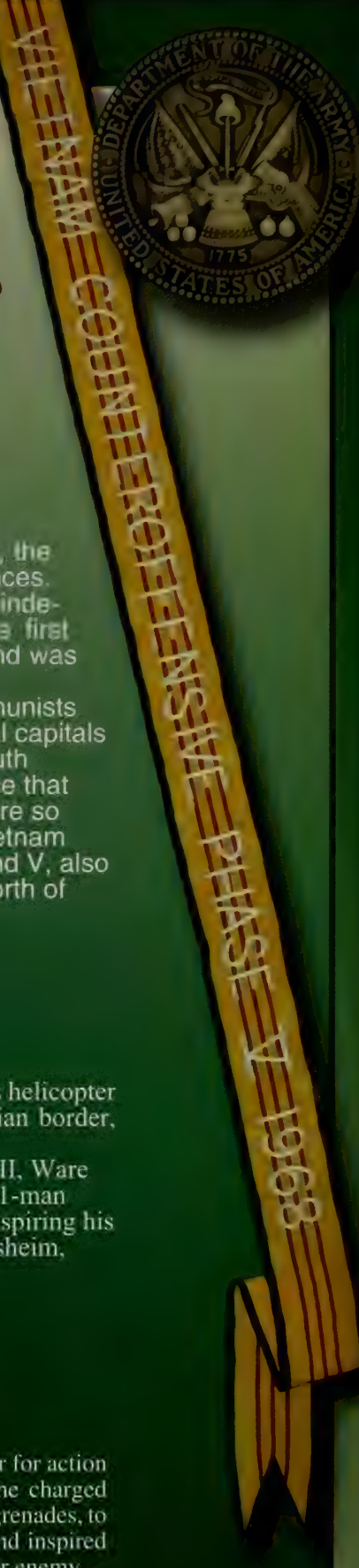
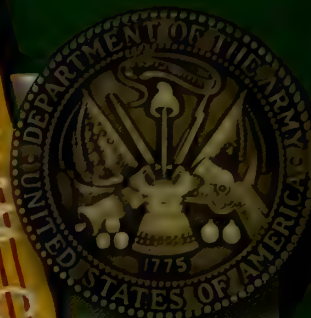


SGT James W. Robinson Jr.

1940-1966

2nd Battalion, 16th Inf., 1st Inf. Div.

Robinson was awarded the Medal of Honor for action against a Viet Cong battalion, in which he charged through enemy fire, armed only with hand grenades, to destroy an enemy machine-gun position and inspired his soldiers to defeat a numerically superior enemy.



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Soldiers

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

June 1999

Engineering Rescues

Old Post,
New Mission

Concrete Combat

DEPOSITORY

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Soldiers

June 1999 Volume 54 No. 6



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www.dtic.mil/soldiers



▲ 46

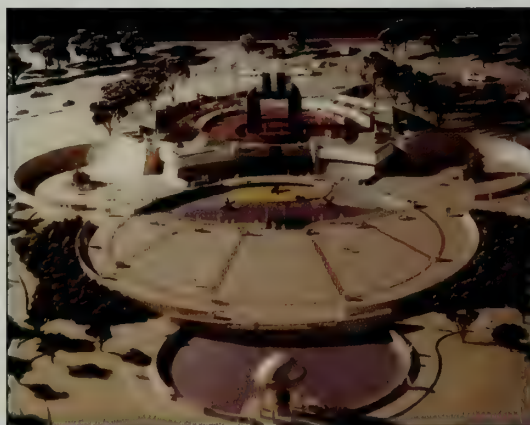
FEATURES

2 Engineering Rescues

Saving the lives of others is part of the job for the soldiers of the Military District of Washington Engineer Company.

7 Preserving a Bridge

Engineers and designers at Rock Island Arsenal created new parts using 102-year-old drawings to repair a historic Mississippi River bridge.



▲ 28

16 Y2K: Averting the Threat

In dealing with the threat of the "millennium bug" the Defense Department is focusing on safety, security and core missions.

21 Kwajalein 2000

U.S. Army, Kwajalein Atoll, and the Kwajalein Missile Range are working hard to prevent potential Y2K problems.



Y2K

◀ 16

24 Soldier Show '99

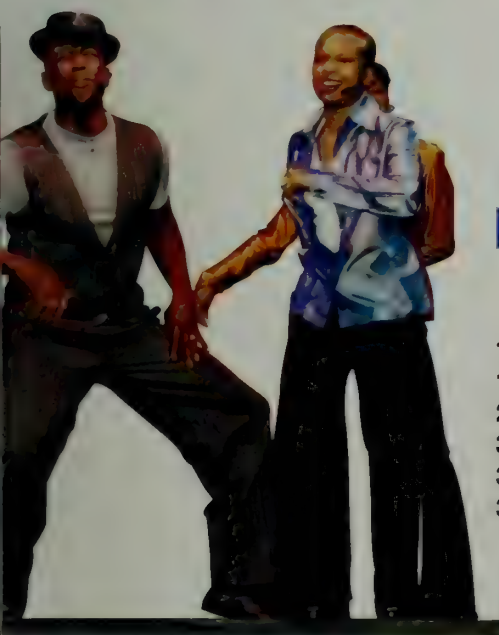
The high-powered dance and music show is on the road again, this year performing at 63 sites at home and abroad.

28 Remembering D-Day

Cartoonist and WW II veteran Charles M. Schulz shares his thoughts on the Normandy invasion, the Army and the meaning of sacrifice.

30 Old Post, New Mission

Closure as an active-duty post hasn't ended the contributions made by Fort Devens, Mass.



◀ 24

38 Waysides to History

Seventeen wayside historical markers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., illuminate and explain the post's long and impressive history.

41 Concrete Combat

Soldiers learn the lethal business of street fighting at Fort Polk's state-of-the-art Shughart-Gordon Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain complex.

46 Keeping the Army Afloat

Tucked away off a small side road in Hythe, England, is one of the smallest but most capable support installations in the U.S. Army — and it's a shipyard.



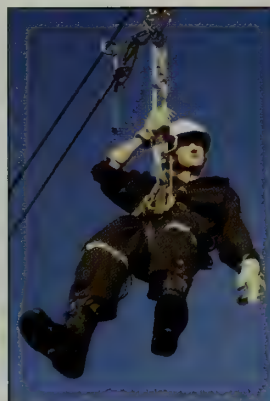
▲ 7

Be part of
Soldiers
Almanac
2000

15

DEPARTMENTS

- 9 Around the Services
- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 26 Postmarks
- 32 Environmental Front
- 34 Focus on People
- 36 Sharp Shooters



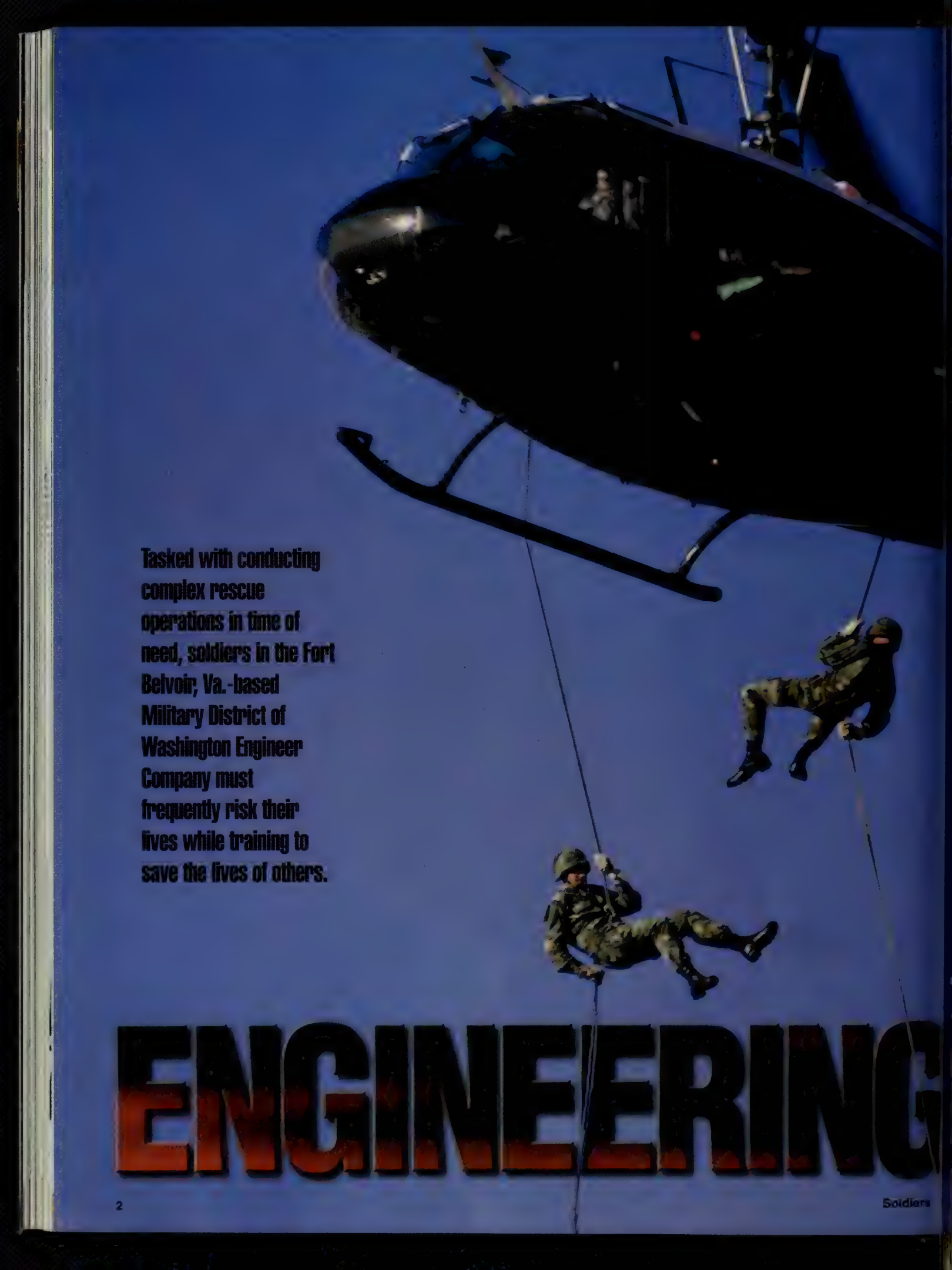
▲ 2

Front cover:
MDW engineer
SPC Casey E.
Gillen prepares to
use a lowering
system on a high
line rigged be-
tween two build-
ings. — Photo by
SFC John Brenci

DEPOSITORY

JUN 09 1999

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



Tasked with conducting complex rescue operations in time of need, soldiers in the Fort Belvoir, Va.-based Military District of Washington Engineer Company must frequently risk their lives while training to save the lives of others.

ENGINEERING



TIME was of the essence. Civilians “trapped” inside the collapsed government building could be “injured,” maybe “dying.” Soldiers, trained for rescue operations, furiously chopped through the debris like they were attacking an enemy.

Endless hours turned into days as these skilled engineers continued their search, slicing through sheet metal, concrete and anything else that got in their way. When they couldn’t go through the debris, they went under or over it. Stopping was not an option; lives were at stake.

In that exercise, the only “lives” at

stake were those of the soldiers in the Fort Belvoir, Va.-based Military District of Washington Engineer Company, who frequently risk their lives while training to save lives. And fear is no option for them, either. It’s allowed, but it must be overcome in order to accomplish the mission.

The MDW Engr. Co. has the mission to conduct technical rescue operations in support of military or federal contingencies in the National Capital Region.

In other words, if a federal building in Washington collapsed, the MDW Engr. Co. could conduct confined-space and structural-collapse rescue

operations and dig the trapped people out of the building. But that’s a very concise version of the unit’s mission and capabilities.

The job is a dangerous one, and the engineers in the unit know it. “In my opinion, we should be drawing hazardous-duty pay,” said SGT Dewey Snively, 1st Platoon team leader. “It’s not every day you go into a building that could fall on you. We have to go into weakened buildings that we have to shore up to make safe enough to go in and conduct rescues. We do cliff rescues, crawl through pipes with water that’s over our heads, and rappel out of helicopters. In some situations, we

RESCUES

Story and Photos
by SFC John Brenci

could rescue people in areas where a spark could set off an explosion."

If that's not enough excitement, realize that most of those dangerous scenarios occur during everyday training. Fortunately, the MDW Engr. Co. hasn't yet been called to execute its assigned mission, according to CPT Roosevelt Samuel, the company's commander. That doesn't take the hazard out of the job, however.

"We've never done an actual rescue," said SPC David Horne, a heavy-equipment operator now trained in technical rescue. "But we train for it, so when it does come time for us to rescue someone, we'll be on top of our game."

Training is very important to these specialized engineers because the skills they employ aren't taught at any single school. The MDW Engr. Co. is a one-of-a-kind unit in the Army, and most of its soldiers are volunteers from different engineer career fields.

None of the soldiers come to the unit with any knowledge of rescue operations, said Samuel. However,



The engineers use the high-line with a lowering system in order to train for rescues in such hard-to-reach areas as cliff faces and building exteriors.

once on board, soldiers begin training to become rescue certified. "My goal is nine months to have new soldiers completely certified," said Samuel. What they don't learn from specific training courses, they learn on the job. The training never ends.

"When we go to the field we don't mess around; we don't sleep," said Snively. "It's nonstop work, and you have to be flexible."

The soldiers spend about 50 percent of their time in realistic training for their mission. "The unit is on call 365 days a year," said Samuel. "We work in mission cycles of 30 days, during which 50 percent of the company is locked down and ready to deploy. The other 50 percent is doing training; that's our 'green' cycle. When we're locked down and not deploying, we're conducting post-support operations that can include everything from horizontal construction to demolition of old, World War II buildings."

In layman's terms, that means when they're not training they're conducting a variety of engineer projects in the MDW area. For instance, Horne said, they have built several confined-space rescue simulators for training purposes.

For the 50 percent of the company on the "green" cycle, the training is as real as it can possibly get. The soldiers train for confined-space rescue, vertical rescue and collapsed-structure rescue operations.

A confined space can be any site with limited access or limited entrance, said SPC Tom Drinkwater, a technical rescue and emergency medical technician with the company. "A room with one door could be considered a confined space," he said. "In practice scenarios I've crawled through 14-inch pipes using a self-contained breathing apparatus, or SCBA."

Vertical rescues include the use of ropes and pulleys to construct mechani-



During confined-space training, MDW engineers use a mechanical advantage to remove a rescuer from the hull of the USS *Berry* at the Washington Navy Yard.

cal "advantages" to make up for a lack of manpower, said Snively. "We can use this technique to rescue a casualty from a cliff, in a cave — just about anywhere," he said.

Collapsed-structure rescues include everything the name implies — structures that collapsed due to such causes as earthquakes or explosions.

All three forms of rescue are often needed during collapsed-structure rescues such as during Exercise Golden Eagle in 1998.

The scenario for the annual exercise — which in 1998 had participants from the Secret Service, the 3rd U.S. Infantry and the Federal Emergency Management Agency — was a "collapsed" building on Fort Belvoir that had an undetermined number of people



trapped inside due to a "terrorist" bombing. The goal for the unit was to rescue as many "live" victims as possible. Secret Service personnel evaluated the MDW Engr. Co. rescuers, also known as the "Extractors," as they conducted their rescue operations.

Horne said 2nd Plt. was first on the site and surveyed the scene. "Within the first hour they made a 360-degree search around the building, found some personnel they could get to quickly and provided emergency medical treatment," he said.

After finding a safe entry point, the platoon used chainsaws to cut through a wall to gain entrance to the building. "The first team in wore SCBAs until they got readings on the air quality," said Horne. The SCBAs are used in case of gasses in the air or oxygen depletion.

Once inside, the real work began. "We had to dig through all sorts of rubble — cut through pallets, boards, filing cabinets, refrigerators, stairs and desks," Horne said. "It was like 50 miles of computer paper and 20 meters of debris."

Depending upon the material, the rescue teams used specific tools to dig through the debris. Chainsaws, skillsaws and axes were used for wood, while hydraulic chainsaws, jackhammers and drills were used for

concrete. For steel-reinforced concrete, the team had access to a diamond-tooth chainsaw and welding equipment.

Crawling through confined spaces tight enough to cause a claustrophobic to go into fits, rescue team members searched for victims. Most were eventually found in open areas called "void spaces."

"The Secret Service guys would tell us the specific injuries of the victims and grade us while we provided emergency medical treatment," Horne said. "About 90 percent of the time the victims had some sort of neck or back injury, so we had to place them on skids and slide them out."

The Road to Rescue

UNLIKE other jobs in the Army, there is no advanced individual training school that teaches soldiers how to conduct technical rescue operations. There is no military occupational specialty for "rescue" engineers.

The soldiers assigned to this demanding unit start rescue training upon arriving at the company. Some of the training is formal schooling, but a vast portion of the working knowledge of how to conduct rescue operations is handed down from one soldier to the next. The institutional knowledge and experience are in the hands of the experts, the soldiers in the unit.

"It's not unusual to see specialists giving classes to senior NCOs," said SPC David Horne, a heavy-equipment operator trained in technical rescue operations. "It just depends on who has the specific expertise and knowledge in a specific area."

All soldiers assigned to the MDW Engineer Company must complete the following courses to be considered "certified" in technical rescue:

- Rescue systems — This seven-day course teaches the basics of confined-space, vertical and collapsed-structure rescue operations.
- Advanced rescue systems — This five-day course is a more detailed version of rescue systems.
- Combat lifesaver — This five-day course teaches CPR, advanced first aid and how to administer an IV.
- Hazardous materials — This one-day course covers how to identify hazardous materials and how to transport ammunition.

Selected soldiers are given opportunities to attend the following courses while assigned to the MDW Engr. Co.:

- Air assault — 10 days
 - Rope I and Rope II instructor training — 10 days
 - Rappel master — One week
 - Emergency medical technician — Three weeks
 - Incident commander — One week
 - SCBA maintenance — Three days
 - Hazardous material responders — One week
- NOTE: This list does not include all the courses available.

How to Apply

Soldiers interested in volunteering for assignment to the MDW Engr. Co. should speak with their assignment managers and must be in one of these military occupational specialties:

- Combat Engineer (12B)
- Construction Equipment Operator (62E)
- General Construction Equipment Operator (62J)

For more information contact the MDW Engr. Co. at (DSN) 656-5149 or commercial (703) 806-5149. — SFC John Brencl



Engineer soldiers practice helicopter sling-load operations with a hovering UH-1 Iroquois at Fort Belvoir's Davison Army Airfield.



SGT Michael Love (center) of the MDW Engineer Company explains the configuration of the high-line and lowering system.



An MDW engineer adjusts his self-contained breathing apparatus before participating in confined-space training.

When team members came across obstacles they couldn't cut through, they dug under the obstructions, said Horne. In another situation, the rescue team had to set up a vertical rope system in order to lower a victim out of a second-story window.

Horne said different teams, each consisting of three rescue engineers, were periodically rotated into and out

of the rescue operation. "They don't want you in there for extended periods of time," he added.

After 72 grueling hours of nonstop rescue operations, the mission was accomplished and more than 16 "victims" were saved. "We kicked butt on the exercise," said Horne. "It was really supposed to last another 24 hours, but we finished early."

A performance like that isn't surprising to Samuel. "These soldiers are exceptional. They have to be completely trained in nine months in something they've never done before," he said. "I would put any one of my rescue-certified soldiers toe-to-toe against any civilian rescuer who has been doing this for 10 to 15 years."

The MDW Engr. Co. frequently trains with local agencies, and the soldiers consistently receive high marks from the rescuers. "Local rescuers have said they can't believe how good these guys are," Samuel said. "Some things they say we bring to the table that they don't have are discipline, endless drive and motivation. It just goes to show the quality of soldiers we have today."

Engineers interested in an exciting and challenging career might find rescue operations right up their alley, but Horne doesn't recommend it for everyone — especially those who are

faint of heart. "One time we lowered a soldier through a manhole cover; he was six feet down before he realized he was claustrophobic and started to panic," Horne said.

You also have to consider the physical demands placed on rescue engineers. "You might have to pull a 200-pound dummy by a rope tied to your ankle because the pipe you're crawling through is so small that you can only fit one person at a time," said Horne. "I've hurt my back on several occasions."

It's definitely not a job for the weak or meek. If you're scared of heights, or the thought of crawling through an underground pipe makes you ill, you might want to rethink your career path. These soldiers work in other people's nightmares.

"Still," Horne said, "If you're looking for something out of the ordinary, this is the place to be. You'll learn skills here that you can't get anywhere else in the Army." □

A Brief History

THE Military District of Washington Engineer Company was activated July 1, 1989, at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Soldiers assigned to the company train for and conduct technical rescue operations in support of military or federal contingencies in the National Capital Region.

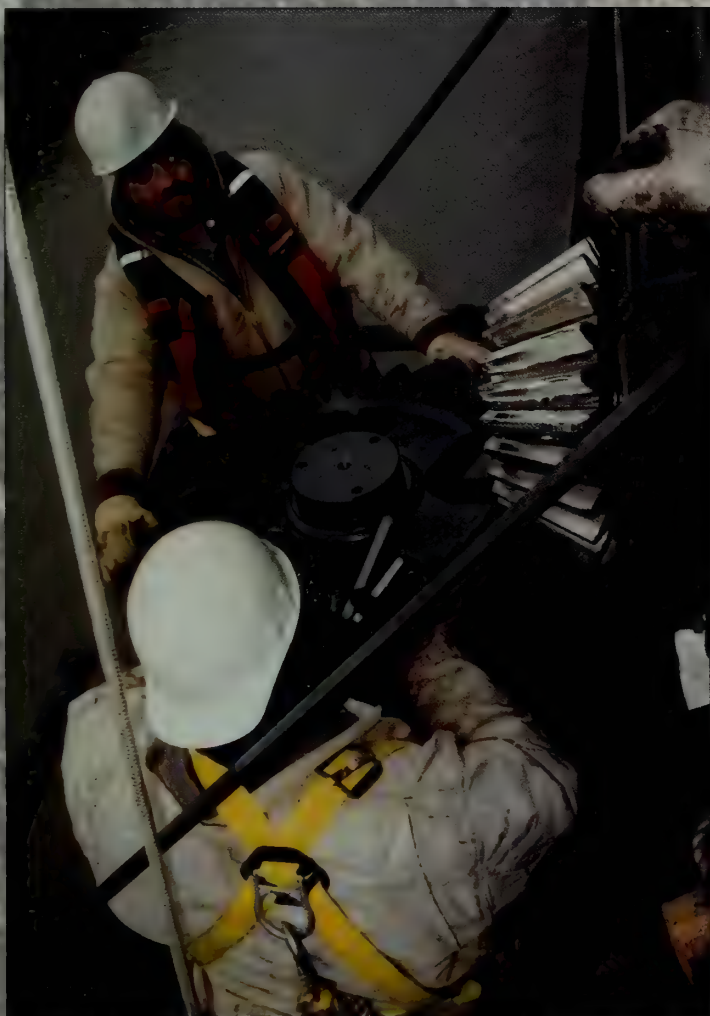
The MDW Engr. Co. is one of the last remaining engineer units at the former home of the engineers. The company assumed several of the engineering support missions at Fort Belvoir and in the Military District of Washington that had previously been performed by the 11th Engineer Battalion, which inactivated Aug. 15, 1989. — MDW Engr. Co.



Preserving a Bridge

Story by Paul Levesque

To repair a historic Mississippi River bridge, engineers, designers and planners at Rock Island Arsenal created new parts using 102-year-old drawings drafted when the bridge was first designed.



Workers carefully remove the original, damaged gear.

All photos courtesy RIA PAO

ROCK Island Arsenal sometimes describes itself as a military “job shop,” a place where the Army and other services can go when they need parts that are unique or can’t be produced quickly or profitably by the private sector.

Now, the arsenal has produced urgently needed parts, not for a weapon but for a key transportation link built more than a century ago.

Government Bridge links RIA — located on an island in the Mississippi River between Illinois and Iowa — to the city of Davenport. In combination with another span known as the Rock Island Viaduct, Government Bridge, which is fully owned and operated by the federal government, carries local traffic across the river and provides access to Arsenal Island. On average, more than 18,000 vehicles use the bridge daily, along with an uncounted number of pedestrians and bicyclists.

Built in 1896, Government Bridge includes a swingspan that opens to barges and other river traffic. Despite frequent waits in traffic caused by swingspan openings, residents of the two-state area known as the Quad Cities recognize the bridge both as a local landmark and an engineering marvel, because of its long record of reliability.

In October, however, Government Bridge was forced to temporarily curtail operations due to a damaged gear.

Bridge operators decided that continual turns of the swingspan, which can number a dozen or more a day, could cause a complete breakdown of the swingspan’s drive mechanism. So they restricted the number of openings to only three a day.

This meant that the bridge stayed open for river traffic 18 hours a day, and vehicular and rail traffic used the bridge during a two-hour period in the morning, another two-hour period at afternoon rush hour and during a late-night period set aside for train crossings.

Paul Levesque works for the RIA Public Affairs Office.



The view of Government Bridge from Rock Island Arsenal, looking toward downtown Davenport, Iowa.



Rick Bowlyou welds a key component.

A “quick fix” was performed to get the bridge back into full operation pending permanent repair. The damaged gear was replaced with a spare gear that was already on hand, and the fix was completed with the installation of two new drive shafts and couplers.

The parts were manufactured and installed by a team from RIA’s Science and Engineering and Arsenal Operations directorates. Had this manufacturing expertise not been on hand, the bridge repairs could have been delayed for several months just to find and hire a qualified contractor.

As soon as the Mississippi River’s navigation season ended, team members began the task of permanently fixing the drive mechanism in time for the March resumption of river traffic.

They started by replacing the bridge’s drive mechanism, a series of components that turn the swingspan open and shut. Like much of the work performed at the arsenal, the project to repair the bridge had an absolutely firm deadline, but came without a clear set of building instructions. Project requirements included tight tolerances and enough strength and durability to handle very hard use.

To make the repairs present-day arsenal engineers, designers and planners had to create parts using 102-year-old drawings drafted when the bridge was designed. They also tapped the knowledge of employees who were involved in past bridge-repair projects or who had extensive experience in bridge operations. Reverse engineering and computer modeling and testing were also used in what was essentially a prototyping effort.

Among the parts produced for the new drive mechanism were gears, shafts, couplers and drive chains. All new parts had to be fabricated by early January to be installed and tested during the winter shutdown.

The project involved many of the arsenal’s capabilities, including foundry, casting, heat treating, machining and finishing. Tolerances on some parts were measured in thousandths of an inch. Everything had to be built to stand the stress of a moving span that weighs more than 2 million pounds and is operated in all types of weather in a region known for temperature extremes.

Teams also built spare parts to be set aside in case of future breakdowns. All the new engineering drawings made for the project — drafted by computer rather than pencil and ruler — were saved for reference, for that

time in the 21st century when the drive mechanism may need to be replaced again.

Once all the new components were in place the bridge went through several test turns. If 1999 is an average year, Government Bridge will be opened and closed about 4,000 times before it closes again for the winter.

Dorman Miller, a former bridge operator who now oversees contract operations, was under the swingspan while it was being tested. Miller said the mechanism was so quiet he could hold a conversation in a normal tone of voice.

“The fact that it’s that quiet really shows how well it was built and how well it’s been maintained,” Miller said. “It should remain in service for many years to come.” □



Workers unload a new shaft for the bridge’s drive mechanism.

Around the Services

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

Prime Beef Improves Joint Forge QOL

Tuzla Air Base, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Construction here seems to be an on-going event. Numerous projects have kept the 401st Expeditionary Air Base Group civil engineers too busy to take on every task. Bring on a 100th Civil Engi-



Tech. Sgt. Ross Hindman cuts boards to fit the deck of Tuzla's Rock City Café.

neer Squadron team of engineers, known in the Air Force as "Prime Beef," from RAF Mildenhall, England. This team of 10 carpenters, electricians, plumbers and heavy-equipment operators spent several months working on projects to improve the quality of life for Air Force members supporting Operation Joint Forge.

They arrived in January with three major projects to complete, including building new furniture and putting in an extension to the Rock City Café. They also improved living accommodations by putting in subfloors. These improvements were necessitated by the upcoming arrival of additional support personnel.

"We couldn't have done those projects and our mission at the same time," said Senior Master Sgt. Gary Bushnell, 401st Civil Engr. Flight superin-

tendent. "These guys have done a great job. You can see the quality of the work they do."

— *USAF SSgt. Scott Davis, 401st EABG Public Affairs Office*

Navy, Marines Explore New Technologies

Palo Alto, Calif. — Imagine knowing your squad is outnumbered two-to-one prior to engaging the enemy, simply by looking at your palm-top computer. This is one of the scenarios the Navy and Marine Corps are developing to better protect troops.

Corporations across America routinely use the latest information technology available. Now the Navy and Marine Corps want to make that same innovative technology available on the battlefield and at sea.

A recent conference examined military use of "commercial off-the-shelf" products. During the conference senior Navy and Marine officers met with executives from several of California's leading high-technology companies. They discussed how civilian state-of-



Air Force Maj. Gen. Richard Engel looks over the guns aboard USCGC Aquidneck during the ICAF visit to Portsmouth.

the-art information technologies could be effectively applied to military situations.

"This conference is a learning experience that marks the start of a new era in integrated technology for our armed forces," said Lt. Gen. John E. Rhodes, commanding general of the Marine Corps Combat Development Command. — *JO2 James L. Devine, USNR, Urban Warrior Joint Information Bureau*

ICAF Students Visit U.S. Coast Guard

Portsmouth, Va. — Students in the Industrial College of the

Armed Forces, part of the National Defense University, study military-resource allocation. Representing various branches of the armed services, a group of students recently had the opportunity to see what the Coast Guard has to offer and how it factors into the military effort.

ICAF students and faculty members visited the Coast Guard Atlantic Area Command and the Integrated Support Command, both in Portsmouth, Va. They had a chance to learn about the variety of Coast Guard missions, as well as touring 270-foot and 110-foot cutters.

Such visits acquaint military and civilian students with other branches of the armed forces and federal government, and explain how agencies mesh into a cooperative force during national or international crises, said Air Force Maj. Gen. Richard Engel, ICAF commandant.

"I continue to be impressed by the breadth and width of what the armed forces can do," Engel said. "The Coast Guard's tremendous span of responsibility, its variety of aircraft and its ability to link with the Navy and integrate with joint inter-agency forces is very impressive." — *USCG PA2 A.C. Bennett, Atlantic Area PAO*



The Navy and Marine Corps are looking for ways to incorporate advanced civilian technologies into military operations.

PH3 Eric Logsdon, USN

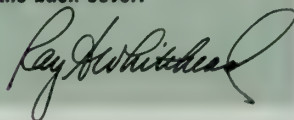
PA2 A.C. Bennett, USCG

From the Editor

JUNE 14 marks the Army's 224th birthday. As it has since 1775, the Army stands ready to protect and serve the nation. In this issue our features touch on just a few of the myriad missions the Army performs for the nation. From rescue engineers in the nation's capital and construction engineering at Rock Island, Ill., to the Army's English shipyard and Fort Polk's urban warfare training ground, soldiers and civilians are serving around the world.

Two stories in this issue look at the hundreds of information-systems specialists working to ensure the Army will be ready Jan. 1 when we and our computers enter the year 2000.

And as we look forward, we also look back. We are pleased to bring you a remembrance of D-Day with former sergeant and now-famous cartoonist Charles M. Schulz. A World War II veteran, Schulz is active in establishing the National D-Day Memorial. We also present a tribute to two great soldiers who were there on D-Day in our latest installment of the United States Army: A Heritage of Honor on the back cover.



Enjoyed "Hero"

WHEN your February issue featured "A Hero Remembered," I was at BNCOC and had no idea the story was going to be run then. Two days before the issue was released, my wife told me that I was going to be in **Soldiers** for the naming of the post theater after PVT Fitz Lee. As I was scrambling for a copy, one of my classmates approached me and, to my surprise, asked me to autograph his copy. The school commandant even congratulated me in front of the entire class! And more praise awaited me when I returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The actual dedication ceremony was very nice. Some relatives of the "Buffalo Soldiers" were there along with another Medal of Honor recipient. I was proud to have contributed to the community of Fort Leavenworth by honoring such a deserving soldier.

SSG Jason Dulberg
via e-mail

Awards Query

WHERE can I find the authorization to wear the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal that I understand my unit earned while serving in Bosnia? I was a member of Headquarters and HQs. Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division, as part of Task Force Eagle from Dec. 28, 1995, to Nov. 30, 1996. I have been unable to locate any update to AR 600-8-22 that gives us that authorization.

SSG Newell
via e-mail

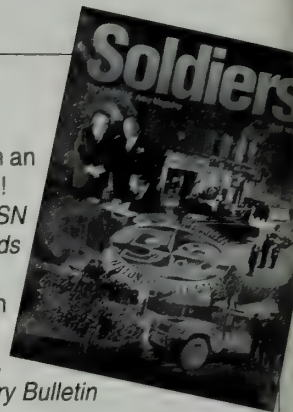
PERSCOM's PAO, Shari Lawrence, responds: "The Military Awards Branch (www.perscom.army.mil/tagd/awards) website provides ac-

Extraordinary Issue

JUST wanted to compliment you on an extraordinary April issue. Great job!
LCDR John F. Kirby, USN
Executive Editor, All Hands

We just got a look at the April edition ... impressive! A job well done.

Bob T. Colman,
Art Director, Field Artillery Bulletin



cess to all of the latest information about the Army's awards and decorations program, including AR 600-8-22.

"Soldiers should direct specific awards and decorations questions to their immediate supervisor, supporting personnel administration center, personnel service center or the Office of the Adjutant General/G1 of the local command.

"Award actions pertaining to Army retirees and veterans normally are handled by the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Mo. Requests to NPRC must be in writing to trigger a search for specific award actions.

"The request should include a copy of the former soldier's separation or discharge document and any documents that support the request.

"The NPRC address is: National Personnel Records Center, Attn: Army Reference Branch, 9700 Page Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63132-5100.

"For the most current personnel information, visit PERSCOM Online at www.perscom.army.mil."

More History

THANK you for the March article about the Center of Military History and the great work being done there. How do I find out more about the center? Is

there a website where I can go for more details?

1LT Jerry K. McBrearty
Auburn, Maine

THE CMH home page can be found at <http://imabbs.army.mil/cmh-pg>. Or you can call CMH at (202) 685-2706/2707 or 2733.

Certificates Moved

YOUR March issue says on page 12 that Cold War Certificates can be obtained from <http://sdcw.army.mil/coldwar>. I have tried many times and cannot get in. Can you help me?

SGT Patrick T. Stout
via e-mail

THAT website has been moved to <http://coldwar.army.mil>.

Is That Patton?

JUST for my own information, in the photo on page 11 of **Soldiers**' April issue — I would like to know if the general standing between GEN Dwight Eisenhower and President Harry Truman is GEN George S. Patton Jr. Thanks.

Tandy Biggerv
via e-mail

YOU'RE absolutely correct. That is Patton, ivory-handled pistols and all.

Caption Correction

IN the photo on page 37 of the April **Soldiers**, SPC Mike Lindenberger was demonstrating how a demolition charge is prepared and explaining the function of the M60 fuse igniter. If he were preparing an actual demolition charge he would have been wearing Kevlar and eye protection. Thank you for another wise great article on our unit.

1SG Jeffery J. Hartman
Grafenwöhr, Germany

No Birthday?

THE USAR center where I am assigned is named for SSG Robert H. Dietz, featured on your April back cover. I am embarrassed for you and sad for his family that you could not determine his date of birth. You listed it as 19?? when it is, in fact, Jan. 22, 1921.

CW4 George H. Audette
via e-mail

THANK you for providing this information. None of the sources we consulted before going to press listed Dietz's date of birth, so our choice was to recognize his contribution and sacrifice or substitute another soldier for whom we had complete biographical data. We chose the former and think you will agree that his actions deserved to be recognized despite the fact that our records were incomplete.

Sharper Shooters

WHILE the Fort Gordon, Ga., public affairs staff enjoyed your April Sharp Shooters section, two of those photos were from here, not Fort Lewis, Wash., as indicated.

The top left photo of two men on a tractor using a drip torch and the photo of Steve

Willard holding a southern hog-nose snake were submitted by this office.

James L. Hudgins, PAO
Fort Gordon, Ga.

YOUR April Sharp Shooters introduction implied that all the photos were taken at Fort Lewis, when a couple of them actually came instead from Fort Gordon.

Regardless, I'm glad you showed use of prescribed fire to manage the ecosystem. Not only is it the most cost-effective tool for many jobs in this arena, it's also an ecological necessity in many parts of the country. The men and women managing Army land are among the best in the business, and our lands are showing it! Keep up the good work.

LTC Stuart M. Cannon
Fort McPherson, Ga.

SOLDIERS regrets the error. In commemoration of Earth Day, the intent of the April Sharp Shooters department was to focus on environmental happenings at several installations. In addition to the photos identified from Fort Gordon, the photo of the yellow cactus flower was taken by Rafael Corral at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Almanac Photos

PLEASE give me the correct mail and e-mail addresses for submissions for use in the next edition of **The Soldiers Almanac**.

Jason T. Woodward
via e-mail

DETAILS on submitting photos for next year's almanac are spelled out on page 15 of this issue.

Proper Respect

WHEN asked about my favorite holiday, I replied "Memorial Day" and explained that this is about the only holiday left that has not been overly commercialized. It's a time when we honor those who have bought our freedom, often with their own lives. Yet, how many of us pay that same tribute when we hear reveille or retreat played on military installations? Next time you hear those familiar sounds, ask yourself if you have time to stop your car and render the proper respect.

SSG Richard L. Matthews
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

JUNE 14, Flag Day, offers

Americans an opportunity to pay tribute to the symbol of freedom and democracy that has been the hallmark of this country for more than two centuries.

Additional Almanacs

WE need additional copies of the January almanac. It had great information with reference to my office in the National Guard Readiness Center.

MSG John W. Mayo
Arlington, Va.

WE'RE planning to frame Mr. Yu Hu Son's calendar photo in the almanac for presentations here in Korea. Could we get 50 extra copies?

MSG Tracy L. Tanner
via e-mail

YOUR copies are on the way.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a post card will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: **Feedback, Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.



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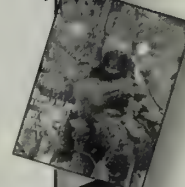
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What's New

Compiled by SFC John Brenci



Soldiers deploying to Bosnia will be using NATO's DAF 2300 Heavy Transport Vehicle.

Schinnen, Netherlands

Troops Train on NATO Trucks

DUTCH instructors recently trained 14 service members from the Central Region Signal Group on NATO's DAF 2300 Heavy Transport Vehicles.

The troops were preparing for deployment to Bosnia as part of a CRSG rotation and will be operating DAF 2300 HTVs during their mission.

"Our primary concern is to train soldiers and airmen going to Bosnia on how to drive, operate and maintain NATO vehicles they may be assigned to operate during their deployment," said Wil Raven, the 254th Base Support Battalion's traffic manager.

"We don't want our soldiers killed by bullets. We wouldn't want them killed by a truck accident either," he said.

These same vehicles are part of the Allied Forces Central motorpool inventory. However, none of the soldiers or airmen deploying with Central Region Signal Group previously had licenses to operate the vehicles.

Raven said each four-week period of training involves learning and gaining the experience of operating a DAF 2300 HTV with trailer.

"This training is being done by a private contractor, but licensing is done by Driver's Testing here at Schinnen," said Raven. "We ensure that the contractor is 100 percent in compliance with all host-nation laws."

SGT Joseph Aldous, who is assigned to D Troop, CRSG, at AFCENT, pointed out that the DAF 2300's transmission system is similar to the Family

of Medium Tactical Vehicles the Army now uses.

"The semi-automatic clutch makes it easier to drive because you don't have to shift when you're at or coming to a stop," Aldous said. — 254th Base Support Battalion Public Affairs Office

Fort Belvoir, Va.

CID Looks for Soldier Sleuths

THE U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command is looking for soldiers interested in careers as special agents.

Applicants should be specialists or sergeants who have a general technical score of 110 or higher, have completed 30 or more semester hours of college, and have eight or fewer years of active federal service.

CSM Michael Misianowycz, of CID's headquarters at Fort Belvoir, said interested soldiers don't have to be military police to qualify and be accepted into the training pro-

gram for CID special agents.

A CID agent's work "is not a standardized MP job," said Marianne Black, chief of the accreditation branch. "Our profession is an excellent opportunity for enlisted soldiers who aspire to become warrant officers," she added.

CID also offers a local six-month internship program for soldiers who lack the required law-enforcement experience. Major installations offer CID intern opportunities for dynamic soldiers.

"Enrollment in these initial internships helps develop the recruit's potential to complete the rigorous 15-week Apprentice Special Agent Course at the U.S. Army Military Police School," Black said. After these classroom studies, soldiers spend their first year as apprentice agents before becoming fully accredited.

Soldiers who are not military police may enter the internship program after receiving their commander's permission. With successful training and a

Kosovo Update

Refugee Relief Gets Hot Line

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton recently announced the opening of a toll-free federal telephone hot line, (800) USAID-RELIEF, to direct callers to organizations providing relief to Kosovar refugees.

Clinton said the government established the line in response to many federal employees asking how they could help. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development website lists known groups active in the Kosovar relief effort. The site address is www.info.usaid.gov.

"We can best help alleviate the suffering in the Balkans by providing financial support to relief agencies on the front lines. The organizations are on site, they know how to deliver the relief and they need financial support," Clinton said.

Thousands of ethnic Albanian Kosovars are believed to have been killed in Yugoslav attacks in the Serbian province. About 1.4 million others have been driven from their homes and are in refugee camps in surrounding countries or in hiding in Kosovo. — American Forces Press Service

Upcoming Events

June History

June 4: U.S. 9th Army enters and liberates Rome from the Nazis, 1944.

June 6: 2nd Bn., 75th Ranger Regt., re-enactment of D-Day assault.

June 6: 55th anniversary of D-Day. Allied forces land in Normandy, 1944.

RANGER

June 9: Sylvanus Thayer, 1st superintendent of West Point, born in 1785.



continued desire to become criminal investigators, these soldiers may apply for acceptance into the program.

Soldiers with at least six months of law-enforcement experience may apply for acceptance without the internship. All applicants must undergo an intense background investigation to determine suitability and facilitate the granting of a top-secret security clearance.

CID agents investigate all felony offenses committed on Army property and alleged

felony violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice committed by soldiers anywhere. Agents also offer protection for key Defense and Army officials.

Since the application and background review process may take up to nine months, interested candidates need to complete their packets as soon as possible to compete for training slots.

The most important requirement, according to Misanowycz, is that a candidate must want to be a detective.

"If you have that desire, we can teach you what is needed to be a special agent. Just call the nearest CID office and tell them you'd like to investigate the career field," he said. — *Army News Service*

Fort Detrick, Md.

Soldiers to "Wear" Medical Records

SOLDIERS may soon find themselves "wearing" their medical records, thanks to a Personal Information Carrier that is still under development.

A PIC is a small, rugged, electronic storage device for recording, storing and transmitting medical data. Depending on the capacity, it can store portions or all of an individual's computer-based patient record, including digital images.

It's designed to be carried by the service member and to serve as the primary medical data source in situations where computer network connectivity

is not available or as a backup medium in all other scenarios.

The U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command released a Request For Information in March 1998 to identify potential technologies. Several companies responded to the RFI by loaning their products for participation in equipment technical feasibility tests.

The devices were tested under various conditions and the results have been encouraging. Additional field testing of the PIC is slated for the fourth quarter of this fiscal year.

Some of the technologies examined include Flash Memory, Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory and Integrated Circuit Chip.

The devices ranged in size from a dime to that of a credit card. Distinguishing characteristics were storage capacity (8 kilobytes to 96 megabytes), data transfer rate (6 kilobytes per second to 6 megabytes per second) and infrastructure requirements. — *USAMRMC PAO*

Finance News

Pay Info by Phone

SERVICE members can now access pay information from the master military pay account using an automated Interactive Voice Response System, thanks to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Indianapolis Center.

Soldiers can access the system — 24 hours a day, seven days a week — by calling (317) 510-0299 or (DSN) 699-0299.

The system goes through a series of questions that enable the caller, using a touch-tone telephone, to establish a secure, confidential, personal identification number.

Once the PIN is validated, service members can access pay information regarding Direct Deposit information for mid- and end-of-month pay, allotments and bonds, tax information and debt and leave information.

This system also provides generic information on frequently asked questions such as non-receipt of allotments, information on bonds in safekeeping, reporting procedures for lost or stolen bonds, inquiries regarding estimated earnings for purposes of civilian retirement and direct access to a bond specialist.

While IVRS is a convenient, easy way to obtain pay information, contact your finance office as the primary channel for resolving pay issues and obtaining information.

Reservists, National Guard members and separating soldiers seeking pay information should call the customer service line at (317) 510-2800 or (DSN) 699-2800. Retirees should call (800) 321-1080 and annuitants should call (800) 435-3396. — *DFAS PAO*



Personal Information Carrier technology is incorporated into a number of different devices.



June 12: Women's Army Corps becomes part of the Regular Army and the Organized Reserve Corps in 1948.



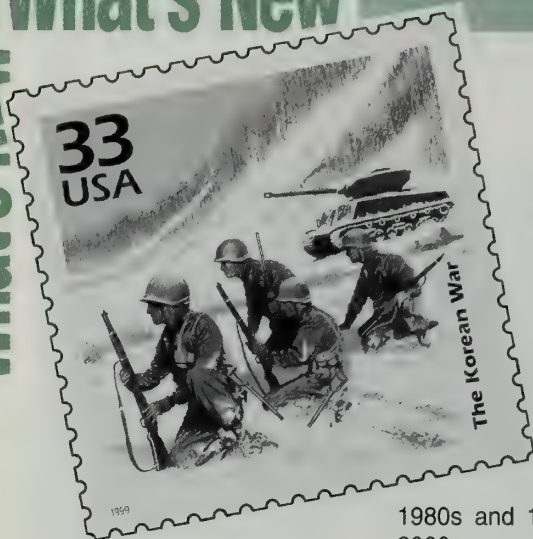
June 14: Flag Day, Army Birthday

June 14-18: Drill Sergeant of the Year Competition, Fort Monroe, Va.

Father's Day
June 20

June 18: Congress declares war on Great Britain, beginning the War of 1812.

What's New



"The Korean War" stamp is now available at post offices nationwide.

memorating the 1960s will be available in August; the 1970s in November; and the

1980s and 1990s in January 2000.

For more information on "Celebrate the Century," visit the website at www.usps.com/ctc. — *Cohn and Wolfe*

New York, N.Y.

Korean War Stamp Available

AMERICANS recently proved the Korean War deserves a special place in history by choosing to honor it with "The Korean War" stamp.

This stamp is one in a sheet of 15 new collectible "Celebrate the Century" stamps chosen by the public in nationwide balloting to represent the most memorable events of the 1950s.

The Korean War is often tagged "The Forgotten War" because it began in the shadow of World War II, was fought in a faraway land and concluded with a negotiated armistice. For the 1.5 million U.S. men and women who served there and the families and friends of those who didn't return, this war will probably always be etched in their memories.

Sheets of 15 commemorative stamps honoring the 1900s through the 1950s, including "The Korean War" stamp, are now available at post offices nationwide.

Sheets of stamps com-

Washington, D.C.

Wanted: Younger Recruiters

TO infuse youth into the recruiting effort, U.S. Army Recruiting

Command will begin a pilot program using young, single, first-term soldiers as recruiters.

Up to 200 corporals will begin arriving at recruiting stations around Aug. 1, according to USAREC officials. All soldiers who are selected for this program must be volunteers from the Continental United States or overseas Table of Organization and Equipment units who meet the basic recruiter qualifications found in AR 601-1.

Soldiers accepted into the program must have sufficient time in service remaining to complete a 12-month tour with USAREC, followed by an additional 12 months in their initial unit of assignment. Candidates must be recommended by the first colonel in their chain of command.

USAREC is also seeking female soldiers and soldiers of Hispanic or Asian-Pacific ethnic origin as a means of penetrating those growing recruiting markets.

Volunteers will be screened by the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command after recommendation from the chain of command is received, officials said. PERSCOM and USAREC will coordinate all assignments and match special qualifications and desired preferences where possible.

Soldiers who volunteer and are selected will fill vacant USAREC authorizations and will not increase the overall strength of the recruiting force, officials said. Interested soldiers are encouraged to contact their PERSCOM assignments managers. — *ARNEWS*

Quality of Life News

Posts Privatize Housing

FORT Hood, Texas, is now working with a Department of the Army task force to privatize the installation's 5,482 units of family housing.

Three other installations — Fort Lewis, Wash., Fort Stewart, Ga., and Fort Meade, Md. — will begin later this year to work with the private-sector to develop plans to privatize their housing under a pilot program for the Army's Residential Communities Initiative.

Under RCI, the Army will partner with private sector firms to jointly develop plans to provide housing and service facilities for Army families. In most cases an installation's family housing will be conveyed to a developer with a long-term land lease in return for an agreement to renovate/replace existing quarters and build new units when required. The developer will also be responsible for operating and maintaining the housing units for the term of the lease.

Officials said RCI would attempt to eliminate a \$6 billion backlog in construction and maintenance for Army family housing caused over the years by inadequate funding and complex procedures.

Over the next six years, more than 40 installations in the United States will privatize their housing under RCI, officials said. They estimate that a total of 85,000 housing units will be turned over to private developers by 2005. Housing at overseas installations will continue to be maintained using appropriated funds.

For more information, visit the RCI website at www.rci.army.mil. — *ARNEWS*

Timeline (cont.)

June 24: Berlin Airlift begins, 1948.

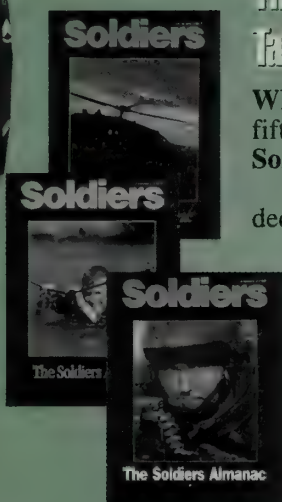
June 26 - July 4: Battle of Gettysburg commemoration days, Gettysburg, Pa.

June 25: North Korean forces invade South Korea, 1950.

June 28: Reception Day, West Point.



Almanac Alert



This Is Our Army, Take Aim

WE want you to be part of the fifth annual edition of **The Soldiers Almanac**.

Much of the almanac will be dedicated to the "This Is Our Army" photo feature. That's where you — the soldiers, family members and civilians who make up the Army — come in.

If you have a candid photo of the Army family at work or play, send it in.

Mail your best photos to us by Aug. 15. There's only

one rule — all photos must have been taken between Sept. 1, 1998, and Aug. 15, 1999.

We are looking for color slides and prints. We don't need 8x10 glossy prints — standard prints will do. Due to the number of responses we get every year and the amount of time required to view, select and process digital images for print, we cannot accept images electronically for submission to this feature.

To enter, complete the form below and attach it to each photo you send. Photos without complete caption information will not be considered. Photos and accompanying information cannot be returned.

Seeking Landmark Photos

SOLDIERS is also seeking landmark photos from installations throughout the Army for use in next year's almanac. We need photos from both active-duty and reserve-component installations. These landmarks may include statues, historic buildings, front-gate signs and even aerial shots of the installation. This is a great way to showcase your installation in **The Soldiers Almanac**. **Photo entry deadline is Aug. 15.**

We can also accept digital images for this category, but they must be at least 300 DPI at 3x5. JPEGs should be saved at the maximum possible resolution. Send digital images by e-mail to soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

Outstanding Soldiers Needed for Uniform Poster

SOLDIERS is once again looking for outstanding soldiers to model Army uniforms for next year's edition of **The Soldiers Almanac** uniform poster. This year we are accepting applications from soldiers up to the rank of staff sergeant, and from second lieutenant to captain.

To be considered, send a packet that includes:

- An official DA photo, taken within the last six months.
- A brief biographical sketch of military career.
- A letter of recommendation from unit commander.
- Contact information, including telephone number, unit address and e-mail (if available).

Packets must be submitted no later than July 15. Applicants who are selected will be notified by telephone. They should be able to travel TDY in August.

For more information contact SSG John Valceanu at (DSN) 656-4504 or (703) 806-4504, or e-mail him at soldiers@belvoir.army.mil

**Mail your entries with prints or slides to:
Soldiers Magazine
ATTN: Photo Editor
9325 Gunston Rd., Suite S108
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581**

Soldiers

"This Is Our Army"

Entry form

Photographer's full name

Rank (if military)

Phone

Street address

City (APO)

State

Zip

Photocopy this entry form and attach a copy to each photo you submit.

Where and when was the photo taken? (Use approximate date if necessary.)

Describe the action in the photo. (Include full name, rank and unit of those pictured.)

Mail to: Soldiers, "This Is Our Army," 9325 Gunston Rd., Suite S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581. Photos must have been taken between Sept. 1, 1998, and Aug. 15, 1999. Color or B&W prints and slides are acceptable. Photos that are obviously posed or that show obvious uniform or safety violations will be disqualified. Entries cannot be returned and must be postmarked by Aug. 15. For more information see Soldiers Online at www.dtic.mil/soldiers.

Y2K

Averting the Threat

Story by Heike Hasenauer

AS clocks continue ticking down the days, hours and minutes toward 2000, some pessimistic media hype still forecasts potential doom.

Some reports suggest the civilized world could face major recessions, blackouts, and food and water shortages. Others predict the disruption of communications, transportation, and medical and banking services, as well as threats to national defense. Countries, for example, could mistakenly launch retaliatory missiles in response to perceived attack.

"This is going to be a bad year for paranoids," said a Jan. 18 article in Time magazine.

At the same time, Y2K experts — the ones who are actually working to avert problems — say: "Don't panic. The world will not come to an end."

The good news is that many Y2K reports — including those from agencies and organizations whose services are critical to daily operations in the civilized world — are more encouraging. Their reports outline what's been done so far to correct the problem, what's being done, and what the world can expect by midnight on Dec. 31.

The problem, of course, is the Y2K computer "bug" that threatens to disable uncorrected computers at 12:01 a.m. on Jan. 1, 2000. That's because older computers have been programmed with two digits, instead of four, to represent the year in a date.

When those two digits roll over to 00, uncorrected computers will

interpret the date not as 2000, but as 1900, said Bill Dates from the Year 2000 Project Office in the Directorate of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications and Computers in Falls Church, Va. DISC4 spearheads the effort to correct Army systems.

What's Affected?

Virtually every computer application that's been designed over the last 30 years is affected, as are roughly 10

percent of the 25 billion or so embedded systems worldwide, according to a December 1998 report by Christopher Tippins published by Software Technologies Inc.

Embedded systems are devices that contain microprocessors, programs and computerized "clocks" that work together to perform an automated function, Tippins said.

They include the system that controls your VCR, those that switch trains from one track to another to avoid collision and those that control satellite trajectories and communications. They're also found in such critical systems as medical equipment, aircraft instruments and powerplant controls.

The affected systems are often considered separately as information technology and non-information technology systems.

The former include computers, telephones, radios and facsimile machines, said John Longtin, an information systems management officer with the U.S. Army Signal Activity at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Non-IT systems are those with the embedded chips.

Government's Efforts

The Defense Department's approach has been to focus first on safety, security and core missions, ensuring that both IT and non-IT systems are

Experts say that dire predictions of the Y2K-induced collapse of the world's telecommunications infrastructure are baseless.





Y2K-compliant, said Longtin. By March, Fort Belvoir agencies had already purchased the systems they needed to become Y2K compliant, but some of the equipment had not yet been installed.

At Fort Bragg, N.C., LTC Carl Prantl, commander of the 1112th Signal Battalion, is the information technology point of contact for Y2K. He's responsible for ensuring information networks — phones, computers and electronic mail — continue working on Jan. 1. Mike Lorenzo, from the post's Public Works Business Center, handles such non-IT systems as heating and cooling, and alarms.

"We've conducted a series of inventories and tests using software to identify systems that were not Y2K-compliant," Prantl said. "Our results as of March 1 indicate more than 98 percent of the computers at Fort Bragg are Y2K-compliant."

For the military services, Y2K compliance is a matter of national defense and is, accordingly, being tackled with the utmost priority, Dates said. Every military installation has its own Y2K staff, dedicated to averting problems.

At the same time, congressional committees have been holding hearings and considering legislation regarding the Y2K computer problem.

Within DOD, every affected system was labeled as either critical or non-critical and placed in one of four categories: already compliant, being repaired, being replaced or being retired, said Dates.

Recent Grades

Federal agencies continue to report to a House oversight committee and recently were graded on their progress.

Organizations that corrected systems before the Office of Management and Budget's March 31 deadline got an "A." Those whose progress indicated fixes wouldn't be complete until 2000 or 2001 got a "C," and those that lagged into 2002 and beyond got "D" and "F" ratings.

The Department of Veterans

For the military services, Y2K compliance is a matter of national defense and is, accordingly, being tackled with the utmost priority.

Affairs, General Services Administration and Office of Personnel Management each earned an A- in February 1999 for meeting their goals.

DOD overall got a C-, according to Steve Horn, chairman of the Government Reform Subcommittee on Government Management, Information and Technology.

Horn's committee found that more than "50 percent of the government's critical computer systems were still not ready for 2000. There's much work to do in the months to come," Horn said.

Mission-Critical Systems

A January Army report indicated that 74 percent, 322 of a total 434 mission-critical systems, have been fixed. By the end of March, the percentage jumped to 87 percent. And MAJ Sterling Mullis, a DISC4 action officer, said all the Army's mission-critical systems would be Y2K-compliant by Dec. 31.

Mission-critical systems include weapon systems such as the AH-64 Apache helicopter, M1A1 Abrams tank, Patriot missile system and others; communication systems such as the SINGCARS radio; and the SIDPERS personnel system.

Specific Tests

The Army Operational Evaluation Integrated Process Team — co-chaired by the DISC4 and the Army Digitization Office — includes members from Forces Command, Training and Doctrine Command, Operational Test and Evaluation Command and Department of the Army staff elements that continue to test systems in the field, including tests for interoperability with other systems.

The Program Executive Office for Missile Systems, in Huntsville, Ala., for example, has tested "mission threads" associated with the Army's Multiple-Launch Rocket System, that link command and control systems, sensors, weapons and fire control elements. And White Sands Missile Range, N.M., has completed a Y2K

evaluation of its communications infrastructure.

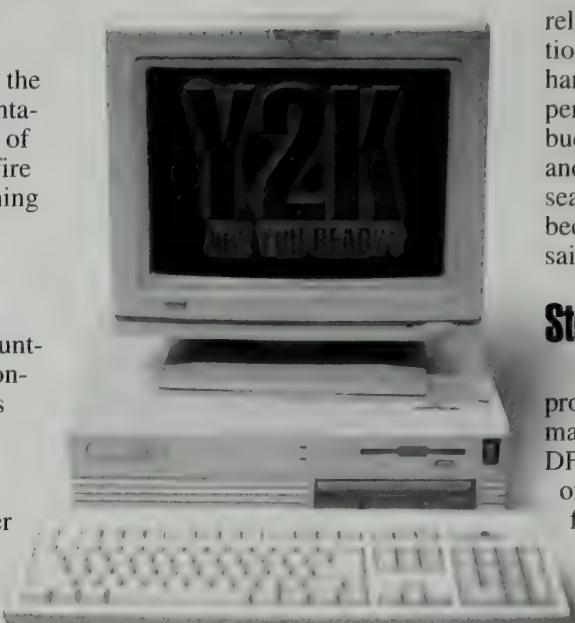
Likewise, DISC4 officials said, the Simulation, Training and Instrumentation Command has completed tests of instrumentation that supports live-fire training at the Army's combat training centers.

Finance and Personnel Systems

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service that pays military personnel, DOD civilians and vendors has developed contingency plans for everything from electrical power failure to inability of the organization's computers to transfer funds, said DFAS spokeswoman Cathy Ferguson.

As precautions, DFAS officials have submitted a proposal for a number of legislative changes, including payment of retirees and annuitants in December 1999, rather than Jan. 3, 2000.

DFAS is also seeking authorization to provide emergency pay based on prior payrolls, if necessary, to ensure no one misses a paycheck. Because of these precautions and changes made to



the platforms upon which finance and accounting systems run, DFAS officials are confident that active-duty military personnel, Defense Department civilians, retirees and annuitants will receive their January 2000 paychecks on time.

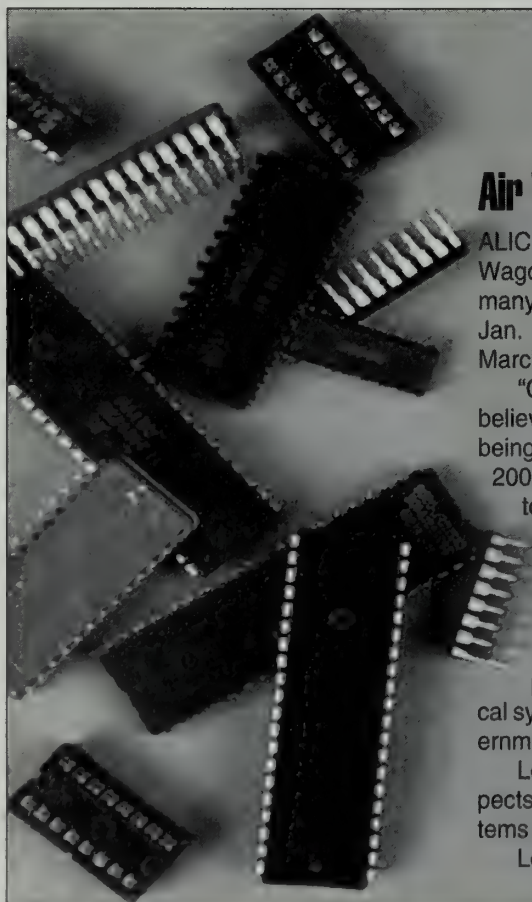
Additionally, DFAS is pursuing policy changes that would temporarily

relax existing use-or-lose leave regulations, increase the amount of cash on hand, temporarily waive the waiting period for contract invoices, change the budget and funds-distribution cycle, and accelerate or delay those open season programs that would normally become effective on Jan. 1, Ferguson said.

Steps You Can Take

Individuals can help prevent pay problems by ensuring their home mailing addresses are correct, should DFAS be forced to issue checks instead of completing electronic fund transfers, Ferguson said.

"Correct addresses will also ensure W-2s are not returned during the critical Y2K time frame. To reduce the risk of experiencing pay-related problems," she said, "military and civilian employees should minimize the number of voluntary discretionary personnel actions they enter into the system during the critical time frame." Those include address and allotment changes, leave, training, travel payments and retirements.



Other Y2K Areas of Concern

Air Transportation

ALICE Buck, branch manager for Carlson-Wagonlit Travel at Fort Belvoir, Va., said many airline flights for Dec. 31, 1999, and Jan. 1, 2000, "showed zero availability" in March.

"Contrary to what many people might believe, lots of prospective travelers are not being discouraged from making special Year 2000 travel plans," Buck said. "They want to do something memorable."

That's despite the fact that in a March report to Congress, Raymond Long, the Federal Aviation Administration's Year 2000 coordinator, stated frankly that only 64 percent of the agency's mission-critical systems would be compliant by the government-wide Mar. 31 deadline.

Long added, however, that the FAA expects to have all of its mission-critical systems Year 2000-compliant by June 30.

Long said he expects only minor disrup-

tions — such as lost baggage and ticket problems — at some of the nation's 500 major airports.

Medical Equipment

"The negative hype has probably subsided a little bit from this time last year," said COL Terry Shanahan, deputy chief of staff for information management at the U.S. Army Medical Command at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Shanahan is confident Army medical facilities will continue to provide uninterrupted, quality health care during the critical Y2K period. Army medical facilities, for one thing, are required to regularly test the generators that provide backup power to virtually every major operating system, Shanahan said.

Additionally, MEDCOM facilities are required to conduct two medical-readiness exercises annually to maintain their accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accredi-

Contingency Planning

Should computer glitches occur, the National Guard is ready to respond, officials said. The Guard is used to responding to the problems created by natural disasters.

"We're not training our troops any differently because of the potential Y2K problem," said LTC Tim Donovan, a spokesman for the Wisconsin Army National Guard. "We always train for the type of contingencies that people are talking about with Y2K."

"We're not expecting major problems, because most public facilities have emergency power backup systems."

For specific DOD-related information on Y2K and its potential results, visit the Army's Y2K site at www.army.mil/army-Y2K, the assistant chief of staff for installation management's site at www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/ops/y2k.htm, and the President's Council on Year 2000 conversion at www.Y2K.gov. The latter contains information about the Y2K problem and the federal government's efforts to snare the bug before it bites. □

tation of Healthcare Organizations. JCAHO is a national organization that accredits civilian and military hospitals.

This year, medical officials plugged a Y2K scenario into one of the required exercises, said MEDCOM spokeswoman Cindy Vaughan.

"We have some 124,000 biomedical devices in our facilities — life-support machines, like fibrillators — that could have been affected. We identified them, met with manufacturers and made them Y2K compliant," said LTC David Farner, MEDCOM's Y2K officer.

Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems — "anything that could have contained embedded chips — were also tested and made compliant," Farner added. "We tested more than 46,000 MEDCOM computers."

In March Farner said 98 percent of MEDCOM's equipment was Y2K-compliant and the remaining equipment will be compliant by 2000.

What about pharmaceuticals? Will hospital pharmacies have enough prescription drugs on hand to meet demand?

(Continued on page 20)

Pay Will Be OK, Despite Y2K

THE Defense Finance and Accounting Service director wants you to know that extinction looms for the last "Y2K bugs" that may be hiding in Defense Department payroll systems.

All DFAS payroll computer software has proved Y2K compliant and was to be operating on compliant hardware by Mar. 31, said Gary W. Amlin. "I am very confident that all DOD civilians, military members and retirees will in fact get paid after Jan. 1, 2000," he said.

Amlin said the service began work on Y2K three years ago. But DFAS doesn't pay military members, civilians and retirees on its own. It receives personnel information from the various personnel agencies. DFAS workers compute the pay and send the information to the Federal Reserve Bank, which then distributes payments electronically to thousands of financial institutions.

Tests show the computer interface between DFAS and the Federal Reserve works, Amlin said. The Federal Reserve Bank will support testing of Y2K solutions with selected CONUS financial institutions, overseas DOD credit unions and NationsBank, the defense contractor that provides banking services to all DOD personnel overseas.

The finance and accounting service is also working on contingency plans in case an unexpected Y2K problem appears. For example, back-up computer tapes will be on standby at the Federal Reserve Bank in case there's a data-transmission problem. And the service will have an extra stockpile of checks, in case individual banks cannot post deposits.

Amlin said service members, DOD civilians and retirees should not stockpile money, but he recommends that they ask their financial institutions what they're doing to prevent Y2K problems.

"I would imagine most financial institutions will include what they are doing on the monthly account statements," he said. "But if you don't see it, you should ask."

He also says that if you have to start allotments, change addresses, set up new accounts or perform similar tasks, you should not wait until December to perform these actions.

Amlin has alerted the DFAS staff not to plan for holiday season leave this year. The service will try to "clear the pipeline" of financial transactions by late December, he said, and will stand by at year's end to handle any system problems that may arise. — *American Forces Press Service*

(Continued from page 19)

That's a more localized issue. "We're encouraging every MEDCOM pharmacy to coordinate with its pharmaceutical supplier to ensure it will be able to fill orders without any delays," Farner said.

Utilities

Similarly upbeat, William White, Year 2000 Initiative executive director for U.S. West, a telephone company that provides long-distance service to customers in 14 western states, said telephone service should not be disrupted. "Most telephone switches, which relay long-distance calls to their proper destination, are not date-dependent. Most switches don't care what day it is."

And while water suppliers may be temporarily unable to meet customer demand, according to a joint Army-Navy report released recently, most utilities experts believe water treatment and distribution should not be greatly affected either.

Other Services and Systems

The U.S. Postal Service will also continue service, according to a report on its Y2K website.

The Social Security Administration is also positive.

According to Commissioner Kenneth Apfel, social security checks issued to some 46 million Americans monthly will be on time when 2000 arrives.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture ensures food supplies will not suffer. And officials at the Consumer Electronics Manufacturers Association informed the Federal Trade Commission that most consumer electronics products would continue to function in the Year 2000 because their components are also not date-sensitive.

Older VCRs and coffee makers could be affected, CEMA officials said. Questions should be directed to the product manufacturer.

Check out your personal home computer, too, to see if it's Y2K-compliant. Officials at the Army's DISC4 office recommend visiting the manufacturer's World Wide Web site for information and guidance on what to do if it isn't compliant.

Everyone probably wants to be prepared when 2000 rolls over. But whether the new year will come in with only its traditional parties, firecrackers and the celebratory descent of the shimmering silver ball at Times Square — or something totally out of the ordinary — is something only time will tell. — Heike Hasenauer





Kwajalein 2000

Story by Preston Lockridge

LIKE many of the Army's high-tech organizations that rely on powerful computers to propel their daily missions, U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll and Kwajalein Missile Range are working hard to tackle problems that may occur because of what some people call the "millennium bug." In 2000, computers based on a two-digit system will cycle to 00, causing many programs to malfunction.

The Kwajalein Missile Range plays a major role in several military, scientific and governmental activities —

Preston Lockridge is the public affairs officer for U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll and Kwajalein Missile Range.



U.S. Army, Kwajalein Atoll, and the Kwajalein Missile Range employ a range of high-tech sensors and systems, each of which has been rendered Y2K-complaint. The Kwajalein facilities' Y2K team developed a two-phase plan to validate and demonstrate that compliance.

All photos courtesy Kwajalein Missile Range



Kwajalein Missile Range's Y2K compliance was vital to the successful fulfillment of the range of military, scientific and governmental activities the facility performs.

including national and theater missile defense test programs, support for NASA and the U.S. Space Command, and the acquisition and tracking of foreign missile launches from Asia.

"Becoming year 2000 compliant, and ahead of schedule, has become a major challenge for our soldiers, scientists and technicians. The complexity of KMR missile test programs and the pervasiveness of Y2K concerns set the ground rules," said USAKA/KMR commander COL Gary McMillen.

Most missile tests require the full

spectrum of KMR sensors, which include highly sophisticated radars located on Roi-Namur and Kwajalein islands.

The complexity of test programs increases with the addition of ship- and aircraft-mounted mobile sensors. All of these systems provide radar and optical data used in the design of missile defense interceptor systems. These programs are complex, and equipment used in the programs is equally complex and must work flawlessly to produce useful data.

The KMR Y2K team developed a

two-phase plan to validate and demonstrate the range's compliance with Department of Defense and Army Y2K management plans.

First, each major sensor has a computer system and software capable of supporting the sensor's diverse mission assignments. A systems engineer was selected to bring that sensor into Y2K compliance. The second phase was to network the systems and conduct simulated Y2K tests using all the KMR sensors under test conditions.

To explain the process, McMillen began with a description of the ALTAIR system. ALTAIR radar is a highly sophisticated sensor used for deep space, near-earth and orbital tracking. As one of the sensors in the Space Surveillance Network, ALTAIR detects, tracks, identifies and catalogs all man-made objects in space, including new foreign missiles. The system performs more than 40,000 satellite-space-object tracks each year for the U.S. Space Command.

Two years ago, ALTAIR engineers began work on solving their Y2K problem. McMillen said the engineers followed the Army's five-phase resolution process: awareness, assessment, renovation, validation and implementation.

Awareness was easy. The system has 1.2 million lines of unique code.

Assessment was another story. Source code was scanned for key words such as "time," "year" or "rollover." There were hundreds of hits during the scans, and each had to be examined by a knowledgeable engineer. The result was that about 200 changes were made to ALTAIR base software.

Validation is accomplished by testing. ALTAIR engineers implemented two capabilities to support testing: one to protect existing and real-time data being collected and one for Y2K testing, McMillen said.

Both were used to complete a full series of local tests, demonstrating that validation was mature enough for implementation — to support integrated tests with KMR customers.

A series of Y2K tests in October 1998 examined the Space Command Network, of which ALTAIR is a component. The process also involved data manipulation and exchanges with the test system at Peterson Air Force Base, Colo.

Each of the range's major sensors went through a five-phase process to validate its systems prior to implementation.

The second phase of KMR's Y2K

compliance plan involved networking the various test sensors into a test scenario, McMillen said. A series of four test conditions was set up to "warp" the timing systems used in actual tests forward to year 2000. Two of the tests used data and test scenarios from previous tests, simulating them for year 2000.

In the third test, a meteorological rocket was launched from Kwajalein Atoll. All KMR radars and optics sites tracked and recorded data on the rocket, with time and date configured for Nov. 12, 2000. All three tests were highly successful.

The fourth test, designed to resolve

any major Y2K issues that surface as a result of the first three tests, was canceled because of the confidence of the KMR mission personnel that all problems had been solved.

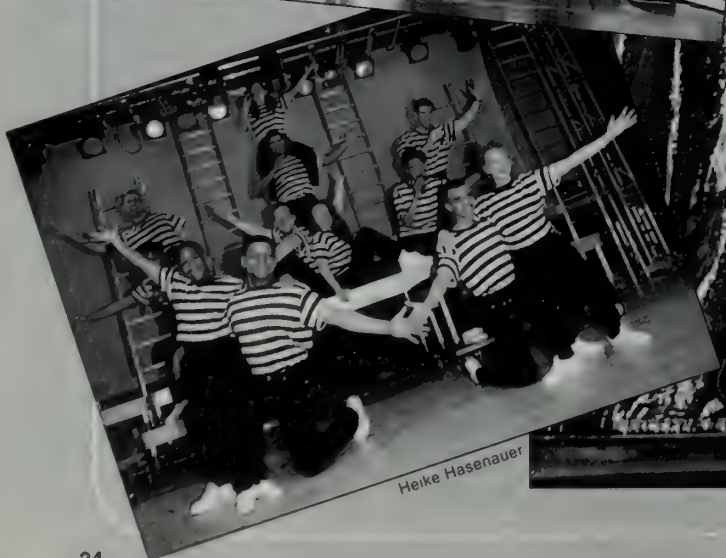
"The success of the test was not unexpected," said KMR test director MAJ Jeffrey Nadal. "System engineers from each of the range's sensor assets have continuously and thoroughly located the problems unique to their system, fixed the problem, and tested the solution to assure that the system was Y2K-compliant. When the various systems were networked for Y2K interoperability testing, they performed flawlessly." □



Most missile tests undertaken at KMR require a full range of complex and highly capable sensors, all of which depend on equally complex programs to gather the accurate data necessary for correct evaluation of each test.

Soldier Show

THE Soldier Show cast is on the road with high-powered music and dance to major cities. This year the show will perform at 63 locations in 24 states and Korea.



Heike Hasenauer



99

ain, bringing a mix of
y posts and several
ht 119 performances at



1999 U.S. Army Soldier Show Schedule

June

- 1 Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
- 3 Natick Depot, Mass.
- 5 Malden, Mass.
- 7-8 Fort Drum, N.Y.
- 11 New York, N.Y.
- 13 Fort Detrick, Md.
- 14 Washington, D.C.
- 16 Fort Eustis, Va.
- 18-20 Fort Gordon, Ga.
- 22-23 Fort Knox, Ky.
- 26-27 Fort McCoy, Wis.
- 30 Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

July

- 2-3 Fort Carson, Colo.
- 7 Fort Riley, Kan.
- 9-10 Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
- 12 Red River Depot, Texas
- 15-16 Fort Hood, Texas
- 18 Memphis, Tenn.
- 21 Redstone Arsenal, Ala.
- 22 Fort McClellan, Ala.
- 25 Fort Polk, La.
- 27 Houston, Texas
- 30 Fort Sam Houston, Texas

August

- 1 Lackland AFB, Texas
- 4-6 Fort Sill, Okla.
- 9-10 Fort Bliss, Texas
- 13 White Sands Missile Range, N.M.
- 15-16 Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
- 19 Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz.
- 21 Fort Irwin, Calif.
- 23 Los Angeles, Calif.
- 26 Presidio of Monterey, Calif.
- 29-30 Fort Lewis, Wash.

September

- 4 Fort Greely, Alaska
- 6 Fort Wainwright, Alaska
- 9-10 Fort Richardson, Alaska
- 16 Camp Stanley, Korea
- 18-19 Camp Casey, Korea
- 20 Camp Gary Owen, Korea
- 22 Camp Carroll, Korea
- 24 Yongsan, Korea
- 26 Camp Page, Korea
- 28 Camp Humphreys, Korea

October

- 2 Milwaukee, Wis.
- 4 Chicago, Ill.
- 7 Rock Island, Ill.
- 9-10 Fort Campbell, Ky.
- 13 Fort McPherson, Ga.
- 15-17 Fort Benning, Ga.
- 19-20 Fort Rucker, Ala.
- 22-24 Fort Jackson, S.C.
- 27-28 Fort Stewart, Ga.
- 30 Fort Bragg, N.C.

November

- 1-2 Fort Lee, Va.
- 3 Fort Monroe, Va.
- 5 U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.
- 8-10 Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
- 12 Washington, D.C.
- 14 Fort Belvoir, Va.

For more information
and schedule updates,
visit the MWR website at
www.armymwr.com.

Postmarks

Compiled by Gil High

From Army Posts Around the World



CPT Christopher Laneve, commander of the Sabalauski Air Assault School, gives Nashville U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion DEP recruits a few insights about the "10 hardest days in the U.S. Army" during the recent Fort Campbell DEP Orientation Tour.

Fort Campbell, Ky.

Keeping Recruits Recruited

NASHVILLE Recruiting Battalion lost nearly 23 percent of its Delayed Entry Program recruits during fiscal year 1998. These losses only added to the workload of recruiters, already battling a competitive market, who then had to try to replace each lost recruit, said MAJ David M. Branstetter, the battalion's operations officer.

The battalion's leadership team, while seeking a way to retain more DEP recruits, got just the opening it needed when Fort Campbell, Ky., and the 101st Airborne Division offered recruiters use of the post and its facilities for a monthly DEP orientation tour. The first tour was conducted in February, and 42 DEP recruits from Kentucky and Tennessee attended the event.

The Sabalauski Air Assault School was the tour's first stop. The school's commander, CPT Christopher Laneve, and cadre member SGT Michael Rel gave the newcomers a briefing on the school and its importance to the division.

School cadre demonstrated

various types of rappel techniques, including the five-man, fast-rope and head-first Australian rappels, and they briefly discussed the format of the school.

SFC Buddy Daniel is a long-time Army Reserve recruiter who presently works out of the battalion's Madison, Tenn., station. He said he hoped the program would continue.

"I thought it was great," Daniel said. "A lot of the young people who went with us were very impressed with it. It would also be good to bring in guests, especially those who are straddling the fence in regards to enlisting."

SGT Anthony T. Sweasy is a first-year recruiter who works out of the Chattanooga East Recruiting Station. He brought four recruits on the three-hour ride to Fort Campbell. Sweasy said he believed it was time well spent.

"They loved it; all four of them were ready to go tomorrow," Sweasy said. "We talked all the way back from Fort Campbell."

The recruits also toured the post's Don F. Pratt Museum, the Post Exchange, the education center and Blanchfield Army

Community Hospital.

Sweasy said the tour had practical benefits for busy Army recruiters. "I think it's good when the battalion organizes it, because it takes the planning out of our hands and better organizes it," he said. "It gives individual recruiters more time to concentrate on recruiting." — *Nashville Recruiting Battalion*

Fort Stewart, Ga.

Engineer Field Trip

FORT Stewart's Engineer Brigade officers recently visited their counterparts at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Savannah District so the brigade officers could see how the duties of the USACE engineers differ from their own.

The Savannah District is one of 41 USACE districts charged by Congress with military facilities design and construction, water resources development and conservation, environmental restoration, and real estate acquisition and disposal for reservoirs and military installation needs.

The trip was part of a professional-development program for all officers in the brigade. The 70 engineers were given the Savannah District command briefing, explanations of some of the district's roles and responsibilities, a boat tour of the

Savannah River and a visit to a dredge-disposal site.

Crew members on the survey boat explained how they surveyed Savannah Harbor to acquire data before and after dredging. Then, at the dredge-disposal site, the officers learned how silt and water removed from the harbor are monitored by district technicians.

"Someday one of these officers may be a district commander," said COL David Washechek, commander of the 3rd Infantry Division's Engineer Brigade. "I think it's useful for them to begin to prepare now for the requirements that the Corps of Engineers and the nation may expect from them."

— *Alicia Gregory, Savannah District Public Affairs Office*

West Point, N.Y.

Teamed up for Training

AN intensive two-week course has brought together U.S. Military Academy faculty and Army Reservists from various units to instruct cadets in military leadership skills, physical training and selected professional military subjects.

According to LTC Steve Bullock of USMA's Department of Military Instruction, the program began after a 1989 study that led to the creation of a "military inter-session" in January.

"Moving military science from the academic year to inter-session has allowed for a more intensive, albeit shorter and more condensed, approach to teaching military-science subjects," Bullock explained.

Seventy-five percent of the 300 instructors needed for the training come from USMA, with most of the other instructors



Fort Stewart engineer officers take a firsthand look at a dredge spoils site.



SPC Christopher Land

U.S. Military Academy Cadet 4th Class Mitchell Ferris familiarizes himself with an M-203 grenade launcher. He and other West Point plebes received extensive hands-on familiarization training with several light weapon systems during the academy's annual military inter-session.

coming from the Reserve. This was the first year that the 98th Division, headquartered in Rochester, N.Y., served as the lead USAR component. Other reserve components came from all over the United States and from as far away as Hawaii. Additional manning came from the Armor Center at Fort Knox, Ky.; the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.; and the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif.

Four core military subjects are taught during inter-session. First-year plebes learn map-reading and troop-leading procedures while cadets in later year groups learn tactics appropriate to a light-infantry platoon, and then concepts of company-level, combined-arms operations in heavy forces.

The course that has undergone the most revision this year is "Tools of the Trade," for first class cadets. Bullock said this course is set up to provide an active learning environment based on a deployment sce-

nario, where instructors portray company commanders and cadets act as platoon leaders, giving briefings and writing decision papers.

Bullock said that an advantage of the inter-session training is that it anticipates the summer training and gives the cadets an opportunity to work with soldiers from various units around the country, places where they may someday serve. — *Ann Bray, USMA Association of Graduates' electronic newsletter, Gray-Matter*

Heidelberg, Germany

Towers Allow Apartment Expansion

AN innovative construction process that adds outside towers to existing Army housing units is under way at 26th Army Support Group's Patrick Henry Village here. The project not only expands square footage of selected three- and four-bedroom apartments, but also provides a second bathroom and a private laundry.

Dubbed the Bathroom and Laundry Investment Campaign, the initiative can be accomplished more quickly than normal renovations because occupants don't have to move out during the process. This saves time and money, allowing USAREUR to renovate about 10,000 targeted apartments in other military communities by 2010.

The renovations, which add about 100 square feet to each apartment, cost an average of \$40,000 per unit, including plumbing fixtures, cabinets, new washers and dryers.

Apartments that already have sufficient square footage will not use the tower addition method, but will still be renovated to add bathroom and laun-

dry facilities. — *DCSENGR, HQs., USAREUR*

Fort Lewis, Wash.

A Place to Worship

FOR Muslims the December-January season of Ramadan is the highlight of the religious year. But for the small Muslim community here, what made the holy month even more joyous this year was that they could celebrate the end of their month of fasting and prayer by gathering in their own house of worship.

The process that brought this about began when Chaplain (CPT) Abdul-Rasheed Muhammad, one of only a handful of Muslim chaplains in the armed forces, came to Fort Lewis in February 1998.

Muhammad was welcomed by post Muslims, who knew the rarity of having their own chaplain. But of equal significance was the start of a conversion project to transform a post chapel into a mosque.

The project began in April and the building was open for worship in July, thanks to the efforts of post public works plus many volunteer hours contributed by Muslim soldiers on post.

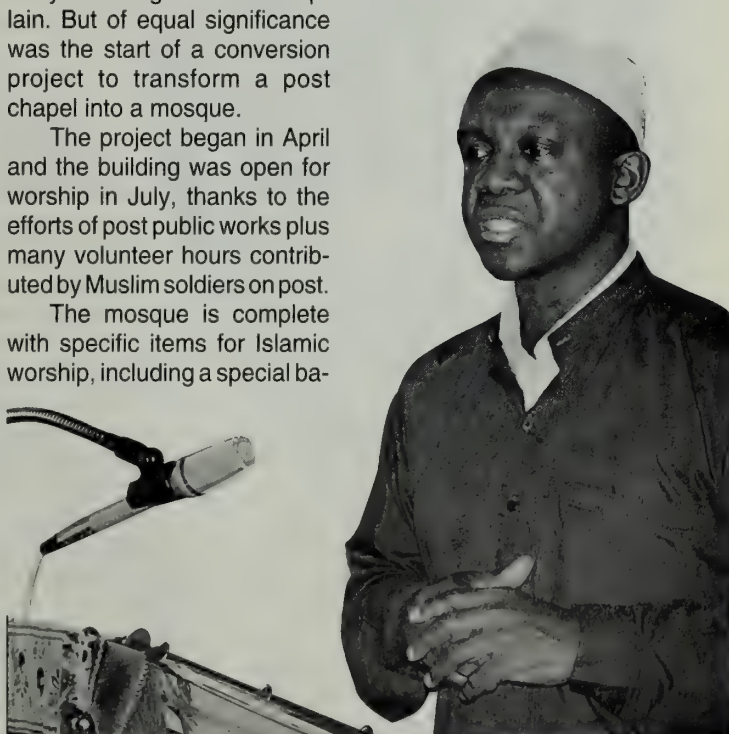
The mosque is complete with specific items for Islamic worship, including a special ba-

sin used by members of the mosque to wash themselves in one of the ceremonies of the faith.

Another benefit of the Muslim emergence on post has been command recognition and support of the religion.

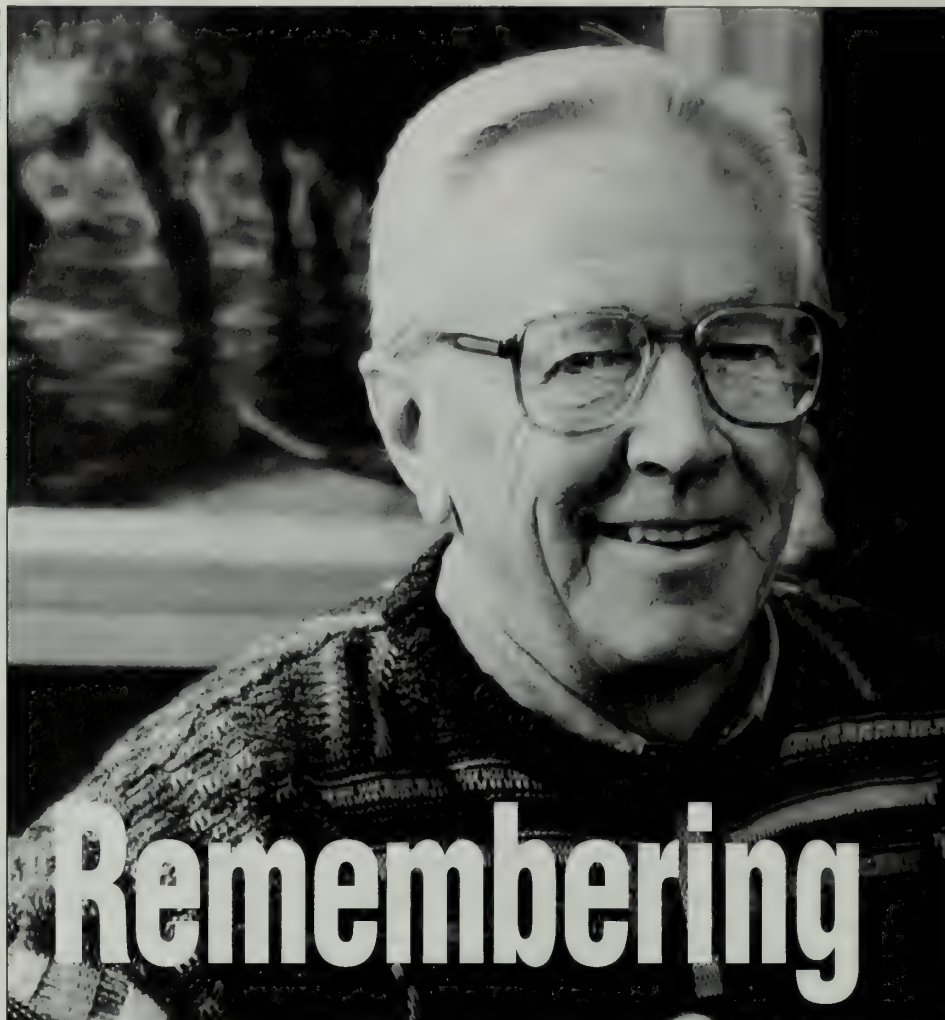
"The commands are starting to realize that they've got diversity in their units," said SGT Linwood Baker, 2nd Battalion, 8th Field Artillery Regiment. "The chain of command is starting to support us, and it helps the units, too, because soldiers who are allowed to practice their religion are better soldiers."

"This is truly a great time for us, to have the recognition and acceptance and the fellowship and the place to worship that we do," Muhammad said. "The fact that we tolerate each other without compromising our individual and personal beliefs says a lot about our strength." — *SGT Gary L. Qualis, Fort Lewis PAO*



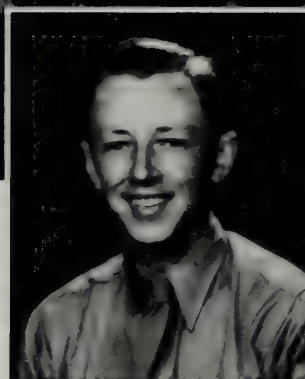
SGT Gary L. Qualis

Chaplain (CPT) Abdul-Rasheed Muhammad makes a point while speaking to post Muslims at a recent Fort Lewis Islamic service.



D-Day

Interview by
William A. McIntosh



(Top) Schulz, one of today's most popular cartoonists, was a machine-gun squad leader (inset) during WW II.

JUNE 6 marks the 55th anniversary of D-Day, and since Charles M. Schulz, creator of the "Peanuts" cartoon strip, is chairman of the capital campaign to build the National D-Day Memorial, it seemed appropriate to talk to him about the D-Day landing. Here are some of his comments concerning the importance of D-Day and the contributions made by the soldiers of World War II.

Soldiers: You were drafted during the war and served with the 20th Armored Division, but didn't partici-

pate in D-Day. Is that right?

Schulz: Yes. I was training at Camp Campbell, Ky., when we heard about the invasion. I remember I was operating the machine gun of our half-track when the announcement was made. At the time, I was the leader of a light machine-gun squad in the 8th Armd. Infantry Battalion.

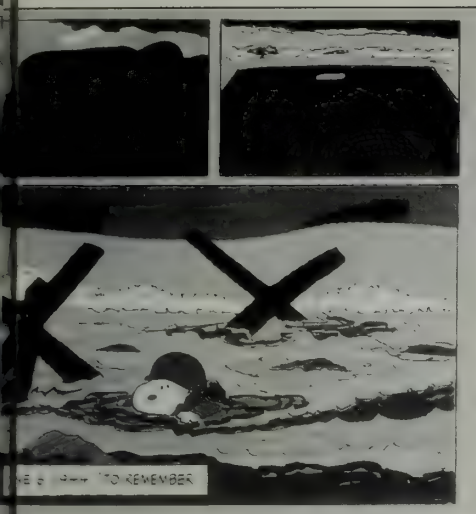
Soldiers: When you reflect on your time in the Army, what stands out in your mind?

Schulz: That we were at war and we were all in it together. I tell people

now that they missed something if they weren't alive in those days, because it was a period in history that will never be duplicated. The relationships, the music that we heard, the loves that were gained and lost, made up the memories that were totally different



William A. McIntosh, a retired colonel, is vice president for education for the National D-Day Memorial.



Though Peanuts usually focuses on lighter topics, Schulz has commemorated D-Day and other significant historical events.

from any other generation.

When I first went in, I thought it would be nice if I could get a job drawing pictures or painting signs or things like that, but I soon discovered, as my first sergeant said: "We don't want artists. What we need is rifle-men." As training progressed, I found that my friends and I became truly dedicated to trying to be good soldiers, dedicated to learning as much as we could.

Eventually we became just as proud of being good infantrymen. In those days, members of the air corps and the paratroopers got the publicity, but it was the infantryman who was the backbone of everything.

I recently mentioned to GEN Colin Powell that of all my honors over the years, the one I'm the most proud of receiving is the Combat Infantryman's Badge. And he said, "Yes, I agree."

I'm grateful, of course, that I was able to survive the experience, to have come out unscathed, and still say, "I did it." I know I must have been one of the last people some people would have thought could become the leader of a light machine-gun squad. But I did become one, and I'm proud of that.

Soldiers: You did some drawing during the war. Did you do any cartooning?

Schulz: No real cartooning; I wasn't ready. I knew I wasn't good enough.

But soldiers enjoyed cartoons; I could see that. Yank magazine had a lot of good gag cartoons and it had The Sad Sack, which was a wonderful feature.

I think cartoons were extremely important. Not just to me but to most of us. I remember when we first saw the Bill Mauldin cartoons. I admired immediately what he was doing.

Soldiers: In your work, you seem to set June 6 apart from other dates.

Schulz: Yes. I think any sensible person with a grasp of history would have to admit that D-Day was the most important day of our century. Without D-Day it's possible that Europe could have remained for another 25 or 50 years in darkness. I'm glad I wasn't there, and yet my admiration for the people who were knows no bounds.

I had a conversation once with someone who said there were two critical elements that helped us to win the war. One was the breaking of the codes, and the other was Winston Churchill.

I said: "I can agree, but I think there was a third element. That was the G. I. — the common soldier, the common person — who was willing, in spite of not wanting to do it, to accept his orders and to be sent in all directions all over the world to do something, which in many cases, he didn't even understand."

Soldiers: So you think the G.I. played a central role in the success of D-Day?

Schulz: Yes. And in the other landings, too. But Normandy was the one landing that was a must. Others could have failed. The two wars, of course, the one in Europe and the one in the Pacific, were different kinds of wars, and some of those landings could have failed without having similar long-range effect. But D-Day could not have failed. It would have been a disaster if it had.

Soldiers: You are the chairman of the Capital Campaign for the National D-Day Memorial. What motivated you take on that task?

Schulz: It's so easy for us, as generations come and go, to forget what other generations did. It's still

The National D-Day Memorial Foundation

THE National D-Day Memorial is under construction in Bedford, Va., the community that suffered the nation's highest per capita losses during the Allied landings at Normandy. Congress designated the project as a national memorial on Sept. 23, 1996.

Incorporated in 1989 to operate under the provisions of section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the National D-Day Memorial Foundation is an educational foundation to memorialize the valor, fidelity and sacrifices of the Allied armed forces on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

The memorial is scheduled to be dedicated June 6, 2000, the 56th anniversary of D-Day. Construction of the education center will begin as additional funds become available.

For more information, visit the National D-Day Memorial online at www.dday.org. Mail inquiries to the National D-Day Memorial Foundation, P.O. Box 77, Bedford, VA 24523, phone (800) 351-DDAY, or contact the foundation by e-mail at dday@dday.org.



The National D-Day Memorial will honor the Allied forces that took part in the epic invasion.

disconcerting to talk to younger people and find they have almost no knowledge of what was done. I think there are certain things that must never be forgotten.

Perhaps sometimes we do have too many monuments, too many holidays, and things of this kind. But D-Day is not one of them. No, it's one of those days we must not forget. □



Old Post, New Mission



Story by Eric J. Hurwitz
Photos by Jan Abate

As a result of a 1991 Base Realignment and Closure decision, Fort Devens, Mass., after 79 years, closed its doors on March 31, 1996. The next day, it was business as usual.

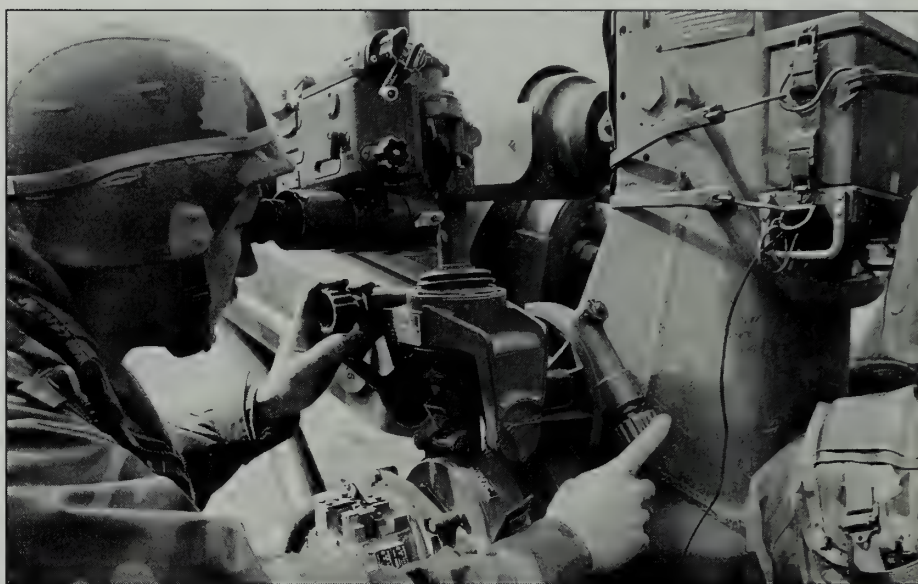
Since then, the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, located in north-central Massachusetts, has emerged as a prime training facility, annually supporting nearly 60,000 National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers and Navy and Marine Reserve units from throughout New England and the eastern seaboard.

"There's a substantial reserve component in New England," said the Devens RFTA commander, LTC Edward R. Murdough. "They needed a place to train, and now they have it. To continue that way, we need to stay here, do our jobs well and stay up-to-date on everything we need to be."

The Devens RFTA reports to Fort Dix, N.J., under the U.S. Army Reserve Command. Just under 160 civilian employees support more than 25 reserve- and active-component units located on Devens. During its first 18 months as an RFTA, Devens was commanded by a civilian, H. Carter Hunt Jr. Murdough took command in October 1997.

"There's a long way to go before the military and surrounding communities see Devens as an important

Eric J. Hurwitz works for the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area Public Affairs Office.



A soldier from 2nd Battalion, 197th Field Artillery, hones his skills during reserve-component training at the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area.

training area," Murdough said.

"It will take five or six years before that will happen," he said. "The fact is that the public now sees Devens as a closed installation. We've had a hard time convincing people otherwise."

With no commissary, post exchange, housing or medical facilities, the RFTA has the look of a bare-bones facility. When Fort Devens closed, the Massachusetts Development Finance Agency acquired much of the land to develop a business community.

That left the RFTA with a 5,200-acre training enclave, kept operational

by a much-reduced work force.

The change has been truly dramatic. In 1986 Fort Devens served 5,343 soldiers, more than 6,036 family members, most living on-post, and a civilian workforce of 2,913.

Today there are 632 active-duty military and civilian personnel and 1,537 Reservists working on Devens, with an additional 2,000 soldiers training there on any given day.

Military housing is empty, or has been torn down to make way for state projects. Many office buildings are just that — buildings with no people.



Soldiers attending a wheeled-vehicle recovery course wrestle a truck through a mud hole on Fort Devens' South Post.

Streets, once filled with troops marching to class and soldiers driving to work, are empty. Restaurants and service facilities, former headquarters buildings and other structures are deserted.

Yet the area is rebounding, thanks to an ambitious 40-year state plan that has already attracted such businesses as the Gillette Company, which now occupies a building five times the size of a football field.

And the training that goes on at Devens provides more proof that the area is alive and well.

Modern small-arms ranges allow soldiers to sharpen their marksmanship skills. There are 21 training areas, 23 ranges and six facilities for land navigation, orienteering or small-unit field training exercises. Other training support includes a drop zone, an Observed Fire Trainer, an audiovisual center and maintenance facilities. And the U.S. Reserve Forces Intelligence School is located there.

Soldier support includes barracks and dining facilities, medical facility, military clothing store and credit union.

"Our facilities and ranges are totally dedicated to support reserve-component training, and our close relationship with the 94th Regional Support Command allows us to leverage their assets as well," Murdough said. "And our tenant units from the 78th and 98th divisions are key readiness enhancers for both unit and individual training. As long as it's safe and legal, we can probably help a unit with whatever it needs to accomplish a training objective."

Fort Devens History

SERVING as a reception center and, later, a demobilization center for soldiers drafted to fight in World War I, Camp Devens had already been a part of New England history for nearly 80 years.

More than 400 units, including a Navy air squadron, have called Devens home.

The post was named in honor of Brevet MG Charles Devens, a Union Army officer and, later, attorney general during the presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes.

During World War II, Fort Devens was again designated as a reception center for all New England men destined to serve in that war. The post also housed the Army's largest wartime vehicle-repair facility, which fixed all the powered vehicles of the First Service Command.

Three divisions — the 1st, 32nd and 45th — had units that trained at Fort Devens during the war, and the 4th Women's Auxiliary Corps Training Center opened on post in April 1943. The 366th Infantry Regiment, a predominantly-black infantry unit during the war, also trained at Fort Devens.

In February 1944, the post opened a prisoner-of-war camp for 5,000 German and Italian soldiers. The camp remained in operation until May 1946 and, even today, former POWs return for an annual wreath-laying ceremony to honor POWs buried there.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, Fort Devens was again designated a reception center, and two regimental combat teams were assigned there. Other units included two signal battalions, the United States Army Security Agency Training Center and School, the 56th Anti-aircraft Artillery Brigade and the 1st Army Chemical Defense School.

The last active Army units assigned to Fort Devens included the 39th Engineer Battalion, 36th Medical Bn., 46th Combat Support Hospital, 10th Special Forces Group, 18th U.S. Army Band and U.S. Army Intelligence School. — *Eric J. Hurwitz*

Devens' ability to support new training requirements is increasing as new projects are completed. The Army recently built a new ammunition supply point co-located with the RFTA's range control. Future initiatives include a petroleum training facility, enhanced classroom facilities, a 40mm weapons range, "enemy prisoner of war" training area, a U.S. Marine Corps Reserve center and renovation work on the former commissary.

"We were shattered by the closure of Fort Devens," Murdough said, remembering the reactions of the few

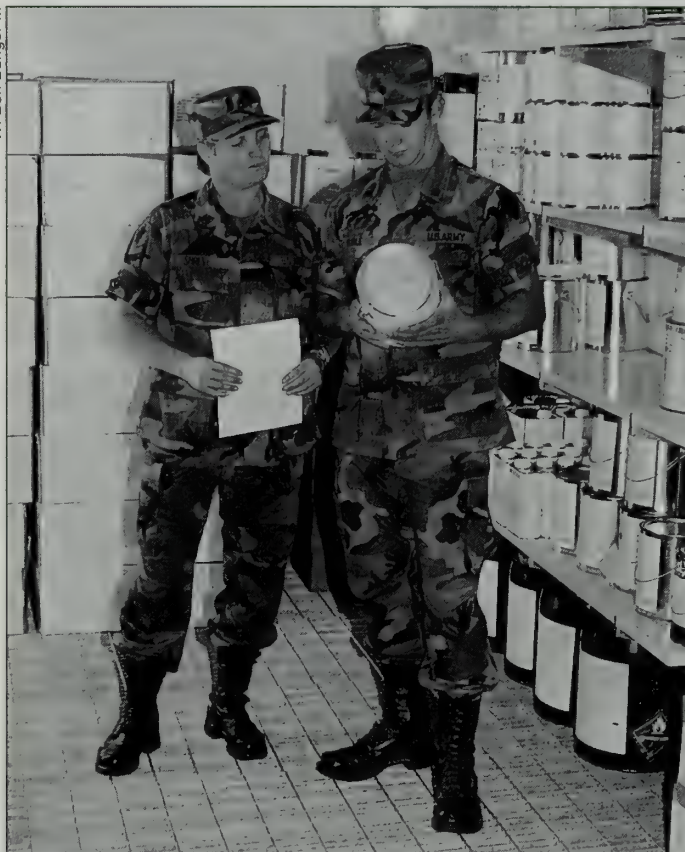


Members of the 804th Med. Bde. remove a "casualty" from a New Hampshire National Guard helicopter during a reserve-component medical exercise conducted at Fort Devens.

soldiers and civilian employees who remained after the realignment action.

"Now we're on the move, with new activities and new organizations. There's much to be done by the Army, the state and the local community, but we're working on it," he said. □

W. Ben Burger III



Installations throughout the Army use controlled storage facilities to track the life-cycle use of many products.

Tracking Army Waste

FROM paint and batteries to industrial solvents and degreasers, many items soldiers use require special handling. As the Army increasingly seeks to prevent pollution, 50 Army installations now use the Hazardous Substance Management System to track use of hazardous materials and reduce waste generated by overstocking.

"There are two major components of the HSMS program," said Stan Childs, the U.S. Army Environmental Center's HSMS team leader.

One is the Centralized Hazardous Materials Management Program, which he described as a process that helps Army installations evaluate, select and

implement improved business practices to better meet their hazardous-materials and waste-management needs.

The other is the HSMS software, which includes a database for tracking hazardous materials and waste throughout their life cycles, from procurement through consumption or disposal.

The intent of both the management program and the software is to help installations procure hazardous materials in only the quantities needed, track their use and reduce wastes.

"The HSMS software will not make installations better managers of hazardous material, reduce hazardous-waste disposal costs, or save money," Childs said. "That is what the business-practice part of the

program is designed to do."

Management decisions are critical in light of how much money the Army spends to dispose of hazardous waste, a cost that diverts resources from the Army's mission-oriented training, equipment and other military necessities, Childs said.

The Army attributes about 50 percent of its hazardous-waste disposal to over-procurement of hazardous materials, the resulting misuse of these materials or the expiration of their shelf life, he said.

But Childs said that some installations are already seeing the payoff from successfully managing their hazardous materials.

Fort Campbell, Ky., for example, has used a Hazardous Materials Control Center to significantly cut the generation of hazardous waste, thus avoiding the significant costs associated with waste disposal.

During fiscal year 1997 the Fort Campbell HMCC managed more than \$438,000 in excess stock collected from units and extended the shelf life of more than 4,400 items, saving about \$44,000 in disposal costs. In FY 1998 the post was able to achieve a cost avoidance of almost \$1.6 million because of the HMCC and the implementation of other improved environmentally related business practices.

Fort Carson, Colo., which established its HMCC in FY 1998 with the Directorate of Logistics and the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, recovered some \$362,545 in hazardous materials from just these two organizations. The excess material stocks were reissued free, resulting in a cost avoidance of

High-tech video mapping has helped Fort Huachuca preserve its fragile desert environment.

nearly \$24,000 for the DOL and nearly \$107,000 for the 3rd ACR in just two months.

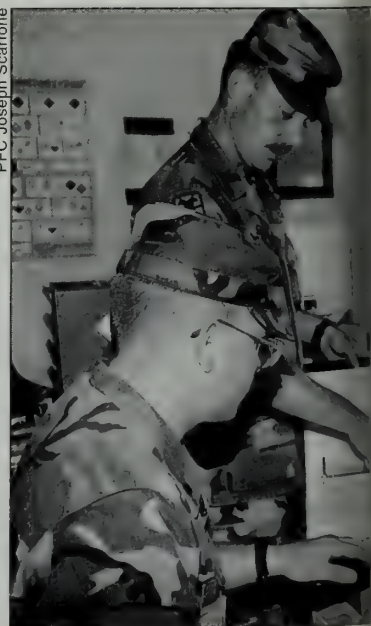
The Army Environmental Center's HSMS support network includes a website with information, a schedule of classes, and important program documents. The web address is http://aec-www.apgea.army.mil:8080/prod/usaec/et/p2/hsms_01.htm. — Mike Cast, USAEC

Mapping Desert Erosion

MOST soldiers know about global positioning systems used by the Army to determine location and to navigate from one point to another. Fort Huachuca, Ariz., now uses GPS technology with a state-of-the-art mapping system to help protect the environment while supporting and improving training.

Seasonal rains in the desert cause severe soil erosion. A single downpour can turn a well-maintained road into a gully 3 feet deep and 6 feet wide. The post's Integrated Training Area Management program uses the new system to take images of

PFC Joseph Scartone



erosion problems on the 67,000 acres of Fort Huachuca training land and plot them on a computer-generated map.

The video mapping system links a small, pocket-sized GPS unit to a digital video camera. As the camera captures visual images, the GPS coordinates are converted into a digital signal, then recorded onto one of the videotape's audio tracks. Afterward, the camera and mapping system are connected to a computer, and the tape is read by special software that plots the camera's location on a computer-generated map.

Individual frames or entire segments can be captured from the tape and saved to the computer's memory. Users can then compare distance between erosion sites on the map simultaneously with site pictures.

The system has significantly reduced the time needed for data collection. ITAM personnel can record images on tape while traveling in a moving vehicle and download the images and notes onto a computer within minutes of returning from the field. The system

tracks the date and time the video was taken for easy reference later.

The ITAM program will eventually map all of the roads and trails on the nearly 29,000-acre East Range training area. Many roads and trails crisscross the area, increasing the potential for erosion due to the lack of vegetation. As part of the land rehabilitation and maintenance component of the ITAM program, some roads will be closed and reseeded to reduce the amount of bare soil in those areas.

After collecting data with the GPS and the video mapping system, a geographic information system is used to effectively manage and analyze the data. A GIS can be thought of as a map created from a series of data layers that can be individually selected and combined to generate a new map display.

The GIS system allows designation of a large number of suitable locations for units to bivouac, avoiding the potential damage from overuse of the same sites. The system helps ITAM personnel to map potential new bivouac sites based on factors such as soil composition, slope, line-of-sight, vehicle accessibility, vegetation type, and size of area available. It's also used to create buffer zones around environmentally sensitive and restricted areas. These new technologies give soldiers more areas to use for training, with better accessibility and improved lands. — *CPT Steve Kroeker, Fort Huachuca ITAM Coordinator*

UH-60 Limes Lake

SOLDIERS from the 10th Mountain Division recently assisted the New York Department of Environmental Conservation by adding lime to an acidic lake to



PFC Douglas S. Tilson

Soldiers attach a slingload of lime to a 10th Mountain Division Black Hawk for transport to Hidden Lake.

create a healthy habitat for aquatic life.

The soldiers transported 20 tons of lime from Stillwater Reservoir to Hidden Lake, in the Adirondack Mountains. Two UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters flew the missions in late February. One helicopter crew transported and dropped the lime onto the frozen lake where DEC workers spread it onto the icy surface, while the second crew observed the operation to ensure it was carried out as planned.

According to Steve Joule, a wildlife biologist with the Fort Drum Environmental Division, helicopters were critical to the mission because motor vehicles aren't allowed in the surrounding forest.

Hidden Lake was no longer able to sustain fish, because of acid rain. But as the ice has melted, the lime has evenly

blended across the entire lake to restore the water's pH value to a level suitable for fish to live in, said Bill Gordon, senior aquatics biologist for the DEC.

This is the second time Fort Drum has helped the DEC with a liming project. The first mission, the liming of Evergreen Lake in February 1997, was very similar to this mission. Both lakes had a pH value of 4. Most lakes have a normal pH of 6.5, and any pH level below 5.6 will prevent fish from reproducing.

"Evergreen Lake was a total success," said Gordon, pointing out that the lake has been stocked with fish for the past two years and that the largest fish in the lake are around 10 inches long.

Once Hidden Lake has reached the right pH balance, the DEC will stock it with native brook trout. — *PFC Douglas S. Tilson, Fort Drum PAO*



Please send your contributions or questions to: Karen Baker, National Outreach Team Leader, U.S. Army Environmental Center, Attn: SFIM-AEC-PA, Bldg 4415, Aberdeen Proving ground, MD 21010-5401, ore-mail: kjbaker@aec.apgea.army.mil. Baker can be reached by phone at (410) 436-6817 or (DSN) 584-6817.

Focus on People

Compiled by Heike Hasenauer

Focus on People

SPC Bob Connell



Wilson: Helping out in Honduras.

Wilson has been in the Army, the National Guard or the Reserve for all but one year since 1973.

FOR the last six months **MAJ Mike Wilson**, the civil affairs officer for Joint Task Force Sula, has been in northern Honduras, near the cities of El Progreso and San Pedro Sula, helping Hondurans rebound from the devastation caused by last fall's Hurricane Mitch.

Wilson, a member of the Army Reserve's Oklahoma-based 486th Civil Affairs Battalion, said military engineers and medical personnel form the largest body of troops and perform the most visible jobs, but civil affairs people work to win and keep the local people's confidence.

Some 2,700 reserve-component personnel from the Army and Air Force were in Honduras building clinics and schools, and digging water wells. They have also conducted two medical-relief missions.

A big part of Wilson's job was to explain the big picture to those who could not imagine how a military force from the United States could place thousands of tons of equipment and supplies on a cattle ranch, in the name of peace.

Wilson also coordinated the distribution of food and clothing donated by Americans to Hondurans still living in displaced-persons camps, and arranged for U.S. media representatives to file their stories from Honduran newspaper and television stations.

Wilson, who has been in the Army, the National Guard or the Reserve for all but one year since 1973,

received an ROTC commission from the University of Oklahoma in 1980. He became a special forces soldier in 1982, and has served as a civil affairs officer for the past two years.

"He tries to help everyone. He doesn't care who they are or what they do," said Pedro Castillo, a member of the El Progreso Chamber of Commerce. "He has a lot of enthusiasm and charisma. That helps him a lot with the local people. He seems to get along with just about everybody." — *MSG Bob Haskell, National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office*

SGT Kevin Riley and **SPC Mark Browning**, Russian linguists assigned to the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade's 202nd MI Battalion, at Fort Gordon, Ga., recently served as translators for visiting Russian cosmonaut Commander Talgat Musabayev, when he visited the Augusta, Ga., area.

Musabayev, who spent 300 days, collectively, on the Russian Mir Space Station in 1994 and 1998, was a special guest of the Savannah River Site National Management Association during its annual Space Week program.

In a special ceremony at Augusta's Fort Discovery science center, Musabayev received the key to the city of Augusta from Mayor Pro Tem Lee Beard.

"We only do this with our very special guests," Beard told Musabayev. "And you are certainly one of those."

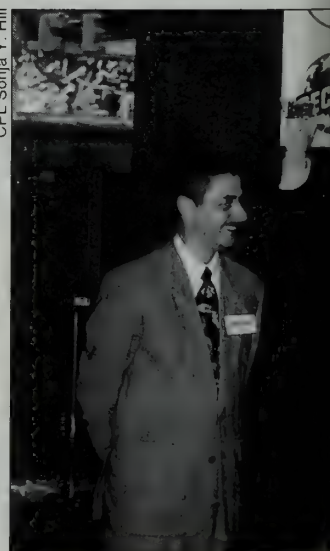
Riley interpreted Musabayev's reply: "I have not met a warmer welcome than this anywhere in the world," he said.

Both Riley and Browning had a hectic first day with the cosmonaut. They visited and translated for Musabayev at four schools, during the evening key ceremony and at a Space Week dinner afterwards. Later in the week, both interpreters accompanied Musabayev on visits to schools in Richmond, Columbia and Aiken counties.

Browning and Riley's interpreting skills were also tested on a tour of the Savannah River Nuclear Site and at a meeting of the Columbia County Board of Education.

Previously, Riley had interpreted for American engineers in Kazakhstan during a joint exercise and, while he was assigned to Fort

CPL Sonja Y. Hill



Riley (left): Translating for a Russian cosmonaut.

Riley, Kan., for a Russian lieutenant colonel on an exchange program tour to report on American use of computer models and simulations.

Riley, who is also proficient in Spanish and Italian, said translating for Musabayev taught him a lot about the Russian space program.

One of Musabayev's main messages was that only through international cooperation could Russia realize the goals of its space program. — *CPT Gary C. Tallman, 513th MI Bde. PAO*

AS a management assistant in the Civilian Personnel Division at the U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command in Huntsville, Ala., **Dorothy White** monitors and streamlines personnel management actions for more than 700 Army civilian employees.

White, 29, was the light middle-weight 1998 World Champion for Women's Black Belt Fighting in North America. The title is uncontested.

White has a third-degree black belt in Taekwondo and competed in some 20 tournaments sponsored by the North American Sport Karate Association to earn her title.

"When I started participating in martial arts, I thought, 'I'm too old and clumsy to do this,'" she said. "My self-confidence was so low that I hung my head to avoid eye contact with people.

"Through martial-arts training I have overcome my shyness and have gained a great deal of strength and self-confidence," she said.

Her warm-up sessions include some 200 side-straddle hops, 75 push-ups, several rigorous abdomen "crunches" and a series of stretching exercises. Besides doing additional weight training to polish her speed and strength, she spars with her peers to perfect the various karate forms she will eventually have to use to defend herself in competition.

"I work out for two hours, three nights a week, without fail," she said.



White (left): World champion.

"Karate involves respect, discipline, loyalty, honor, spirit, heart and self-confidence. I try to practice those virtues in everything I do," she said. "Although I lost six fights this year, I'd like to try to win the NASKA undefeated world championship title."

White competed in the 1999 World Tough Woman competition in Mississippi that was televised through a pay-per-view cable company.

"While competing in Atlanta, I was also offered a chance to participate in a Florida-based television production called 'Mortal

Combat.' I don't know if I'd be any good at acting, but I'd like to try it," she said. — *Marco Morales, SMDC PAO*

TWO U.S. reserve-component aviators — among a U.S. team consisting of both civilian and military competitors — earned trophies recently at the World Championship of Para-Ski and the companion EuropaCups of Para-Ski held in Austria.

Para-ski is a winter sport that combines the skill of parachute accuracy with giant slalom skiing.

CW3 Christian Chandler, commander of the Rhode Island National Guard's Detachment 2, Company F, 192nd Aviation, and a C-12 and C-23 pilot, earned the silver medal at the EuropaCups for precision parachute landings at sites near three Austrian villages. At the world championship, he was on the best finishing U.S. team in the team event, 7th of 16.

CW3 Janice Hutzky, a Chinook pilot and standardization instructor pilot for Co. B, 5th Battalion, 152nd Avn., a Reserve unit from Fort Eustis, Va., earned the bronze medal at the EuropaCups. At the world championship, Hutzky scored dead-centers on four of her five accuracy jumps. — *COL Kirk M. Knight, Para-Ski team leader*



Chandler and Hutzky: Para-ski champs.



White, 29, was the light middle-weight 1998 World Champion for Women's Black Belt Fighting in North America.

Sharp Shooters

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

Photos From the Field

Sharp Shooters

TEAMWORK is the key to success in the Army. From running a relay race in the mud and playing soccer in MOPP gear to clearing a trench or an urban building, it's teamwork that allows soldiers to overcome any challenge.



Fort Lewis, Wash., soldiers participate in the Mount Rainier to the Pacific Relay. — Photo by CPT Jeffrey P. Dennis



Troops of the Texas-based 1st Cavalry Division practice trench clearing on a Kuwaiti range. — Photo by SGT Jeffrey Ege



New York Army National Guard soldiers clear a building during MOUT training at Fort Drum. — Photo by SSG K.C. Kelly





Soldiers from the 14th Engineer Battalion play MOPP soccer at Fort Lewis. —
Photo by CPT Jeffrey P. Dennis

Fort Leavenworth Waysides to His

“YOU have entered the front gate of Fort Leavenworth, an active Army installation. Take this opportunity to step back in time and view the fort’s role in the building of our nation.”

So begins the narration at the historical “wayside” at the entrance to the modern post that once stood on America’s frontier.

There are 17 waysides at 16 sites throughout the post, each shedding light on the history of Kansas and America.

Erecting the wayside pedestals was a 20-month project that began as an idea proposed by Fort Leavenworth

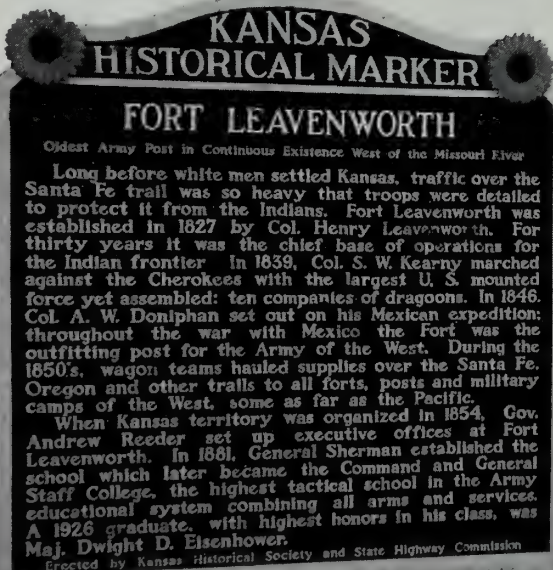
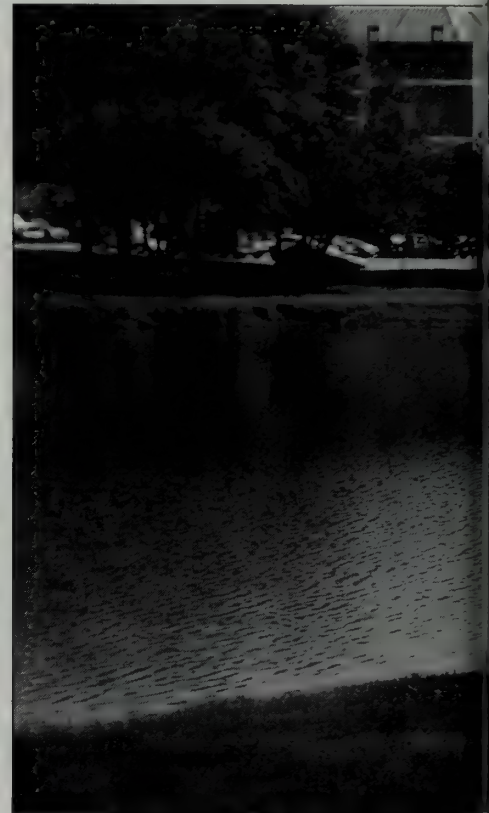
Janet Wray is the Fort Leavenworth, Kan., public affairs officer.

director of logistics Benny Doyal, a retired Army captain and advocate of historical preservation.

Doyal’s proposal was adopted in 1996, and a planning committee was activated to select sites and develop visual concepts and narratives to tell the Fort Leavenworth story.


But the work soon became much more than a local Army initiative when community volunteers joined soldiers and civilian employees in researching historical material and lending their artistic and speaking talents.

The pedestals are made of Kansas sandstone with porcelain enamel paintings affixed to the top and internal “reactive” devices that play recorded messages at the touch of a button.



Maps available at the information center direct visitors through a leisurely two-hour drive with time to linger at each stop. And the waysides themselves reveal the story of a post that once was the site of the first capitol of Kansas and home of the buffalo soldiers and the “arsenal of the West.” Today Fort Leavenworth includes the Army’s Command and General Staff College and the military’s oldest prison.


The waysides are open year-round, and the fort’s Frontier Army Museum is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Saturday and noon to 4 p.m. Sunday. The museum is closed Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year’s Day. □

 The “Queen of the Frontier Posts” was founded in 1827.


Story

Story by Janet Wray
Photos by Gil High




 The park overlooks the Command and General Staff College and is a favorite spot for meditation, picnicking and fishing.




 The park surrounding the Buffalo Soldier monument also contains other statues and tributes to the achievements of black soldiers.

Maps direct visitors through a leisurely two-hour drive with time to linger at each stop.



 Site 4 is a park containing the Buffalo Soldier Monument.



 Roadway signs pointing the way to Site 5 lead visitors to the Command and General Staff College.

Fort Leavenworth Waysides



▲ "First Kansas Territorial Capital and Military Prison." Across from the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks once stood the first territorial capital of Kansas.



▲ Sites 9 and 10 mark the original location of the main parade field of Cantonment Leavenworth and the spot where the Army met with various Indian councils.



▲ "Battle Training — Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow." Early officer students' quarters now make up the National Simulation Center.



▲ "Native American Prisoners of War." Site where Nez Perce Indians were confined after their capture by COL Nelson A. Miles.




▲ "Arsenal of the West." The Ordnance storehouses and arsenal are now the Combined Arms Center headquarters.

▲ "Highway to the West." Visitors can follow a path to a scenic view of the Missouri River.



▲ "Horsemanship Training." The Frontier Army Museum was once a site where officer students practiced horsemanship.

A full-page photograph of two soldiers in urban combat gear. The soldier in the foreground is wearing a helmet with a night vision device and is holding a rifle. The soldier in the background is also in similar gear and is looking towards the camera. The background is a wooden wall.

*At Fort Polk's Shughart-Gordon
Military Operations in Urbanized
Terrain complex, soldiers learn
the lethal business of...*

Concrete Combat

Story and Photos by SSG John Valceanu

Soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division prepare to move forward during training at the Shughart-Gordon MOUT complex.

Concrete Combat



A storage building "explodes" as the result of an air strike called in by attacking soldiers. Pyrotechnics add to the realism of urban warfare training.

Amid the smoke, confusion and chaos of "battle," a squad from the 101st Abn. Div. fights back against an entrenched and determined "enemy."

87



Armor and light infantry join forces to take on the OPFOR in Shughart-Gordon. Success often depends on how well the two types of units work together.

26
8

urban combat. Inch by inch, foot by foot, they fought doorway to doorway against an entrenched and vicious enemy who was determined to keep them out of the city.

Fortunately, the dead soldiers were not bleeding. They were beeping, their MILES gear announcing the fact that they had been "hit." Casualty cards in their top right BDU shirt pockets marked them as KIA — killed in action.

Much as it may have looked like a killing ground, this battlefield was more of a learning ground where soldiers master the lessons that may keep them alive if they ever have to face a real enemy and real bullets.

The city is known as Shughart-Gordon. Composed of 29 buildings on a 7-square-kilometer area at Fort Polk, La., the site is a state-of-the-art military operations on urbanized terrain complex where units rotating through the Joint Readiness Training Center practice their urban-warfare skills.

The MOUT city is named after MSG Gary I. Gordon and SFC Randall D. Shughart, both of whom received posthumous Medals of Honor for heroic actions during fighting in Mogadishu, Somalia. Shughart-Gordon is designed to bring maximum realism to training, so that soldiers will be better equipped to fight on urban battlefields, said MAJ George Glaze, officer in charge of the site.

Glaze said the \$70 million complex, which also includes a seven-building

THE squad leader was screaming. "Is there anybody alive? Is there anybody alive back there? I need somebody to come up here and get on this gun!"

Twenty or 30 "dead" soldiers were spread out behind the sergeant, their bodies littering the ground around a small red building. Sweat from the exertions of their final moments was drying quickly on their faces in the cool air.

"I'm alive, sergeant," a shaking voice yelled from 10 yards away.

"Get up here," the sergeant yelled back. "Get up here and man this gun."

The soldier low-crawled toward the sergeant, making his way through the

bodies, sticking close to the side of the building. Reaching the NCO, he took over the M-240B machine gun and prepared to fire across the alley into the cavernous windows of a gray brick building.

Suddenly, three shots rang out in rapid succession from a cubbyhole in the gray bricks. The soldier behind the machine gun was hit. His body slumped next to his weapon. The squad leader was screaming again, his voice hoarse and tired.

"Is there anybody alive back there? I need somebody to get up here and get on this gun!"

These soldiers were engaged in the nasty, brutal and lethal business of

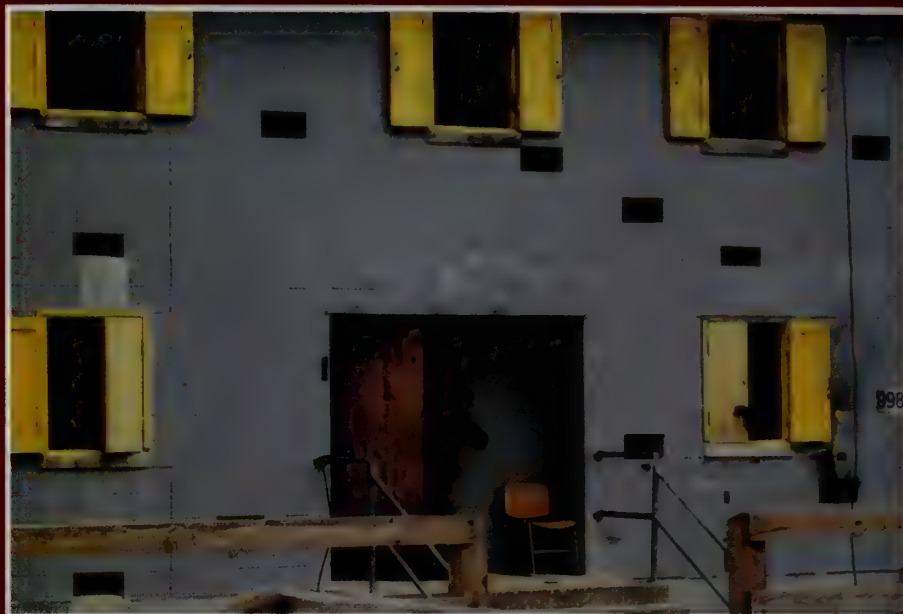
airfield and a five-building military compound, allows soldiers training at JRTC to experience urban warfare on a "three-dimensional battlefield."

"We've got buildings with two or three stories, and some of the buildings are connected by underground tunnels," Glaze said. "This means that the enemy in the city can be coming at you from above, below or behind you."

Realism in the city is further enhanced by details not normally found in mock cities, Glaze said. For example, all buildings contain appropriate furniture. The "clinic" is equipped with medical equipment. The "cantina" contains a working kitchen and dining area. The "city hall" has office spaces complete with desks and filing cabinets, along with more fancy furniture for higher-ranking officials.

Most rooms in the buildings are equipped with infrared surveillance cameras and microphones that allow observer-controllers to monitor what is happening, even in total darkness. For safety's sake, a "panic button" has been installed in most buildings. Pushing this button during a real-life medical emergency halts the exercise and initiates immediate medical care or evacuation procedures.

Some of Shughart-Gordon's buildings can accommodate live-fire exercises, and units rotating through JRTC routinely conduct platoon-level



OPFOR soldiers fire at attacking troops from the windows and doorways of a Shughart-Gordon building. The OPFOR is composed of paratroopers from the 1st Bn., 509th Inf.

MOUT training with short-range training ammunition. This ammo is made from a rigid plastic and disintegrates upon impact with plywood or concrete, Glaze said.

During live-fire training the "enemy" is represented by moving targets that can either pop up or swing out, depending on their location in the building. Not all dummy targets are hostile, however, and soldiers must make split-second decisions as to

whether or not to fire on civilian targets.

Soldiers also conduct force-on-force exercises at the MOUT site. These usually involve battalion- or brigade-sized units going up against the paratroopers of the Fort Polk-based 1st Battalion, 509th Infantry. These OPFOR soldiers' skills are honed by a steady stream of "battles" against the Army's top light-infantry units.

The OPFOR soldiers are intimately



A JRTC observer-controller peers through the smoke that precedes an attack. OCs are an integral part of the learning process at the Fort Polk training complex.

familiar with the buildings and the surrounding woods, and a company from the 509th can often repulse the attack of more than a battalion of soldiers, said SSG Audie Hairgrove, a squad leader in Company A, 1st Bn., 509th Inf.

"Fighting for this city isn't the Super Bowl; it isn't about winning or losing," Hairgrove said. "We're here to train the units rotating through, and we do that by fighting them as hard as we can. If we do that, we can show them which of their techniques work, and which don't."

In addition to soldiers like Hairgrove, units training in the city have to contend with "civilians" on the urban battlefield. These civilians assume roles ranging from mayor of the city, to head of the local International Red Cross office, to regular citizens. Units being trained must attempt to minimize civilian casualties while countering intelligence efforts and even hostile actions by some of the population, said role-player Stephen Humphries.

Humphries, a retired Army master sergeant, has been a role player in Shughart-Gordon since the facility opened in 1996. He often assumes the role of the senior International Red Cross representative in the city.

"Each rotation is different. One unit came through and shelled the town. When they do that, they obviously kill civilians, and that makes enemies out of the survivors," Humphries said. "Every action has a reaction. How the civilians react to the soldiers depends a lot on how they're treated."

The civilians, the city and the enemy are provided by JRTC. The center also provides another crucial ingredient of the training: observer-controllers. These soldiers monitor all the activities of both the OPFOR and the units rotating through the training center.

OCs ensure that exercises are conducted fairly and that participants don't cheat by doing something they wouldn't be able to do on a real battlefield. More importantly, OCs play a direct role in a unit's learning process, said SFC Tony Husen, an OC

assigned to JRTC's live-fire division.

"We're not here to grade people. We're here to help units improve their fighting skills," Husen said. "We realize that the soldiers coming here to train are professionals. We don't want to force-feed them, but we try to get them to think about how different factors — such as smoke, rain or mud — may impact their mission."

The final piece of the training package provided by Shughart-Gordon and JRTC is the after-action review. Using footage and sound bites captured

by the facility's sophisticated audiovisual equipment, soldiers have a chance to watch and hear themselves. Discussing the action with OCs, they can see which tactics and techniques worked, and what they need to modify or improve, Glaze said.

"During our comprehensive AAR process, the squad leader who sent his 'A' team around a corner and got them all 'killed' can see what happened. He can see why they 'died,' and the whole team can talk about what they can do to keep it from happening in real life," Glaze said. "Learning from your mistakes here is a good way to keep soldiers from dying in combat." □



MAJ Joe Gregg, JRTC's liaison officer to the Center for Army Lessons Learned, speaks with a 101st soldier during a recent rotation.

CALL team visits to JRTC and ensures that the teams can observe and record the training.

A recent CALL team visit focused on lessons learned by the 101st Airborne Division during training at the Shughart-Gordon MOUT site.

"Members of the team came from different backgrounds, and they each looked at different pieces of the MOUT operation. We had officers from the various combat-arms branches, as well as logistics, intelligence, aviation and medical services," Gregg said. "We also had civilians and even some marines taking part in this visit."

The team spent approximately 10 days observing the MOUT operation from beginning to finish. It was headed by LTC John F. D'Agostino, chief of doctrine at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. D'Agostino and the 17 other team members looked closely at every step of the process.

"We've read all the manuals, and we know the doctrine, but we need to see how well the doctrine works and if there are ways to improve it," D'Agostino said. "We don't evaluate individual units, but we do look to see if something a unit does is unique or different. If it is, and it works, we can incorporate it into our larger body of knowledge."

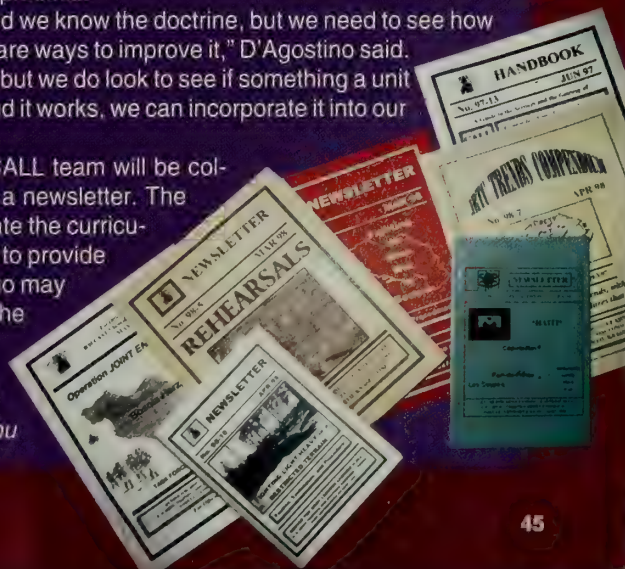
The lessons captured by the CALL team will be collected and eventually published in a newsletter. The newsletter will be used to help update the curriculum at various branch schools, and to provide valuable information for soldiers who may have to fight in urban terrain in the future, Gregg said.

CALL publications are available at the CALL website at <http://call.army.mil>. — SSG John Valceanu

Team Captures Lessons Learned

SOLDIERS training at JRTC learn many lessons during a typical rotation. It is MAJ Joe Gregg's job to make sure that those lessons are captured and put on paper so that soldiers can benefit from them.

Assigned to the training center's observation division, Gregg works as JRTC liaison officer to the Center for Army Lessons Learned. As part of his duties, he coordinates



Keeping the Army Afloat

Story and Photos by
Steve Harding



A Hythe worker finishes installing a new heavy-duty winch on one of the 100-foot tugs being converted into specialized firefighting vessels.



TUCKED away off a small side road in Hythe, England, is one of the smallest but most capable support installations in the U.S. Army.

Though it covers just 11 harborside acres near the sprawling port of Southampton, the U.S. Army Combat Equipment Base, North Atlantic, in Hythe offers facilities and a workforce tailored to the maintenance, storage and support of forward-deployed Army watercraft. As the only U.S. government-owned and -operated facility dedicated to that increasingly important mission, Hythe plays an essential

role in maintaining a variety of Army vessels.

MAJ Linwood B. Clark, Hythe's commander, is the first to admit that the phrase "Army vessels" often confuses those who tend to think of the Army as solely a dry-land force.

"When you think 'boats,' you tend to think 'Navy,'" Clark said. "But watercraft are an increasingly important part of the Army's force-projection capability. The Army is responsible for logistics-over-the-shore operations, port opening and humanitarian-service missions in undeveloped areas. Watercraft are vital in all those situations."

The Army vessels most frequently seen at Hythe include tugboats, landing craft of varying sizes, barges and amphibious cargo vehicles. All are part of the Army Prepositioned Stocks-3 program, which prepositions vital equipment and supplies close to areas of possible contingency operations. Hythe plays a vital role in APS-3 by supporting the regular changeover of Army watercraft, vehicles, supplies and materiel-handling equipment carried aboard the forward-deployed prepositioning ships *American Cormorant*, *Strong Virginian* and *Gopher State*.

"The idea is that among them the



three ships carry a complete Army port-opening package," Clark said. "This includes everything necessary to go into a 'bare beach' and turn it into a running port. *Gopher State* is forward-deployed at Guam, while *American Cormorant* and *Strong Virginian* are deployed to Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. During a contingency, all three would rendezvous at the appointed place."

Hythe's mission is not just a planning exercise. The facility was a vital player in the buildup for Operation Desert Storm, and played equally important roles in Somalia, Rwanda,

and recent buildups of U.S. forces in Southwest Asia.

Part of the U.S. Army War Reserve Support Command, headquartered at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Hythe originated as a World War II base for Royal Air Force seaplanes. In 1967 the facility became home to Army watercraft intended for wartime port operations in Europe, and over the years has developed the specialized structures and facilities needed to maintain, store and support a range of vessels. That the facility is immediately adjacent to the British Army's watercraft facility at Marchwood is an added bonus.

Hythe's heavy slipway uses rail-mounted cradles to bring vessels out of the water and into either the main storage area or one of four maintenance bays. Here a 100-foot tug undergoes conversion work.

Ensuring that forward-deployed Army watercraft are ready to go wherever they are needed is a team effort. Hythe's workforce consists of three Americans — Clark, his civilian deputy, Ivan Hampton, and supply technician CW2 Roberto Figueroa — and between 80 and 200 British workers.

"We're fortunate in terms of our workers," Clark said. "The South-

ampton area is a center of the maritime industry, and we can bring in people from a variety of trades — shipwrights, electricians, and so on. Many of the people who work for us have worked here for years. The average age of our workers is 46, and that means we have a mature workforce able to handle all the work that comes our way. They are energetic, highly skilled and extremely experienced.”

Hythe’s civilian workers are divided among several specialist groups.

The ship surveyors and inspectors of Hythe’s Quality Control Division examine the vessels to determine what repairs or modifications are needed, and then write the specifications for the work. The job is then done by local contractors or by the electricians, shipfitters, shipwrights, mechanics, electronics technicians, packaging specialists and painters of Hythe’s Maintenance Division.

The watercraft structural work done at Hythe can range from minor repairs to the sort of comprehensive conversion work now being done on the first of an eventual three specialized firefighting tugboats under a Military Traffic Management Command initiative. Based on the standard 100-foot Army tug, the boats will be fitted with powerful water cannons (known as monitors) and other task-specific equipment, and will be equipped with



The S&S Division’s Preservation Section packages and places aboard the vessels all the items they’ll need when deployed.

Courtesy Military Sealift Command PAO



The watercraft carried aboard *American Cormorant* (above) are floated on and off the ship, while those aboard *Strong Virginian* (right) are loaded and unloaded using the ship’s huge heavy-lift crane.



bow thrusters to aid maneuverability.

Hythe has also undertaken the conversion of five standard LCM-8 landing craft into command-and-control vessels for use by harbor-masters in austere environments. This entails the construction of an enclosed work space in the after end of the formerly open well deck, a newer and larger pilot house, new engines and a new suite of communications equipment. The vessels retain the characteristic bow ramp, and there is enough remaining open space in the forward part of the well deck to accommodate an ambulance-configured Humvee.

Hythe’s other main task — ensuring that the Army watercraft and vehicles it handles have a complete set of Basic Issue Items — is undertaken by the depot’s Supply and Storage Division. It can be a challenging task.

“A Humvee might require four Basic Issue Items,” said Ian Sinclair, Hythe’s information systems officer and a 29-year employee, “while on an LCU-2000 landing craft it’s about 1,700.” The BII list for a watercraft includes such things as navigation

equipment, crew survival gear, spare parts, tools, bedding, galley items and cleaning agents.

“We package together all the items that will be used in one particular area of the vessel,” said Christopher Bell of the S&S Division’s Preservation Section, “then put them aboard in those locations. Engine room items, for example, will be boxed together and those boxes will be put into the vessel’s engine room. All items have ‘use by’ dates on them, and when that date passes the items are reinspected, repaired or replaced.”

“The idea,” Sinclair said, “is that



Ian Sinclair

"It's a big job," said Figueroa, the activity's supply technician, "but I have a lot of great help from the 17 civilians I supervise. They are probably the most conscientious group of people I've ever worked with. They know their jobs, and they do them very well."

That expertise also extends to the depot's Administration and Services section, which keeps track of all the personnel, planning and policy issues involved in running the mini-shipyard. One of the section's primary tasks is supervising the dispatch of small, customized teams of specialists to forward areas to support watercraft operations. The teams can be en route to wherever they're needed with just 24 hours' notice.

The end result of much of the highly skilled and specialized work done at Hythe is on view during the periodic loading and unloading of the three prepositioning ships. Each vessel returns to England from its forward-deployment location every two years, at which time its embarked watercraft are off-loaded, evaluated, and repaired or replaced.

In the case of the 730-foot *American Cormorant*, the biennial event requires the downloading of two LCM-8 landing craft, three larger LCU-2000 utility landing craft, three 100-foot tugboats, a gasoline barge and a 100-ton floating crane. The semi-submersible *American Cormorant* takes on water until her main deck is submerged, allowing her cargo of watercraft to be loaded or unloaded by tugboats. Once thoroughly repaired and upgraded, the Army vessels are restocked with refurbished equipment and supplies before being reloaded aboard *American Cormorant*.

The ship's embarked watercraft also carry forklifts, rough-terrain cargo-container handlers and similar devices. These allow soldiers to immediately begin unloading and moving the supplies and materials carried in the ship's 40 commercial cargo containers, as well as material arriving aboard any of the Army's 13 other APS-3 ships.

The loading and unloading process is very different with the 512-foot-long *Strong Virginian*. The conventional, non-submersible ship uses several huge heavy-lift cranes to move her cargo of four LCU-2000s and a modified LCM-8. Lifting an 800-ton LCU-2000 is a

complicated and challenging task, and the November 1998 upload of *Strong Virginian* marked the first time it had been done.

The loading operation required that each LCU-2000 be brought along *Strong Virginian*'s port side, from where it was carefully lifted aboard and set down on the larger ship's deck. The LCU was then winched along Teflon-coated tracks to its assigned deck storage area, and the process of loading the next one began. Unlike *American Cormorant*, *Strong Virginian* has large below-deck storage areas and is able to load 168 vehicles — primarily Humvees and trucks — via a retractable, drive-on ramp.

Though the periodic loading and unloading of the prepositioning ships is perhaps the most visible part of Hythe's job, it is only the end product of the less obvious work done every day in the facility's workshops and along its piers.

"You could drive by the front gate and not have a clue what we do here," Clark said. "But once you get inside, you realize there is a whole lot more here than meets the eye. And everything we do here is focused on one



Squeezing into confined spaces is part of the job for workers converting landing craft into command-and-control vessels.

thing — ensuring that the vessels, vehicles and equipment we turn over to soldiers are ready, capable and reliable. It's a challenging job, but we have the people, the facilities and the experience to do it right." □

the crews coming to man the watercraft will have everything they need to operate the vessel. They only have to load fuel, weapons, food and fresh water, and off they go."

The S&S Division's other function — supply — requires the procurement and tracking of everything from basic soldier items to repair parts for the watercraft. Some 1,500 line items worth about \$1.5 million are on hand in Hythe's warehouse at any given time. Ordering of many items is done via a computer link with Letterkenny Army Depot, Pa. Other items are procured locally.

United States Army A Heritage of Honor

Normandy, June 6, 1944

OPERATION Overlord, the largest amphibious assault in history, began the liberation of Nazi-occupied Europe. Tens of thousands of U.S. and Allied soldiers stormed a 50-mile-wide strip of France's Normandy coast.

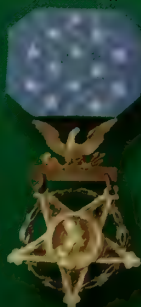
"Omaha" was the code name given to the 6-mile-wide section of the Normandy landing area assigned to U.S. troops. The 1st Infantry Division and a regiment of the 29th Inf. Div. fought their way onto the beach through withering fire from an entrenched German division. With help from naval gunfire and tactical aircraft, they eliminated German resistance and secured a toehold for follow-on forces.



LTG Clarence Huebner

Private to General
1888-1972

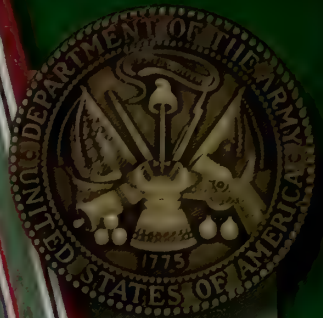
Rising through the ranks from private to lieutenant general, Huebner distinguished himself during some of the most bitter fighting of World War I, while serving with the 1st Div. He went on to command the division in World War II, leading his men onto Omaha Beach.



PVT Carlton Barrett

18th Inf. Regiment, 1st Inf. Div.
1919-1986

Barrett received the Medal of Honor for his actions during the D-Day landings in Normandy. Under an intense barrage of small-arms and mortar fire, he saved many lives by returning to the surf again and again to save floundering comrades and carry casualties to an evacuation boat lying off-shore. Barrett also delivered dispatches to units dug in along the length of the fire-swept beach, assisted the wounded, calmed the shocked and distinguished himself as a leader in the stress of the situation.



NORMANDY 1944

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Soldiers

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

July 1999

Tropic Lightning

High-Tech Medical Training

Adios, Panama

DEPOSITORY

SEP 16 1999

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Shinseki Nominated to be
34th Chief of Staff
PAGE 13

Soldiers

July 1999 Volume 54, No. 7



The Official U.S. Army Magazine

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TRICARE UPDATE
Special
Insert



FEATURES

2 Tropic Lightning

Our series on active Army divisions continues with a look at the famed 25th Infantry Division.

8 A TRICARE Update

The Army's surgeon general talks about the issues most important to Army families.

16 Response 2000

The Army Corps of Engineers is poised to bring a new response plan to bear on future disasters.

18 Power With a Punch

"Have power, will travel" could be the unit motto for the specialized 249th Engineer Battalion.

21 High-Tech Medical Training

New technologies are allowing the Army's Academy of Health Sciences to maximize training while minimizing the use of valuable resources.

24 Avoiding the "Killer" Tan

Willing to die for a great tan? If not, here are some tips on being safe in the sun.

28 Adoption Option

Thinking of adopting? Here's our extensive look at the information and resources of particular interest to military parents-to-be.



18

31

Be part of Soldiers Almanac 2000

10



▲ 38

31 f-Stop Cop

When Madison Avenue needed an MP for a new ad series, SPC Luis A. Camacho got the call.

34 In the Tornadoes' Wake

Active-duty, Guard and Reserve soldiers joined the massive effort to rescue the injured, clear debris and support survivors following May's devastating twisters in Kansas and Oklahoma.

SPECIAL FOCUS ON PANAMA

38 The Canal — A Historic Shortcut

America's completion of the Panama Canal opened the long-sought "path between the seas."

40 A Timeline of the Panama Canal

The Isthmus of Panama went from ancient overland trade route to the site of a continent-spanning — and awe-inspiring — canal.

41 Adios, Panama

Change is the order of the day for soldiers and civilians alike as the Army's century-long presence in Panama comes to an end.

44 USARSO: A Status Report

U.S. Army, South, commander MG Philip R. Kensinger Jr. talks about the future of his command after its departure from Panama.

46 The Land and the Units

Big changes are in the air for Army units formerly stationed in Panama, and for the facilities they once called home.



▲ 28

DEPARTMENTS

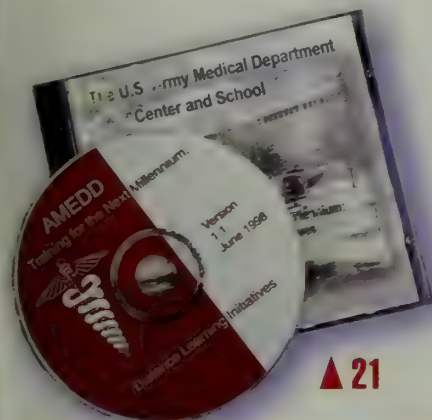
- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 23 Around the Services
- 26 Postmarks
- 32 Focus on People
- 36 Sharp Shooters



Front cover:

SGT James Henson of the 25th Inf. Div.'s Co. A, 2nd Bn., 35th Inf., guards a supply route during an exercise. — Photo by SGT Lori L. Smith


◀ 2



▲ 21

SPOTLIGHT ON
THE ARMY DIVISIONS





Tropic Lightning



Story by SSG Doraine McNutt

DIM lights threw shadows over tired faces as tactical phones chirped, radios crackled and dozens of voices echoed above the din. Map boards covered the tent walls, and helmets and load-bearing equipment cluttered the tight quarters.

Tactical operations centers, and the intensive wargames played within them, have become very familiar to 25th Infantry Division soldiers, who've gone from one exercise or deployment to the next almost without break in recent years. This time the exercise was titled "Lightning Thrust Bronco," an 11-day peace-enforcement operation testing the 3rd Brigade Combat Team.

"We're one of the most-deployed divisions in the Army," said 25th Inf. Div. and U.S. Army, Hawaii, CSM Mark S. Ripka. "We deploy all over the Pacific, for missions such as assisting Kurdish refugees in

Soldiers from the 25th Infantry Division's 1st Battalion, 27th Inf. Regiment, form a firing line during a live-fire exercise at Schofield Barracks.

SSG Doraine McNutt

SSG Doraine McNutt, now an instructor at the Defense Information School at Fort Meade, Md., was NCOIC of the 17th Public Affairs Detachment at Schofield Barracks when she wrote this article.

SPOTLIGHT ON

THE ARMY DIVISIONS

Guam or Chinese migrants on Wake Island, and sometimes to other parts of the world, as when we undertook peacekeeping operations in Haiti."

All these operations have taken place within the last five years, intermingled with local training on Oahu and at the Pohakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii. The division also routinely deploys troops for exercises in Australia, Thailand and Japan, and to the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La., and National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif.

"Chief of Staff of the Army GEN Dennis J. Reimer talked about the fact that the Army has lots of things to do short of war, not the least of which is shaping the global environment," said LTC Kenneth Crowe, the division operations officer. "Out here in the Pacific, we do a lot of peacetime engagements — or shaping operations — that are very different from operations in other places, because we're forward-deployed."

Examples of such missions are recent deployments to American Samoa and New Guinea, where 25th Inf. Div. soldiers built schools and roads,

SPC Shirley R. Potter



Members of Co. A, 2nd Bn., 5th Inf. Regt., prepare Humvees for slingload during company air-assault training.

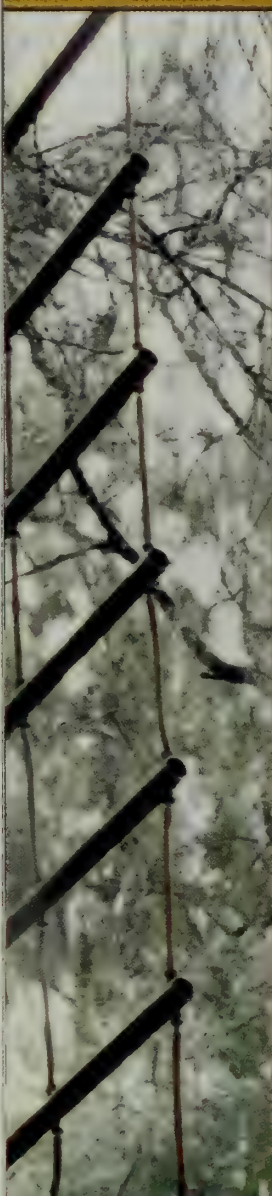
and helped search out and destroy unexploded ordnance.

Crowe described some shaping operations as a way "to stop wars from happening."

Included in these operations are deployments to such places as Haiti, Bosnia and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. "Clearly, we must train for war, because it's the one thing we can't afford to lose. But by conducting shaping operations, we make war less likely."

Lightning Thrust Bronco helped prepare division soldiers for both. The scenario called for a peace-enforcement operation that took the division staff and brigade combat team to the mythical island of Aragon.

"Our mission was to separate belligerents of two countries and establish a zone of separation so both countries would stop fighting and eventually come to peace," said LTC Michael T. Harrison, commander of the 2nd Bn., 35th Inf. Regt. "Soldiers



SSG Doran, McMillan



Soldiers of the 3rd Bde. Combat Team aid a "casualty" during training at East Range prior to a rotation at the Joint Readiness Training Center.



SGT Lori L. Smith

PFC Garrett Johns of HHC, 2nd Bn., 27th Inf., prepares to beef up his position during unit training at the division MOUT site.

were put in positions where they had to make some very hard choices in terms of whether to engage a potential adversary or exercise considerable restraint.

"These exercises train soldiers to make decisions that have significant political implications, from my level down to the private with an M-16," Harrison said. "As the world changes and some of the requirements for our armed forces change, we have to be flexible and adapt to all situations we're faced with."

"Gearing up for peacekeeping missions like this is a sign of the times," said SSG David O'Neill, a squad leader from the 2nd Bn. "Normally we're pointed toward armed conflicts and conventional warfare. This is more peacekeeping operations. Initially the soldiers had a hard time making the adjustment between the two, but as we've continued training, they've come along."

With such training and deployments all over the Pacific Rim, quality-of-life issues back

home take on greater importance.

In recent years, money has poured into Schofield Barracks in the form of new barracks and housing. The \$750 million Whole Barracks Renewal project provides soldiers with improved living conditions. The entire project should be completed by 2010, and junior enlisted soldiers will each have almost 30 square feet more living space. In addition, the two-person living units will have a service area with a refrigerator, microwave space, a sink and countertop to prepare food, a closet area and a bathroom — a far cry from the World War II-era barracks the units replace.

Not only single soldiers are benefiting from new construction. In 1994 and 1995, approximately 226 family housing units were demolished and 524 units were built at Schofield Barracks and Helemano Military Reservation, four miles up the road from Schofield. The units have larger rooms, ceiling fans, dishwashers and heat pumps. Oahu now has almost 9,000 homes for Army families, and construction

continues. For every unit that is torn down, some dating as far back as 1950, a new one is built.

"Right now we have more housing here than any other installation in the Army," said COL James T. Hirai, commander of U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii. "If you're a junior-enlisted soldier and are authorized quarters, you have a one-in-three chance of moving into a set of quarters built since 1990."

The good news keeps coming. The 1999 spending bills, approved last September, provide \$62.2 million more for barracks renovations and family housing.

Education is another priority quality-of-life issue within the division, and the SGT Yano Library is one facility that has benefited from this emphasis. Built in 1993, the library has 88,000 volumes and 250 subscriptions to professional journals and magazines plus nearly 50 subscriptions to military magazines and newspapers. In addition, public Internet access is available on 13 computer terminals.

"We provide to the soldier the maximum we can by law in terms of educational assistance,"



Division troops (above) prepare to leave for duty in the Sinai. PFC Al Joe Garibay (right) climbs a rope ladder at the division's Air Assault School.

SPC George A. Chidi Jr.

SPC Shirley R. Potter



SPOTLIGHT ON

THE ARMY DIVISIONS

SPC Shirley R. Potter

said Dr. Bill Thompson, the library's chief of education services. "We put together our own soldier-leader development program. No one in the Army does SLDP like we do."

The SLDP, formed in 1994, costs soldiers only the price of textbooks. The program allows soldiers who aren't on training rotations to take classes both on- and off-duty. Units can even request specific classes, dates and times during on-duty hours, as long as a course requirement of 45 hours is met.

Forty-three percent of division soldiers with less than two years of college participate in college programs, and the education office reported that division soldiers recently earned 306 degrees — 194 associates, 86 bachelors and 26 masters — during a single year. The education office also administered 8,598 exams, including Army aptitude and college-credit tests. The numbers of degrees earned and tests administered are among the highest of any education center in the Army, Thompson said.

Quality-of-life issues will continue to be addressed, said Ripka, which is especially important in this time of continued downsizing, when soldiers and families are feeling the pinch of training, deployments and a high operational tempo.

Balancing the high OPTEMPO while taking care of families and personal lives is a continuing challenge. "I tell soldiers that we will try to instill some predictability in their lives by giving them as much advance notice as possible about deploying and by maintaining credible training schedules," Ripka said. "We ensure that there are at least monthly three-day weekends. And soldiers, married or single, have to keep their personal lives in order so that they can deploy,

because we *will* deploy. The good news is that we get to go to some fun places, and soldiers have opportunities to experience different cultures."

"We are part of a great Army team, and if we went to war the rest of the Army could be proud to have 25th Div. soldiers on

their flank, fighting alongside them," said MG James T. Hill, commander of the 25th Inf. Div. and U.S. Army, Hawaii.

Or enforcing peace with them in a hostile, faraway country.

As Lightning Thrust Bronco came to an end, 3rd Bde. soldiers — tired but invigorated by the

The 25th Infantry Division in History

BORN at the outset of World War II, the 25th Infantry Division landed on Guadalcanal island just 13 months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. By February 1943, barely a month after setting foot on the tiny Pacific island, the Hawaii-based soldiers had pushed back the Japanese.

Next, the division moved into the Philippines and in swift succession captured several towns, destroying a formidable Japanese tank force in Luzon on the way.

After the war the division took

part in the occupation of Japan, then in 1950 was ordered into combat in Korea.

The situation was desperate upon arrival and the division was quickly in the thick of the fighting, first falling back against overwhelming odds then alternately taking or defending strategic objectives as the war dragged on through bitter winters and oppressively hot summers.

Division troops took part in Korean War campaigns and were awarded 13 Medals of Honor — the most awarded to any division.



Tropic Lightning soldiers move a jeep across a jungle stream during World War II operations on the island of New Caledonia.



(Far left) SGT Kelly Jennings attacks an obstacle at the Air Assault School.
(Above) Troops from the 65th Engr. Bn. conduct a ruck march.

thought of warm showers and hot food — began packing equipment for the trip back to Schofield Barracks, while the leaders began evaluating the successes and lessons learned during the past 11 days. The mission was over ... until next time. □



Soldiers of the division's 35th Inf. unload supplies during the landings at Lingayen Gulf in the Philippines.

The 1960s marked the third straight decade in which 25th Inf. Div. soldiers deployed to a foreign battlefield, this time in Vietnam. During Operation Blue Light, the division deployed as part of the largest single troop movement up to that time, when more than 4,000 troops and 9,000 tons of equipment were moved to the northwest sector of South Vietnam in 25 days.

The division hasn't seen a "conventional" battlefield since its return from Vietnam in late 1970 and early 1971, but units deploying from

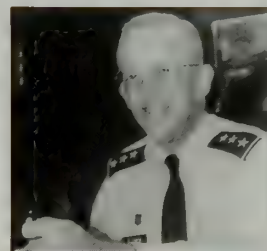
Schofield Barracks have been active throughout the Pacific Rim and in other parts of the world, focusing on what today's division commander calls "shaping the environment."

One example is the 1995 peace-enforcement operation in Haiti, Operation Uphold Democracy. During that deployment, units from the division worked with Haitian leaders and government agencies to re-establish law and order, develop the country's infrastructure and set the conditions necessary for promoting democracy. — SSG Doraine McNutt



The 25th Inf. Div. also served in Vietnam, regularly engaging both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese units.

A TRICARE Update



LTG Ronald R. Blanck

FIVE years after the first TRICARE region opened for business, reviews on the program's success are mixed. Department of Defense surveys show increasing acceptance and satisfaction from soldiers and their families, especially in areas where TRICARE has been around longest, but we in Army medicine know there's still room for improvement.

Issue Areas

When I look at TRICARE, I see

LTG Ronald R. Blanck is surgeon general of the Army and commander of U.S. Army Medical Command at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

four broad areas that cause concern for soldiers and their families, and therefore for me.

- **Change.** TRICARE is a new and different way of getting health care and, as with all new systems, it takes time to get accustomed to the program.

- **Complexity.** TRICARE offers a broad choice of benefits, which in turn require personal decisions and an understanding of new rules. All of that can sometimes seem overwhelming.

- **Coverage for geographically separated units.** Some active duty service members and their families live too far from military treatment

facilities and their supporting civilian provider networks to get coverage. Right now, their only option is TRICARE Standard, which requires certain co-payments and fees.

- **Disenfranchisement of the retiree population.** Our retirees have been forced to rely on a shrinking military health care system. The result is that many cannot get care through the military system.

Addressing the Issues

Because of these concerns, our efforts to educate all our beneficiaries must be aggressive, comprehensive and continuous.

A new, simply written publication, "The Provider," explains aspects of the TRICARE program. The first copy of "The Provider" is included in this issue of **Soldiers**. Subsequent copies will be available through Army medical-treatment facilities and through the Army Medical Department website.

Leave and Earnings Statements for April sent to approximately 480,000 active duty Army personnel carried an announcement about the newly created TRICARE Help e-mail mailbox. The mailbox address is **TRICARE_Help@OTSG-AMEDD.army.mil**.

The e-mail option provides an additional avenue for you to get information. It does not replace the primary TRICARE information sources: military treatment facilities' health benefits advisors and



Nationwide Defense Department surveys indicate beneficiaries are more satisfied with TRICARE, and a 1998 DOD report to Congress cited improved access to care.

TRICARE service centers.

Both DOD and the Army Medical Department make TRICARE information available on the World Wide Web. The website for DOD is www.tricare.osd.mil. The Army Medical Department site is www.armymedicine.army.mil.

To help geographically remote units, TRICARE Prime Remote is a "must." Prime Remote will allow active-duty members to receive health care from local providers without co-payment or deductible when they are assigned and reside 50 or more miles from the nearest military treatment facility. Enrollment for TRICARE Prime Remote begins Sept. 1, with implementation effective Oct. 1. Active duty family members who are not in TRICARE Prime service areas will continue to receive care under TRICARE Standard. The TRICARE Management Activity is evaluating options for expanding TRICARE Prime Remote to family members, with a projected implementation date in 2000.

DOD has several instituted test programs for retirees and their family members age 65 and over. MEDICARE subvention allows enrollment in TRICARE Senior Prime in designated test areas. Another program allows participation in Federal Employees Health Benefits Program in designated test areas. While these and other test programs represent a start, more needs to be done for these beneficiaries.

Claims Payment

Timely claims payments is also an important issue. We are working with TRICARE contractors to resolve late payments so that soldiers do not get into credit difficulties not of their own making. Although it's not a certainty, we're looking at up-front payment of claims, with adjudication afterwards to relieve active-duty members of this financial burden.

Good News

In spite of anecdotal reports of problems, nationwide DOD beneficiary surveys show that TRICARE has improved beneficiary satisfaction. The "Evaluation of the TRICARE Program," a fiscal 1998 DOD report to Congress, indicates that TRICARE



Jim Wilkie

Soldiers will still get free health care in their medical treatment facilities and will be automatically enrolled in TRICARE Prime at no charge.

is meeting its initial goal of improving access to care while controlling overall costs.

Your suggestions and complaints led to a number of new initiatives, including:

- Portability of benefit while traveling or during transfer.
- National Mail Order Pharmacy.
- Automatic enrollment in TRICARE Prime at military treatment facilities for family members of grades below E-4 living in catchment areas (projected start: Oct. 1).
- Expansion of pharmacy benefit for Medicare-eligible beneficiaries (projected start: 2000).
- Automatic TRICARE Prime enrollment renewal, unless the enrollee declines (projected start: Oct. 1). □



Heike Hasenauer

Options for expanding TRICARE Prime Remote to family members are now being carefully evaluated.

Why Stay With TRICARE?

TRICARE is an umbrella program that brings together the capabilities of the individual military services, CHAMPUS and civilian-preferred provider networks. TRICARE provides a comprehensive health care benefit in spite of downsizing of the direct care system. It provides a foundation for military medicine's readiness mission, allowing us to control costs and make fundamental changes in our system while participating in numerous deployments.

A full 70 percent of the care we provide is in military medical-treatment facilities. TRICARE, if done right, is the basis to preserve that system — not only to provide health care benefits, but to keep health care professionals in uniform ready to deploy. TRICARE takes care of soldiers (and other beneficiaries) in peace so we can take care of soldiers in war. — LTG Ronald R. Blanck

From the Editor

OUR profile of the 25th Infantry Division is the second in our series of features on the Army's active divisions. "Tropic Lightning" soldiers do it all, and we hope you enjoy their story.

We are pleased to bring you this month a TRICARE insert and article provided by the surgeon general of the Army, Dr. (LTG) Ronald R. Blanck. Also in this issue is a series of articles on the Army's departure from Panama. And don't forget to post on a bulletin board the center spread on "The Killer Tan."

On a personal note, the Army lost a great soldier just before Memorial Day, when SGM Dawn Kilpatrick lost her battle against cancer. As the public affairs advisor to Secretary of the Army Togo D. West Jr., she was instrumental in guiding the Army through the turmoil of the sexual misconduct scandal. Her integrity and dedication to duty during that stressful time made a huge difference in how the Army was portrayed to the American people. She was a heroine to those of us who knew her well. She was a soldier. The Army is diminished by her loss.

Ray Whitaker

Ordering Soldiers

I HAVE been unable to order **Soldiers** magazine and wonder if the IDN number, 050007, is valid. I seem to be able only to order with the PIN number. Can you help?

Richard A. Mackrella
via e-mail

Rosita Effinger of the U.S. Army Publishing Agency replies: "**Soldiers** magazine is only available through the Initial Distribution System. In order to receive this publication, you will need to subscribe to it using the IDN 050007. When the magazine is printed, you should automatically receive it based on your subscription quantity requirement. The PIN is used only for requisitioning other stock through the resupply system."

No Warrant Officers?

YOUR call for uniform poster models asked for soldiers up to the rank of staff sergeant and officers to the rank of captain. Are you ignoring the fact that we have warrant officers in our Army?

CW4 Richard F. Balwanz
Fort Bragg, N.C.

I'M curious to know why only enlisted soldiers up through the rank of staff sergeant and officers through the rank of captain were invited to apply as uniform models.

WO1 Chris Holston
Fort Stewart, Ga.

Almanac Alert

DETAILS on submitting photos for the January 2000 edition of **The Soldiers Almanac** are spelled out in the May 1999 issue of **Soldiers** magazine on pages 24-25. Remember, the deadline for sending your photos to "This Is Our Army" is Aug. 15.

York's Regiment

IN the May issue of **Soldiers** you have CPL Alvin York, a Medal of Honor recipient from the 82nd Infantry Division, listed as belonging to Company G, 325th Infantry Regiment. According to the U.S. Army Center of Military History and the division museum, York was in Co. G, 328th Inf. Regt. And that, incidentally, is a common trick question on promotion boards within the 82nd.

Otherwise the article by SGT Blake Waltman was an outstanding piece on how life really is for those of us on the two-hour recall roster.

PFC James A. Karr
Fort Bragg, N.C.

YOU'RE correct, and **Soldiers** apologizes for the error.

Caring for Kids

WITH regard to your May article on military child-care facilities, there is no doubt that the facilities on post are far better than those off post, and the rates range from about \$30 to \$40 less. However, to cap a soldier's income at \$55,000 to continue his qualification for those rates is hard to understand. It's a struggle for lower enlisted soldiers with two kids to pay \$920 a month in child-care fees, especially in areas such as Fort Belvoir, Va., that are considered high-cost areas but don't qualify for COLA. One fee chart should not be used for all military posts, because the cost of living varies from place to place.

SSG T.K. Dillard
via e-mail

A LACK of adequate space in the magazine drove our decision to limit the uniform models to commissioned officers and enlisted soldiers. Since the uniforms of commissioned and warrant officers are identical except for the branch insignia, we felt the broadest representation was to use newly commissioned officers. We plan to

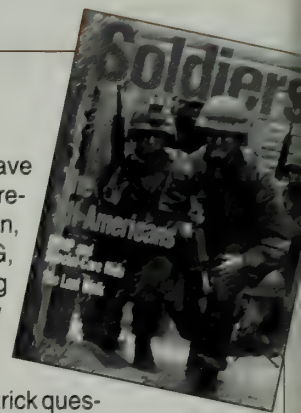
devote a future issue of **Soldiers** to the Army's warrant officer corps, with special features on history, training, missions and contributions. Look for it in the fall.

Getting Out

REQUEST vacancy information about the 6th Material Management Center be published to help our recruiting efforts.

The center has a real-world mission of deploying soldiers to Tague, Korea, throughout year.

LTC Howard W. Helser
Arden Hills, Mn.



SOLDIERS no longer accepts vacancy notices direct from units; they must come through OCAR or ARNG channels. Please see the March Feedback for background on how **Soldiers** is handling these notices. The Army Reserve has a website at www.army.mil/usar/vacancies.htm that lists vacancies. The new Army National Guard recruiting vacancy point of contact is SFC Thomas A. Holley. He can be reached at (703) 607-7191 or DSN 327-7191 or by e-mail to holleyt@ngb-arng.ngb.army.mil. Top Army Guard vacancies for this month are the 3rd Bn., 160th Inf., Inglewood, Calif., at (310) 677-1200 and the 1st Bn., 149th Armor, Salinas, Calif., at (831) 393-8412.

Service Bar

YOUR April Feedback response about the overseas service bar being awarded for six months in a specific location is not entirely correct. Periods of service less than six months duration may be combined to determine how many service bars, if any, may be worn.

SGT Thomas Simmons
via e-mail

Reserve Roots

ALTHOUGH I enjoyed your May article on the 82nd Airborne Division, I was disappointed that you didn't mention the division's reserve-component roots. The 82nd was formed in 1917 as an Army Reserve division, and the majority of its units transferred from the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard, with only a core of active Army soldiers. This process was repeated when the division stood up in 1942 for World War II service. Note, too, that of the five U.S. airborne divisions in WW II, only

the two with reserve-component roots — the 82nd and the 101st — were retained on active duty.

CPT Chuck Crosby
via e-mail

Counterdrug Programs

YOUR May item about counterdrug efforts failed to provide readers complete information. This facility is but one of at least four in the United States. The Advanced Law Enforcement Training Division (ALET D), U.S. Army Military Police School, was identified as the premier mechanism and provided the initial counterdrug training courses to civilian law enforcement. The current program at Fort McClellan, Ala., has existed since 1990 and provided not only training to instructors starting the Pennsylvania Guard program but also lesson plans and supporting materials. ALET D currently provides several free courses — including meals, lodging and tuition — to civilian agencies needing the training.

In addition, ALET D also provides counterdrug training in a mobile environment to agencies throughout the United States, Canada, Germany and Korea. For additional, more specific

information on the counterdrug courses provided by ALET D, visit our website at <http://members.aol.com/cdigroup/index.html> or call us at (256) 848-6334 or (DSN) 865-6657.

SFC Peter A. Deming
via e-mail

Ware's Division

YOUR May back cover has an interesting item about MG Keith L. Ware, but I call one small error to your attention. He earned the Medal of Honor while serving with the 3rd Division in WW II. He went on to command the 1st Inf. Div. in later life. I served as his ADC and succeeded him to its command.

LTG O.C. Talbott (Ret.)
Annapolis, Md.

Missing Online

WHY isn't the online version of **Soldiers** updated when the printed edition hits the street? The **Soldiers** website still has December's edition on it.

Dave Connelly
via e-mail

Soldiers Online generally gets posted to the website on or about the first of the month for

any given issue's date of publication. Perhaps the problem lies with the browser or URL you are using. Try www.dtic.mil/soldiers for fast results.


Body Piercing

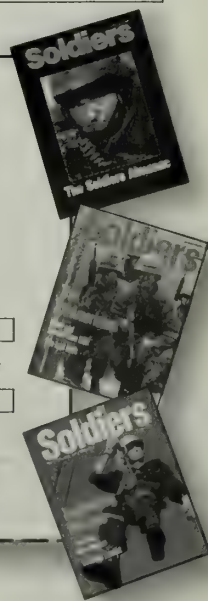
WHAT is the reference for the change in what soldiers are allowed to wear as far as jewelry and body piercing go? I know those things are prohibited but I don't have the reference.

John Brehmer
via e-mail

CHECK out the new link titled "Hot Topics" on the Army's public affairs website, "ArmyLink." The URL is www.dtic.mil/armylink/. This site has all sorts of new information important to Army leaders, including the policies on body piercing.

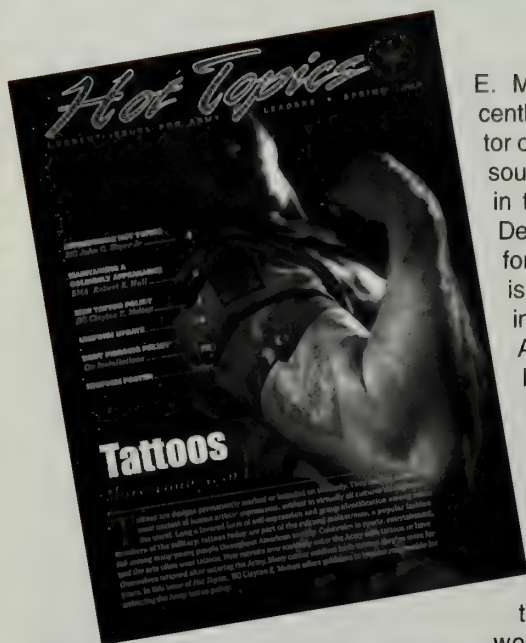
Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a post card will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: Feedback, **Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

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What's New

Compiled by SHARON BRADY



"Hot Topics" is available on the Internet at www.dtic.mil/armylink.

Washington, D.C.

"Hot Topics" Hot Off the Press

THE premiere issue of the new "Hot Topics: Current Issues for Army Leaders," is now being distributed Armywide.

"Hot Topics" is a quarterly command-information tool intended as a decision-making and training resource for Army junior leaders and trainers. The concept of the newsletter is to get timely information out to the field on new policies or controversial topics in an attractive, clearly written publication leaders can retain and use when implementing new policies and making decisions.

The hot topic of the first issue is the Army tattoo policy. The newsletter features an in-depth interview with BG Clayton

E. Melton, who recently retired as director of the Human Resources Directorate in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel. The issue also contains information on new Army policies on body piercing and the wearing of Army uniforms, including a pull-out poster.

The newsletter is also available on the ArmyLINK website, at www.dtic.mil/armylink. Just click on the "Hot Topics" icon.

"Hot Topics" is being distributed in accordance with DA 12-series subscription requirements through publications channels. To update your subscription service, cite the initial distribution number (IDN) 040147 and the quantity required. — *Army News Service*

Washington, D.C.

Hybrid Vehicle Saves Fuel, Pollutes Less

ARMY automotive engineers, in partnership with the private-sector, are developing fuel-efficient, low-emissions vehicles to meet 21st-century transportation needs.

Technicians at the National Automotive Center, part of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command in Warren, Mich., are testing a

modified, Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles-based, five-ton truck that uses both a diesel engine/electric generator and batteries to provide power for propulsion.

Dual-power-source, or hybrid, vehicles most likely will provide the bulk of land transport needs for the Army After Next, the force envisioned for the year 2020 and beyond, according to Robert Crow III, the Army program manager for the hybrid-vehicle project.

"The goals of Army After Next require a 75-percent reduction of fuel usage by 2020," Crow said. "Using hybrid-electric propulsion can reduce vehicle fuel consumption by 25 to 30 percent."

The prototype hybrid vehicle will undergo some limited testing at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., this fall, Crow said. First fielding of the system, he said, may occur "in five or six years."

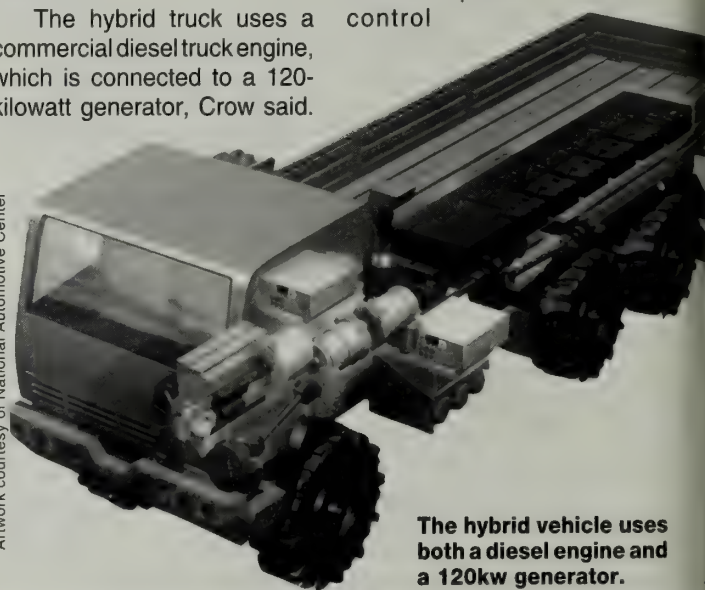
The hybrid truck uses a commercial diesel truck engine, which is connected to a 120-kilowatt generator, Crow said.

Two computerized power-control units channel the generator's electrical energy to the hybrid's two alternating current electric motors, with each motor connected to a driveshaft — one front, one rear — thereby maintaining the six-wheel-drive capability of the original truck.

"The hybrid vehicle propels itself with its diesel engine/generator, the on-board battery pack, or both — depending on how much acceleration is required," Crow said. "When operating on batteries alone, it is very quiet ... think about the new and novel tactical capabilities of such a system. Since this truck has a massive amount of surplus electrical energy on board, you can power on-board weapon systems, ground-based radar, or even missile systems with the vehicle itself. You won't have to tow generators for such applications anymore," Crow added.

The power control

Artwork courtesy of National Automotive Center



The hybrid vehicle uses both a diesel engine and a 120kw generator.

Upcoming Events

July 1: Fort McClellan begins transition to National Guard Bureau.

July 4: Independence Day.

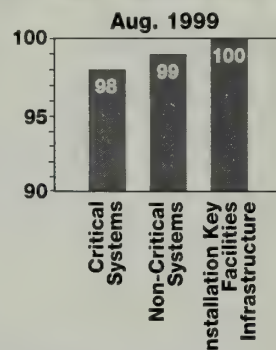
July 5: U.S. Forces, Korea, commemorates 49th anniversary of Task Force Smith, first U.S. unit to engage North Korean forces in 1950.

July History

July 1: Military Intelligence Branch established in 1962.

July 10: Allies invade Sicily in 1943. "The first page in the liberation of the European Continent." — GEN Dwight D. Eisenhower

Y2K



Y2K Compliance by November

IF all goes well, the Army's Y2K problems should be solved by November of this year.

The Army relies heavily on automation as a combat multiplier. The Army is attempting to ensure that Y2K doesn't adversely effect mission-critical and non-mission-critical systems, as well as the quality of life for soldiers and their family members.

According to the Army Y2K Program Office, the schedule for Army systems to be Y2K compliant is as follows:

- The Army's mission-critical systems are scheduled to be 98 percent Y2K compliant by next month and 100 percent by October.
 - The Army's non-mission-critical systems are scheduled to be 99 percent Y2K compliant by next month and 100 percent by November.
 - The Army's installation key facilities infrastructure devices affecting safety, security and core mission are scheduled to be 100 percent Y2K compliant before next month.
- Army Y2K Program Office

"When decelerating, the electric motors that are normally used to accelerate the vehicle become generators ... that then produce electric energy that is sent back to the batteries — thereby recovering otherwise lost energy normally dispersed as heat in a normal brake system," he said.

"The normal air brake system is still retained for sudden-stop conditions, but brake wear will be dramatically reduced because of regenerative braking," he added.

Most future commercial

truck designs will be hybrids "as truck and bus manufacturers are starting to realize that the dramatic fuel economy improvements and low emissions of hybrid propulsion are too attractive to ignore," Crow said.

"When commercial industry goes hybrid so will the Army — there won't be anything else to buy," he said. "It is our intent to get involved and influence these commercial designs up front to make sure that whatever is produced is a true dual-use product that can meet the military need." — ARNEWS

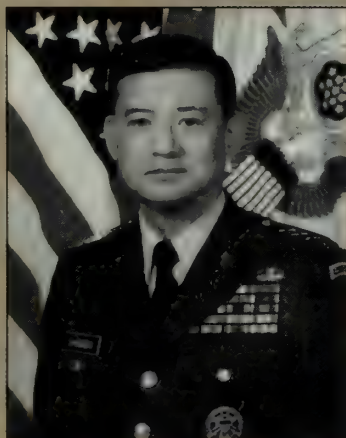
Army Leadership News

Shinseki Tapped to be Army Chief of Staff

GEN Eric K. Shinseki was to have assumed his duties as the Army's 34th chief of staff as this issue went to press, pending confirmation by the Senate.

In his new position Shinseki will perform the diverse duties of chief of staff as set forth in Title 10 of the U.S. Code, including ensuring the Army provides trained and ready forces to the nine U.S. combatant commands, presiding over the Army staff, and serving as a member of the joint chiefs of staff.

Shinseki was born in Lihue on the island of Kauai, Hawaii, on Nov. 28, 1942. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., in 1965 with a bachelor of science degree in engineering. He also holds a master of arts degree in English literature from Duke University. Shin-



GEN Eric K. Shinseki is set to become the 34th chief of staff.

seki's military education includes the Armor Officer Advanced Course, the United States Army Command and General Staff College, and the National War College.

Since his commissioning more than 33 years ago, Shinseki has served in command and staff assignments of increasing responsibility in both the continental United States and overseas, including Vietnam combat tours with the 9th and 25th Infantry divisions.

Since Nov. 24, 1998, Shinseki has served as the Army's vice chief of staff.

Shinseki was to replace GEN Dennis J. Reimer, who served as Army chief of staff since June 20, 1995, and retired from the Army after 37 years on active duty. The normal tour length for a service chief is four years. — ARNEWS

July 15: 1st Armored Division's Unit Day. ("Old Ironsides" was formed March 1, 1932; reorganized as an armored div. July 15, 1940.)

July 16: Application date for the 1999 Army Women's Soccer Team.

July 19: 75th Ranger Regiment Rendezvous at Fort Benning, Ga.

July 15: Battle of the Marne in 1918. American forces play a key role in Allied defense and counter-offensive that stopped the German army.

July 19: Attack on Fort Wagner, Charleston, S.C., in 1863 marks first use of black troops to assault Southern forces during the Civil War.

What's New

Fort Bliss, Texas

New Patriot Tests Successful

THE Army's Patriot Advanced Capability-3 missile successfully intercepted and destroyed a tactical ballistic missile in a recent test over New Mexico.

The PAC-3, a hit-to-kill version of missiles used during the Gulf War, is being developed by contractors in cooperation with the 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade at Fort Bliss.

During the test, the PAC-3 intercepted a warhead from a Hera missile in the upper atmosphere over White Sands, N.M.

Preliminary data indicated that all test objectives were achieved, according to Lockheed Martin Vought Systems, which conducted the seeker characterization flight.

"This test was a great achievement for the PAC-3 missile team, and our Ballistic Missile Defense Organization and Army partners," said Mike Trotsky, vice president of air defense programs for Vought Systems. "We have overcome significant challenges preparing for the flight-test program, and I couldn't be more pleased with the PAC-3 missile team. We are all looking forward to fielding the PAC-3 system ... in the very near future."

Testing of the PAC-3 is being conducted in two stages — developmental tests and operational tests. The first two developmental missions were conducted using special instrumen-

tation instead of the full PAC-3 seeker.

The tests were intended to verify critical system and missile performance before conducting target-intercept flights. The remaining missions will pit 16 PAC-3 missiles against several classes of targets.

The older missiles, currently deployed worldwide, use proximity warheads to destroy targets. The new PAC-3 is designed to destroy a warhead by direct, high-velocity impact.

"The successful test is great for the morale of troops at Bliss," said MAJ Michael S. Maloney, executive officer of the 2nd Battalion, 1st ADA. "Our soldiers have been working hard on the PAC-3 mission." — *35th ADA Brigade PAO*



The PAC-3 missile is a hit-to-kill version of older Patriot missiles.

Quality-of-Life News

Housing Privatization Under Review

THE Army's Residential Communities Initiative (see "What's New," June) to privatize a portion of military family housing is currently under review.

During recent congressional testimony questions arose regarding the aggressiveness and scope of the services' programs. The Army's goal was to privatize all family housing in the United States, where feasible, by 2005. **Soldiers'** June story on housing privatization reflected this approach, which has been significantly modified.

Congress indicated that the Military Housing Privatization Initiative legislation was intended as a tool to establish pilot programs, test the legislative authorities and use them to supplement, not replace, existing housing programs.

In response, the Army privatization effort is now limited to a pilot program at no more than four sites: Fort Carson, Colo.; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Lewis, Wash.; and Fort Meade, Md.

The initiation of the pilot program is awaiting congressional approval. Once approved, the pilot program will begin and be used to gather information, document lessons learned, establish procedures and policies, and identify areas needing improvement. The Army continues to support this important public-private initiative and expects it to remain a key component in providing adequate housing for soldiers and their families in the future. — *RCI Integrated Process Team, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics and Environment*

Timeline (cont.)

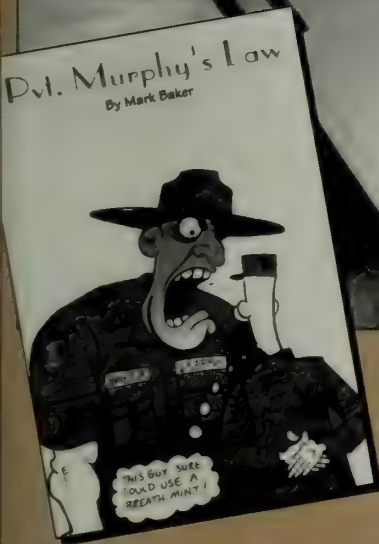
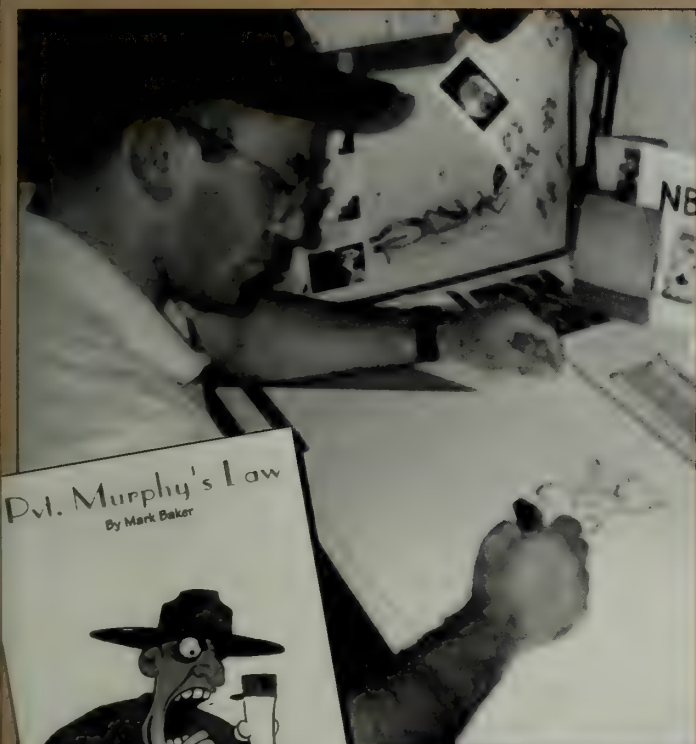
July 25: Allies break out of Normandy beachhead in 1944.

July 26: U.S. Army orders desegregation of its training facilities and begins steps to integrate combat units in 1944.

July 28: World War I begins in 1914 following assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 31: Transportation Corps established, 1942.

PVT MURPHY JOINS THE ARMY



(Left) "Pvt. Murphy's Law" is available at local military clothing sales and post exchange stores. (Above) SFC Mark Baker works on his comic strips during his free time at home.

Pvt. Murphy's Law

By SFC Mark Baker



NICE TRY MURPHY... AND NOW I'M GONNA KICK YOUR BUTT!

Pvt. Murphy's Law

By SFC Mark Baker



I GUARANTEE THE MASTER-MIND WHO DECIDED TO PUT THIS CABLE HERE NEVER HAD TO WEAR THIS CONTRAPTION.

A NEW comic strip about the misadventures of a soldier will be made available for print in Army installation newspapers worldwide starting Aug. 1.

"Pvt. Murphy's Law" is a comic strip created for soldiers, about a soldier and by a soldier. SFC Mark Baker, a signal intelligence analyst in the Military District of Washington, created the cartoon in the early 1990s after making his first jump after airborne school at Fort Bragg, N.C.

"I hit the ground — feet, knees, face — but I felt no pain because of all the adrenaline," said Baker. "I woke up hurting all over the next day and said to myself, 'You know, there's got to be a cartoon in here somewhere.'" That was the birth of PVT Murphy.

In 1993 Fort Bragg's newspaper began printing Baker's comics. "Pvt. Murphy's Law" ran weekly at Fort Bragg for two years.

"Murphy's whole purpose for existence is to make soldiers laugh," said Baker. "It's not an editorial cartoon — it's just for fun."

Baker is a self-taught artist and began drawing cartoons in high school. His talent was evident to Arizona State University, which offered him a full scholarship in 1986 — he turned it down.

"I just wanted to join the service," said Baker. "Besides, I wasn't quite ready for college."

Turning down the scholarship didn't stop him from succeeding, though. He published his first paperback Pvt. Murphy collection in 1997, and it's still available in military clothing sales stores and post exchanges.

The Army News Service will provide "Pvt. Murphy's Law" to editors of Army publications monthly. If you don't see the comic in your installation newspaper in August, contact your local public affairs office. Editors who want more information about "Pvt. Murphy's Law" comic strips should contact ARNEWS at (703) 695-3952 or (DSN) 224-3952. — SFC John Brenci

THE ARMY



THE NEW ARMY



This comic won Baker a Department of the Army award for illustrative art in 1997.

When future disasters strike, the Army Corps of Engineers will be ready with...

Response 2000

Story by William Irwin

HURRICANE Georges swept through Puerto Rico in late September 1998, then struck the Florida Keys and Gulf Coast of Mississippi. It damaged several hundred thousand structures and left about five million tons of debris. A million people lost electric power, and 700,000 lost water.

By all accounts it was a major disaster. But Georges also gave planners an opportunity to test the new "Readiness 2000" response plan and determine whether the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is ready for the coming hurricane season and other future disasters.

During the Georges relief effort more than 800 military and civilian USACE members provided vital services in Puerto Rico and the Southeastern United States.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, which directs the federal response to disasters, assigned USACE more than \$840 million in missions, and the Corps joined a total Army effort involving active duty soldiers, Reservists and National Guard soldiers.

USACE installed temporary roofs on 60,000 homes, distributed 18 million pounds of ice and 7.7 million gallons of water, removed millions of cubic yards of debris, and installed generators at more than 200 critical facilities including hospitals, airports and water treatment plants.

William Irwin is a USACE civil emergency management planner.

All photos courtesy USACE



Pat Taylor, a quality-assurance inspector for USACE's Savannah, Ga., District, checks a shipment of ice being unloaded in San Juan, Puerto Rico.



The rising sun illuminates the night shift at the Selenas, Puerto Rico, debris-reduction site.

Planning and Response Teams

Readiness 2000, known within USACE as R2K, recognizes that a single Corps district or division can't adequately respond to all the missions a large disaster could bring to an area. So the foundation of R2K is the Planning and Response Team.

Before R2K, each district planned for all disaster missions. Under R2K, divisions give each district just one or two missions, and the district organizes a PRT to plan and train for those. PRT make-up and size depends on the mission.

Volume 1

THE PROVIDER

A GUIDEBOOK TO THE TRICARE HEALTHCARE PROGRAM

FOLLOW ME IN
YOUR INITIAL JOURNEY
INTO TRICARE!



THE MILITARY MEDICAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM



R2K Features

One of R2K, other features contribute to its

ER — The USACE RSC in San Francisco
ation and corrective action program and is
f 1998's storms, so USACE can build on

RATION SYSTEM — DTOSs are trailers and
emergency-response team to provide initial
ations.

RESPONSE TEAMS — USACE logistics person-
perform critical functions during emergencies.
e mobilization and staging areas and man-
e, water and roofing materials.

N — The 249th is the Army's only electric-
soldier unit assigned to USACE. During
e deployed soldiers to the Territorial Logistics
s government generators and maintenance
of five platoons, about 70 soldiers, in Puerto
ower to critical services, undertook damage
1 generators and provided power to three

IGNMENTS — FEMA and USACE drafted
hurricane season to cover many missions
assignments ready was critical to having
e before Georges' landfall, said BG Richard
n Atlantic Division.

RTs are working to improve response time
strict contracting offices to write advance
be taken to the point of award so that, when
issued immediately and relief will be on the

air transport just hours after Georges
struck. Water and ice were delivered to
Puerto Rico for distribution by local
agencies. □

CENTER

MAN—
ANOTHER
FALSE ALARM.
THAT'S
THE THIRD
TIME THIS
MONTH!

I KNOW—
BUT DID YOU
SEE HOW PATIENT
AND UNDERSTANDING
OUR PRIMARY CARE
MANAGER WAS?
HE'S WONDERFUL.

MY SERGEANT
WAS RIGHT ABOUT
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.
YOU HAVE THEM
BEFORE AND AFTER
THE BLESSED EVENT!

Contents

Introduction to the Provider and Communicators	1
What is TRICARE?	2
TRICARE Today	3
Enrollment	5
Benefits	12
Prescription Plan	18
Other Options	22
TRICARE Extra/Standard ...	23
Cost Comparison	24
Service Region Map	25
Letters from Soldiers	26
Questionnaire	28

This magazine is designed to assist and provide answers to your questions. We ask for your response. Your letter may be selected to be printed in **The PROVIDER**.

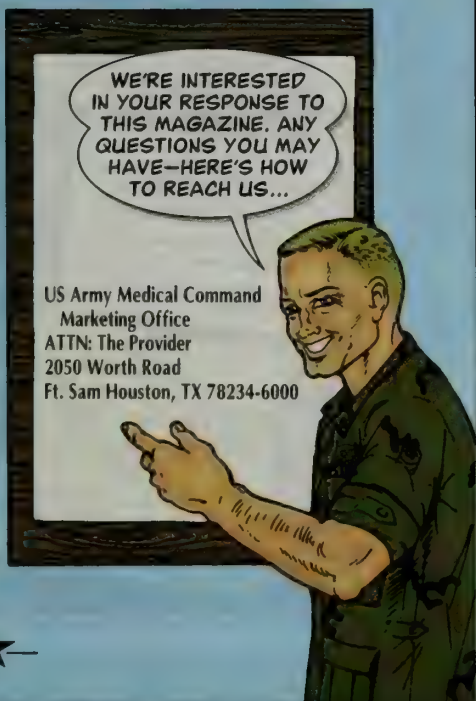
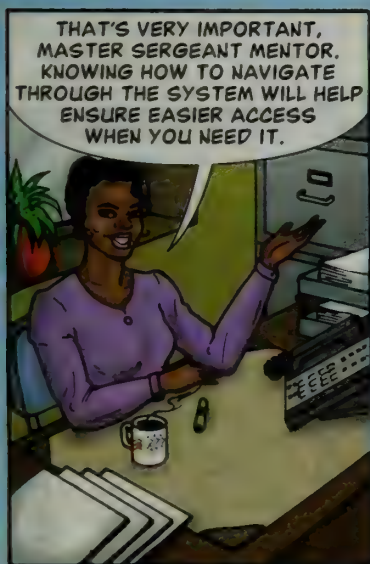
Here is our address:

US Army Medical Command
Marketing Office
ATTN: The Provider
2050 Worth Road
Ft. Sam Houston, TX 78234-6000
Phone: (210) 221-8725
Fax: (210) 221-7146



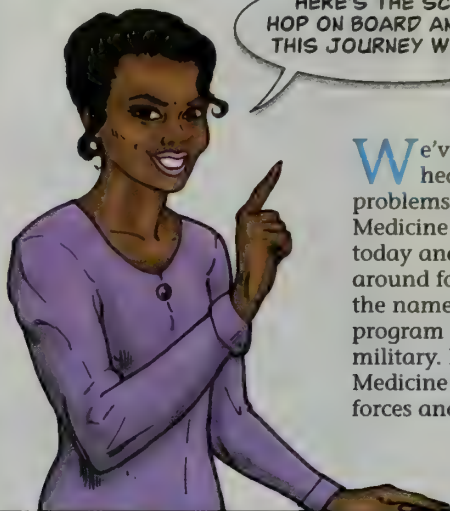


The PROVIDER is pleased to introduce you to Hilda and Master Sergeant Mentor. They are here to help you to understand and use TRICARE throughout this magazine.





So you ask...“What is TRICARE, and what can it do for me?”



HERE'S THE SCOOP.
HOP ON BOARD AND TAKE
THIS JOURNEY WITH US!

We've all heard a lot about healthcare programs and their problems. Rest assured, Military Medicine is not a new program, here today and gone tomorrow, it has been around for many years. TRICARE is the name of the new healthcare program for all branches of the military. Let's check out how Military Medicine has served U.S. military forces and become stronger over time.

1940s—Military Medicine took more of an active role in helping military families cope with the costs of maternity and infant care. The plan was administered through state health departments.

1950s—The Korean War required further strengthening of the military's health-care system. As a result, in 1956, the Medical Care Act added health benefits to military families, especially for family members. The original version of today's TRICARE responded to the need.

1960s—Military family healthcare needs led to the creation of CHAMPUS for active-duty family members. Retirees and their families, as well as surviving members of deceased soldiers, were brought into the expanded program. Healthcare benefits were extended from a few thousand members to millions.

1970s–90s—Healthcare benefits expanded to include...transplants of almost all major organs, hospice care, ambulatory, surgical and birthing centers.





TODAY MORE THAN EVER, IT'S IMPORTANT THAT YOU CLEARLY UNDERSTAND YOUR HEALTHCARE PROGRAM, HOW TO USE IT EFFECTIVELY, AND THE BENEFITS IT HAS TO OFFER.

HERE'S A BIT OF USEFUL INFORMATION FOR YOU TO READ...AND HEED.

HEY... THERE HE IS!

Effective mid 1995—TRICARE began offering military personnel and their families a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)-type program—a source of healthcare which has very low costs and which can meet most needs of all military personnel and their families. TRICARE plans available are Prime, Extra and Standard.

Active duty soldiers must complete local administrative procedures to (automatically) enroll themselves and their family members free. When you enroll in Prime, there are:

- ✓ No enrollment fees
- ✓ No military medical fees
- ✓ No deductibles
- ✓ Virtually no claims to file
- ✓ Low hospital costs

In addition to receiving care within the Military Treatment

Facility (MTF) (which includes military hospitals and clinics), active duty families and retirees can also select from a network of TRICARE Prime civilian healthcare providers. However, with this option there will be a modest fee, (or co-pay), for non-active duty members for each visit. TRICARE Healthcare programs are provided to active duty members with no cost.

With TRICARE Prime, you will be assigned a Primary Care Manager (PCM), to help you and your family when you need medical treatment. The bottom line is that you will be assured of high-quality care on a continuous basis into the 21st century...provided you follow the local administrative enrollment application procedures and for now, renew your coverage annually. A continual enrollment process will be established in the near future.



WOW! THIS IS QUITE A LIST! HILDA AND I WILL ANSWER THESE FOR YOU.

Questions

Who's eligible to participate in TRICARE?

How do we enroll?

What does it cost?

What's a Primary Care Manager?

What's a TRICARE Service Center?

My family doesn't live here yet, what do I do?

Do we get emergency care?

Is there a prescription plan?

Are baby's immunization shots included?



HILDA, THIS IS EXACTLY WHY I ASKED YOU HERE TODAY. WE HAVE A FEW SOLDIERS HERE WHO ARE EAGER TO LEARN ABOUT TRICARE.

WHEN YOU SIGN UP FOR ACTIVE DUTY, YOU BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR THE TRICARE PRIME HEALTHCARE PLAN.

GREAT!
LET'S GET
AT IT!

WHEN YOU ENTERED BASIC TRAINING, YOU SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED A PACKET OF INFORMATION ABOUT AVAILABLE HEALTHCARE.

IT'S
IMPORTANT
TO READ
IT ALL!

IF YOU'RE MARRIED, YOUR SPOUSE SHOULD READ IT AS WELL. IT'S IMPORTANT THAT YOU BOTH AGREE ON YOUR HEALTHCARE PLAN.



Make sure you have all of the following information with you when you go to the military personnel office:

- dates of birth for all being enrolled, including children
- marriage certificate
- divorce decree information
- adoption information
- current mailing address of all eligible family members.

Remember that DEERS must be advised of any additions or changes during or after the initial processing, like a new baby, an adoption, a parent becoming a dependent, or even the death of a dependent. This ensures full coverage for all eligible family members.

HILDA, LET'S TAKE THAT BREAK WE TALKED ABOUT AND CONTINUE IN THE BREAK ROOM.



AFTER I TAKE
MY DOCUMENTS TO
DEERS AND GET CHECKED
OUT...WHAT'S NEXT?

BREAK
ROOM

I'LL
FIELD THIS ONE,
HILDA.

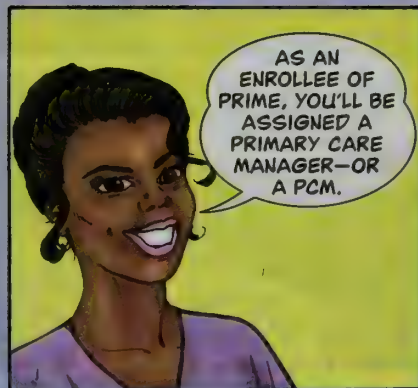
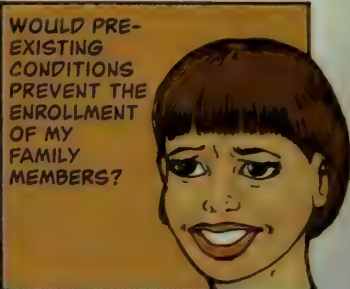
IF YOU'RE SINGLE, YOU'LL GO TO YOUR MTF, OR MILITARY TREATMENT
FACILITY. THAT WILL BE YOUR LOCAL MILITARY HOSPITAL OR CLINIC.
YOU'LL ENROLL THERE. IF YOU'RE MARRIED, CHECK WITH YOUR LOCAL
MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY OR TRICARE SERVICE
CENTER FOR DIRECTIONS.

BETTER GUIDANCE CAN BE
PROVIDED BY YOUR MTF OR TSC.

CHECK THE TOLL-FREE NUMBER FOR
YOUR AREA ON THE MAP ON PAGE 25
IF YOU NEED MORE HELP.

REMEMBER, PRIME
HAS NO ENROLLMENT
FEE FOR ACTIVE
DUTY SOLDIERS AND
THEIR FAMILIES.







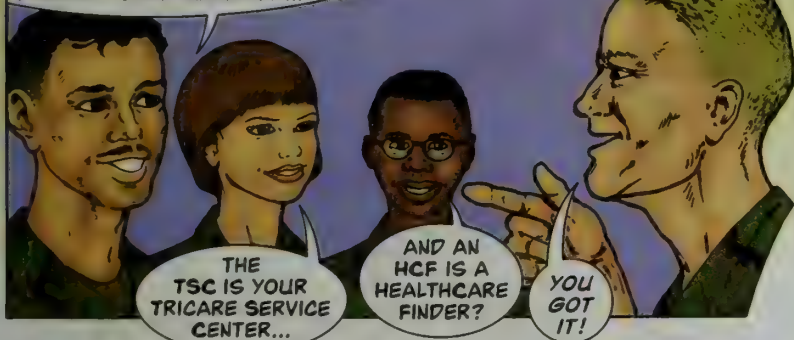
THIS IS A PHYSICIAN OR A GROUP OF PRACTITIONERS WHO WILL PROVIDE YOUR ROUTINE CARE AND REFER YOU TO A SPECIALIST WHEN NECESSARY.

WHEN YOU NEED A SPECIALIST, YOU WILL GET THE REFERRAL FROM YOUR PCM AND CONTACT YOUR TRICARE SERVICE CENTER. THAT'S YOUR TSC.



THAT'S WHERE A HEALTHCARE FINDER OR HCF WILL RESEARCH, FIND THE RIGHT SPECIALIST AND MAKE YOUR APPOINTMENT FOR YOU.

MAN, THERE'S LOTS OF ACRONYMS—LET'S SEE, A PCM IS A PRIMARY CARE MANAGER...

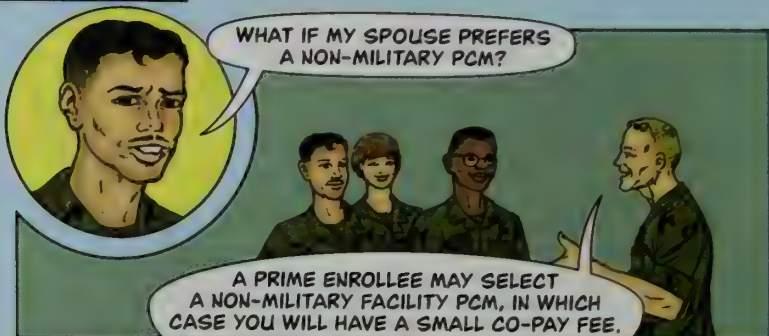


THE TSC IS YOUR TRICARE SERVICE CENTER...

AND AN HCF IS A HEALTHCARE FINDER?

YOU GOT IT!

While every effort is made to assign you to a PCM from your local Military Treatment Facility, patient capacity may result in a family member being assigned to a PCM from a Preferred Provider Network (PPN), a supplemental group of civilian doctors. Because this Network extends outside the MTF, there will be a minimal co-pay fee.



LIKEWISE, A SMALL FEE BASED ON YOUR SPOUSE'S RANK WILL BE REQUIRED WHEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT A SPECIALIST OUTSIDE YOUR MTF. YOUR PCM CAN FILL YOU IN ON THE SPECIFICS.



SOUNDS LIKE A LOT TO REMEMBER.



YOU'RE NOT ALONE IN THE BUSINESS OF YOUR HEALTHCARE!



ENROLLMENT CHECKLIST

1. Read info in package given at basic training.
2. Go to DEERS with all paperwork needed.
3. Go to MTF to enroll yourself.
4. Then, if you're married, enroll your family at the TSC. (call ahead for info to bring)
5. Keep a copy of all enrollment forms.

THESE SOLDIERS SURE ARE INTERESTED IN LEARNING ALL THEY CAN TO GET THE BEST FROM HEALTHCARE BENEFITS. THAT'S GREAT—DON'T YOU AGREE, HILDA?

I WROTE TO MASTER SERGEANT HALF-MAST AT PS, THE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE MONTHLY, AND I GOT MY LETTER PRINTED IN THE BOOK. COULD THAT HAPPEN IN THE PROVIDER, TOO?



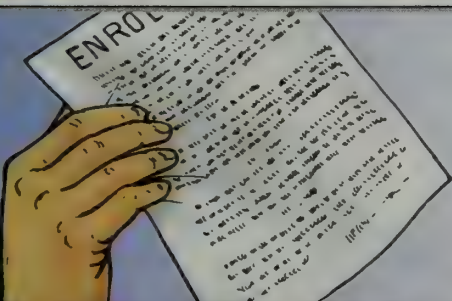
ABSOLUTELY!

SOME LETTERS WITH FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS MAY BE PRINTED IN THE PROVIDER... MAYBE YOURS!

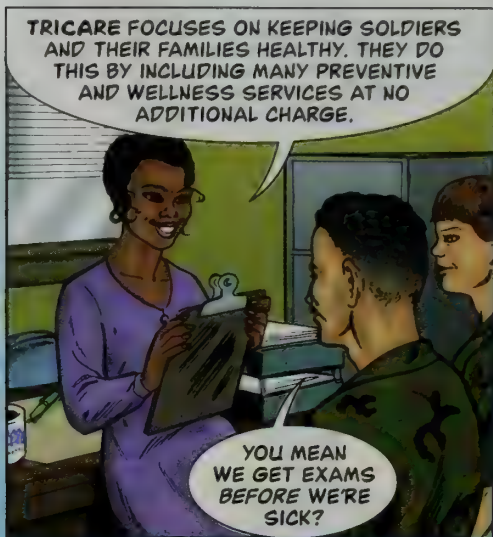


OR MAYBE MINE!

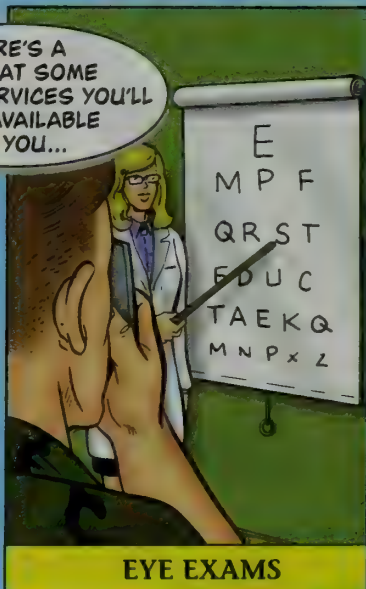
EVERYTHING STARTS WITH THE ENROLLMENT PROCESS. CALL YOUR TSC BEFORE YOU GO TO ENROLL. ASK THEM WHAT INFO YOU'LL NEED TO COMPLETE THE ENROLLMENT FORMS FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY. NO FORM—NO BENNIES, ALL RIGHT?



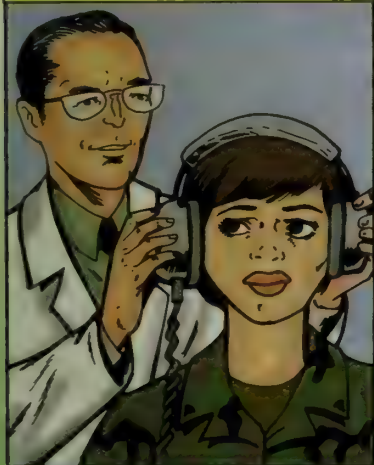
OK, Let's Talk Benefits...



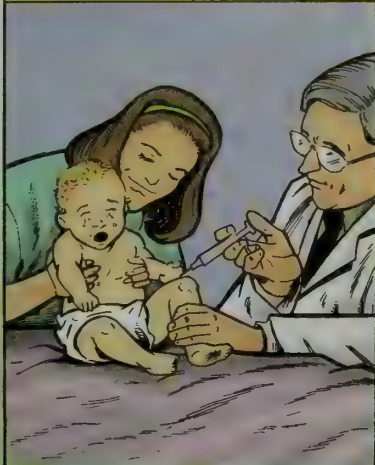
HERE'S A LOOK AT SOME OF THE SERVICES YOU'LL HAVE AVAILABLE TO YOU...



HEARING SCREENING



IMMUNIZATIONS



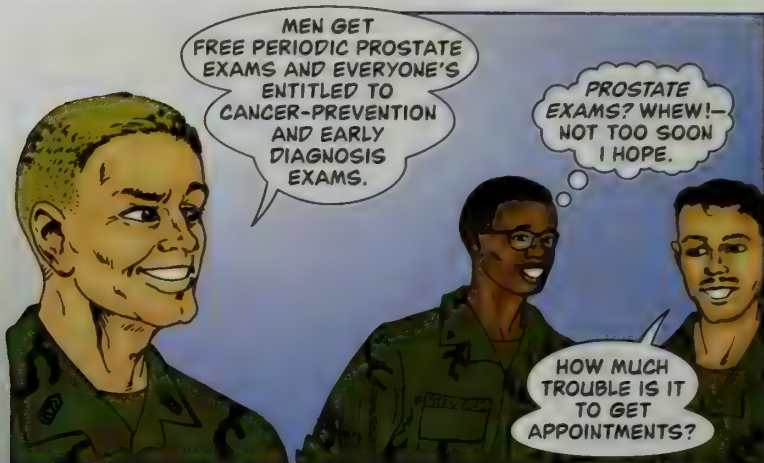
SO, JUST LIKE
THE PM WE DO ON OUR
EQUIPMENT; PREVENTIVE
AND WELLNESS SERVICES
HELP US IN THE
LONG RUN!

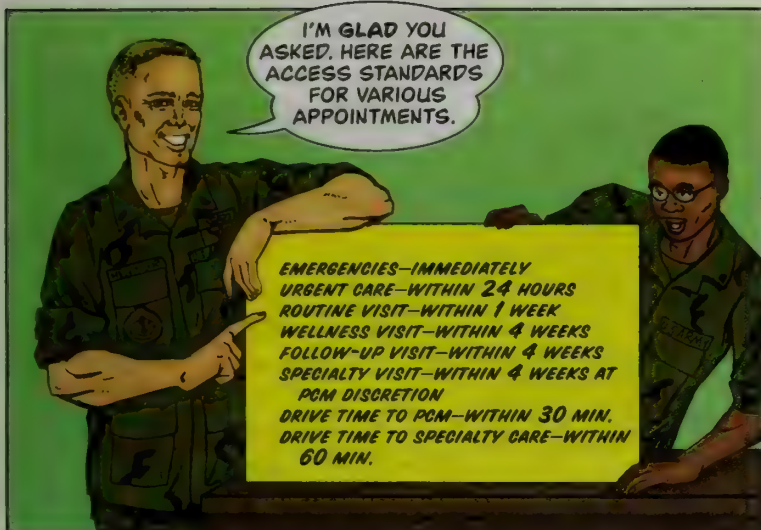
HOW ABOUT
PERSONAL EXAMS?



WOMEN ARE ABLE
TO GET MAMMOGRAMS
AND PAP SMEARS.



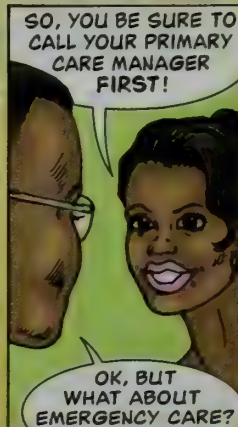






PLEASE NOTE: Enrolled beneficiaries who seek non-emergency care without prior approval will automatically be using what is called the **TRICARE POINT-OF-SERVICE** option.

This option requires payment of an annual deductible of \$300. for an individual enrollee or \$600. per family, plus 50 percent or more of visit or treatment fees.



YOU CAN SEEK EMERGENCY CARE AT THE NEAREST CIVILIAN OR MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY, THEN WITHIN 24 HOURS CONTACT YOUR PCM USING THE TOLL-FREE NUMBER.



LET'S TAKE
A MOMENT NOW
TO REVIEW THE
LIST OF TRICARE
BENEFITS.

Benefits

- Preventive Medicine and Wellness Visits
 - Eye Exams
 - Hearing Screenings
 - Immunizations
 - Mammograms
 - Pap Smears
 - Prostate Exams
 - Other Cancer Early Diagnosis Exams
- Guaranteed Access Standards
- Out-of-Area Care (see note on page 16)
- Emergency Care
- No enrollment fees for active duty soldiers and their families
- Lowest cost treatment among three options
- Prescription Plans
 - MTF
 - Retail Network
 - NMOP
 - TRICARE Standard



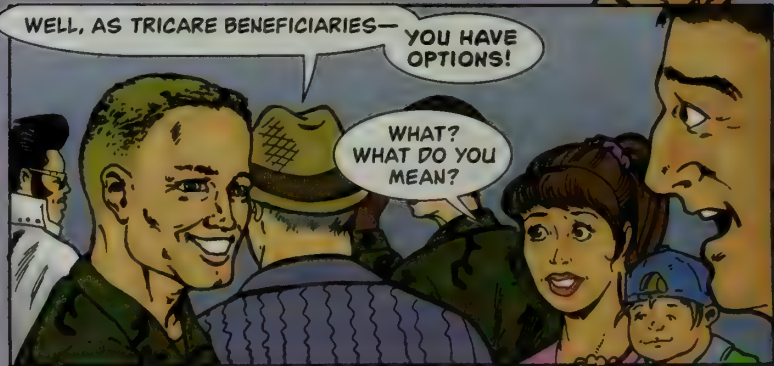
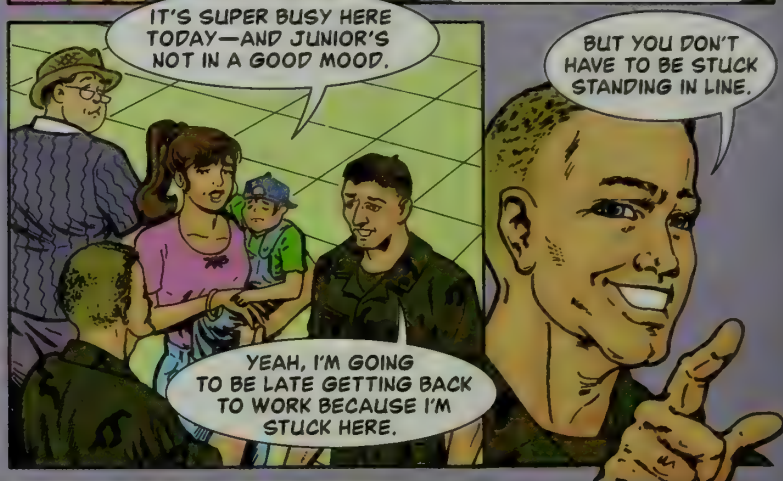
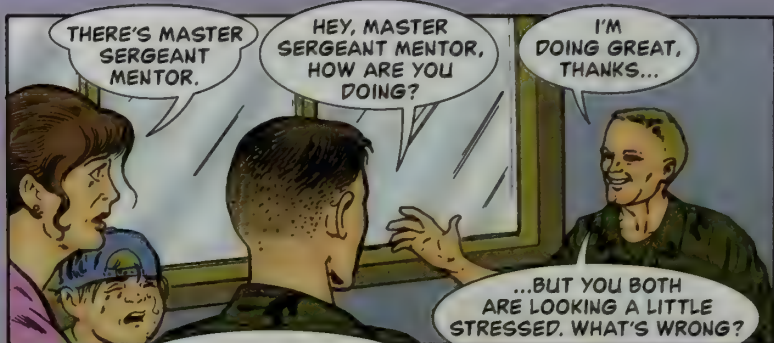
YOU SURE DO, HILDA. WE'RE VERY PROUD OF THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE PHARMACY BENEFITS. ITS A GREAT EXAMPLE OF HOW TRICARE INITIATIVES HELP YOU. NOW, MANY MILITARY PHARMACIES HAVE MULTI-SERVICE WINDOWS THAT REDUCE YOUR WAITING TIMES, AND GET THIS—THERE'S A NATIONAL MAIL ORDER PHARMACY AND RETAIL NETWORK FOR TRICARE BENEFICIARIES. OH—AT A HIGHER COST, TRICARE STANDARD OPTION IS AVAILABLE, TOO. YOU FOLKS CAN GET MORE INFO FROM YOUR MTF PHARMACY, YOUR TSC OR YOUR HEALTH BENEFITS ADVISOR.

I REMEMBER ONE TRIP I MADE TO THE PHARMACY...



Lines are going away



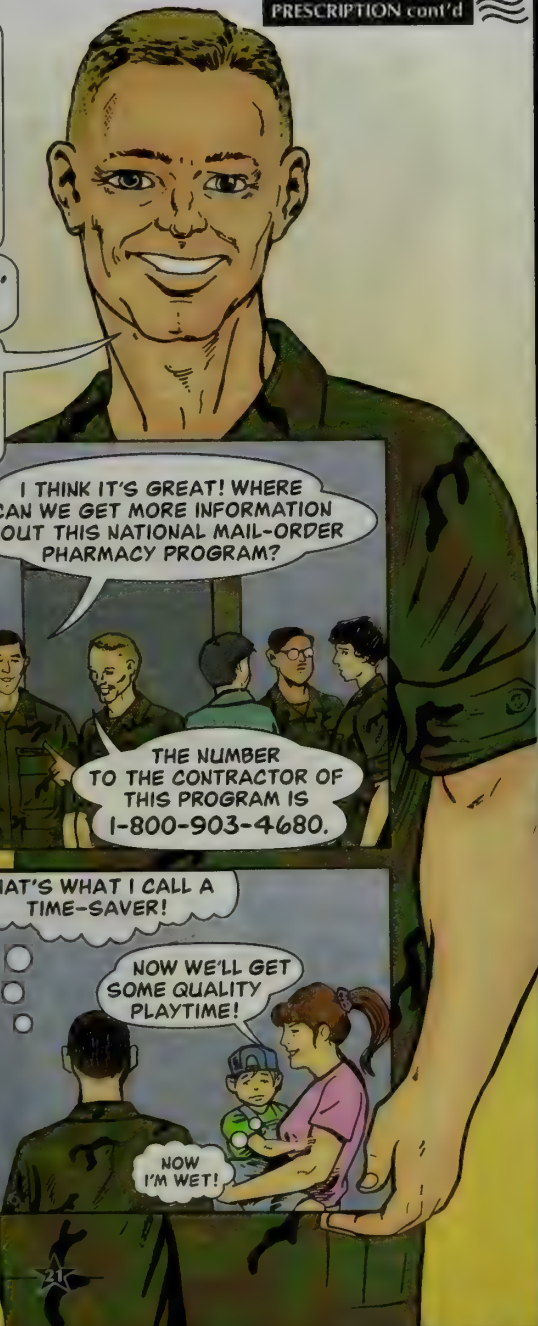




THROUGH THE NATIONAL MAIL-ORDER PHARMACY PROGRAM, YOU GET UP TO A 90-DAY SUPPLY OF NON-CONTROLLED MEDICATIONS OR A 30-DAY SUPPLY OF CONTROLLED MEDICATIONS, AT A COST OF \$4 FOR ACTIVE DUTY FAMILY MEMBERS OR \$8 FOR ALL OTHERS.

FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE NEEDS, MILITARY PHARMACY BENEFITS ARE AVAILABLE.

THERE ARE NO CO-PAYMENTS FOR ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE MEMBERS AND SHIPPING AND HANDLING ARE FREE.



THAT SOUNDS PRETTY GOOD, A LOT BETTER THAN WAITING IN LINE.

I THINK IT'S GREAT! WHERE CAN WE GET MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS NATIONAL MAIL-ORDER PHARMACY PROGRAM?

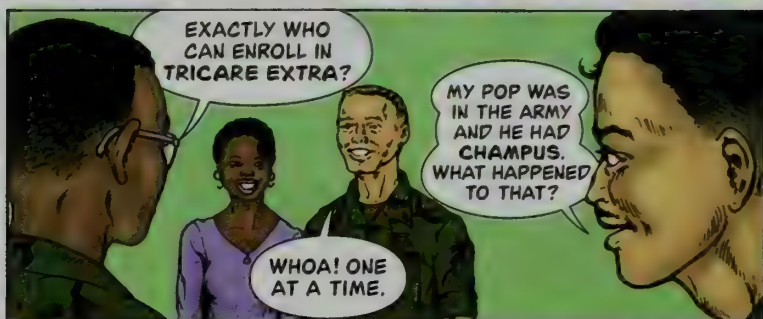
THE NUMBER TO THE CONTRACTOR OF THIS PROGRAM IS 1-800-903-4680.

THAT'S WHAT I CALL A TIME-SAVER!

NOW WE'LL GET SOME QUALITY PLAYTIME!

NOW I'M WET!





ELIGIBILITY FOR EXTRA AND STANDARD IS THE SAME

TRICARE STANDARD IS THE NEW NAME FOR CHAMPUS. EVERYONE THAT'S ELIGIBLE FOR MILITARY HEALTHCARE EXCEPT ACTIVE DUTY AND MOST MEDICARE-ELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES CAN ENROLL.



HILDA, EVEN THOUGH THESE SOLDIERS AREN'T UP FOR STANDARD OR EXTRA, LET'S GIVE THEM SOME BACKGROUND. READ ON SOLDIERS.

What do TRICARE Extra and TRICARE Standard have to offer?

TRICARE STANDARD

Standard is a new name for traditional CHAMPUS. To use this option, all you need to do is visit any TRICARE/CHAMPUS-authorized provider in the civilian community and pay an annual deductible and cost-share. Your cost share will be at least 5% higher than TRICARE Extra. However, you will have a greater selection of doctors to choose from.



Advantages

- Broadest choice of providers
- Widely available
- No enrollment fee
- May use TRICARE Extra



Disadvantages

- No Primary Care Manager
- Patient pays:
 - ✓ Deductible
 - ✓ Copayment
 - ✓ Balance if bill exceeds allowable charge and provider is non-participating (up to 15% additional)
- Nonavailability statement may be required for civilian inpatient care for areas surrounding MTFs
- Beneficiaries may have to do their own paperwork and file their own claims

TRICARE EXTRA

Under this option, all you need to do is use a doctor, hospital, or other medical provider listed in the TRICARE Provider Directory. If you need assistance, call the Health Care Finder at your nearest TRICARE Service Center for help in finding a convenient TRICARE Extra provider.



Advantages

- Copayment 5% less than Standard
- No balance billing
- No enrollment fee
- No deductible when using retail pharmacy network
- No forms to file
- May use TRICARE Standard



Disadvantages

- No Primary Care Manager
- Provider choice is limited
- Patient pays:
 - ✓ Deductible
 - ✓ Copayment
- Nonavailability statement may be required for civilian inpatient care for areas surrounding MTFs
- Not universally available

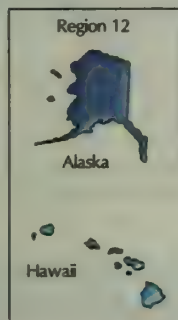
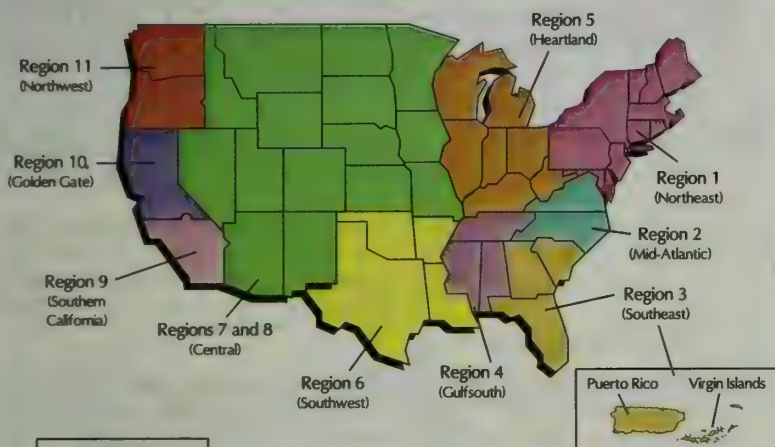


COST COMPARISON

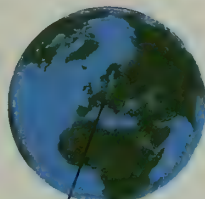
COMPARISON OF TRICARE PRIME UNIFORM BENEFIT COSTS TO FEHBP HMO PLANS

	TRICARE Prime Benefits		TRICARE Extra/Standard		FEHBP Plans (Example)
	Families of ADDs E4 and Below	Families of ADDs E5 and Above	Families of ADDs E4 and Below	Families of ADDs E5 and Above	
Annual Enrollment Fee or Premium (Individual/Family)	\$0/\$0	\$0/\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350/\$815
Copayments for Services Outside Military Treatment Facilities:					
Outpatient Visits, Including Separate Radiology or Lab Services and Home Health Visits	\$6	\$12			\$10
Deductible (Individual/Family)			\$50/\$100	\$150/\$300	
Catastrophic Limit			\$1,000 Fam.	\$1,000 Fam.	
Emergency Room Visits	\$10	\$30			\$25
Mental Health Visits (Individual)	\$12	\$25			\$25 (Limit of 50 visits)
Prescriptions	\$5	\$5			\$2 Generic \$7 Brand
Outpatient Care			Extra: 15% Standard: 20%	Extra: 15% Standard: 20%	
Inpatient Care			\$10.50 per day	\$10.50 per day	
Ambulatory Surgery	\$25	\$25			\$50 copay
Inpatient Per Diem: General	\$11	\$11			
Mental Health/Substance Use	\$20	\$20	\$10.50 per diem	\$10.50 per diem	\$0, after \$200 to \$400 deductible \$50 (Limit of 30 days)
Average Annual Family Out-of-Pocket Cost	\$110	\$160	\$280	\$400	\$1,720

TRICARE Health Service Regions



Latin America



Europe

REGION 1
1-888-999-5195

REGION 2
1-800-931-9501

REGION 3
1-800-444-5445

REGION 4
1-800-444-5445

REGION 5
1-800-941-4501

REGION 6
1-800-406-2832

REGIONS 7 & 8
1-888-874-9378

REGION 9
1-800-242-6788

REGION 10
1-800-242-6788

REGION 11
1-800-404-0110

REGION 12
1-800-242-6788

EUROPE
1-888-777-8343

LATIN AMERICA
1-888-777-8343

PACIFIC
1-888-777-8343



THANKS FOR
YOUR INQUIRIES.
I HOPE THESE
ANSWERS HELP!

YOUR LETTERS...

Dear Hilda,

I have a Primary Care Manager that I just don't care for. Am I stuck with him forever?

Julie Harris (spouse)

Dear Julie,

No, not at all. Go to your TRICARE Service Center and fill out a Change Request Form. Then ask for a Provider Directory, it's a listing of network providers in your area. That should get things moving for you.

Hilda

Dear Hilda,

I'm on active duty and stationed away from a military installation. What do I do for medical care, and do I have to pay?

SGT M. Pierce

Dear Sergeant Pierce,

As an active duty member, your healthcare needs are covered through supplemental care funds; so you won't pay for any healthcare you may need. Policy changes are being worked on to provide TRICARE Prime from civilian PCM in the local area for Geographically Separated Units (GSU).

Hilda

Dear Hilda,

How can I get a listing of PCMs and other network providers?

PFC G. Brown

Dear Private Brown,

A listing of network providers in your areas Provider Directory is available at your local TRICARE Service Center. The TSC is located near or within the Military Treatment Facility.

Hope this helps.

Hilda

KEEP
THOSE CARDS
AND LETTERS
COMING!



...OUR RESPONSES

Dear Master Sergeant Mentor,

What should I do if I'm a Prime enrollee and get sick outside my region? What if the 800 number is busy and I can't make contact?

SGT C. Manners

Dear Master Sergeant Mentor,

My wife has asthma. Will she be accepted in TRICARE Prime?

PFC J. Jamison

Dear Master Sergeant Mentor,

I'm not good at letter writing, but I'd like to personally talk to somebody about TRICARE. Where should I go?

PFC D. Reagon

Dear Sergeant Manners,

For non-emergency care you must first contact your PCM or HCF for instructions and authorization. If you see a physician without authorization, you will still be covered for some of the costs incurred under the Point-of-Service option. That option pays 50 percent of the cost after a separate, higher deductible is met (\$300 for single and \$600 for family enrollment).

MSG Mentor

Dear Private Jamison,

There aren't any restrictions for family members in poor health when enrolling in TRICARE Prime. Go for it—and I wish your wife well.

MSG Mentor

Dear Private Reagon,

Here's what to do. Call or visit your local TRICARE Service Center (TSC), which is usually located near or within your Military Treatment Facility. Explain your needs and they should help. Or, you can also talk to the Health Benefits Advisor in your MTF.

MSG Mentor



QUESTIONNAIRE

How Are We Doing?!

It's important that our enlisted soldiers have all the facts about the TRICARE Healthcare Plan. After all, the health of the U.S. Army depends to a great extent on the health and welfare of our troops!

So, we need to know from you whether we've scored a 10 in explaining the TRICARE story or whether we need to do better. Please help us to know our success score by answering these few questions.

1. Did you find this magazine easy to read? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If *no*, please explain what was difficult _____

2. Now that you have read this magazine, do you feel that you *understand* the TRICARE plan, or know how and where to get the answers?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If *no*, please explain what was confusing or not fully explained _____

3. What issues would you like to see covered in the next Provider?

4. Do you have any suggestions for additional material that we might include in this magazine? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If *yes*, please give us your ideas _____

5. What information did you find most helpful or especially useful?

6. Will you keep this booklet for future reference? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If *no*, please tell us why not _____

7. Please rate this booklet on a scale of 1-10 (1 = very poor 10 = outstanding) _____

Your Name (optional) _____

Your Rank _____

Your Age _____ ☐ Male ☐ Female

Your Installation/Location _____

Are you ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced

Do you have any dependents? ☐ Yes How many? _____ ☐ No

May we print your name in The Provider? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Mail this to the address on the next page or
copy it and fax it to (210) 221-7146.





way. — USACE Public Affairs Office



2K Features

stone of R2K, other features contribute to its

TER — The USACE RSC in San Francisco evaluation and corrective action program and is of 1998's storms, so USACE can build on

RATION SYSTEM — DTOS are trailers and emergency-response team to provide initial locations.

RESPONSE TEAMS — USACE logistics personnel perform critical functions during emergencies. The mobilization and staging areas and manage, water and roofing materials.

N — The 249th is the Army's only electric-soldier unit assigned to USACE. During deployed soldiers to the Territorial Logistics government generators and maintenance of five platoons, about 70 soldiers, in Puerto power to critical services, undertook damage 1 generators and provided power to three

IGNMENTS — FEMA and USACE drafted hurricane season to cover many missions assignments ready was critical to having before Georges' landfall, said BG Richard h Atlantic Division.

ERTs are working to improve response time strict contracting offices to write advance be taken to the point of award so that, when issued immediately and relief will be on the

procuring supplies and arranging for air transport just hours after Georges struck. Water and ice were delivered to Puerto Rico for distribution by local agencies. □

With truck-sized generators that can light a city block, prime power production specialists provide ...

Power With a Punc

Story by SFC John Brenci

Photos courtesy 249th Engineer Battalion



SGT Cullen Mumley of 2nd Plt., Co. B, 249th Engr. Bn., installs lightning-arrestor protection and grounding on one of the more than 800 buildings at Blue Grass Army Depot, Ky., where ammunition and explosive items are stored.

THEY'VE been involved in every major Army operation since Operation Just Cause in Panama. If you've been part of any recent deployment, chances are you've been the recipient of what the soldiers in this one-of-a-kind unit produce — power, and lots of it.

The 249th Engineer Battalion's prime power production specialists are the unsung heroes who keep the electricity flowing and the lights on.

They don't play with lawnmower-sized generators. They pack enough juice in their "monster" power plants to provide electricity to a small city.

They might go unnoticed by other soldiers, who expect power to be available like they expect the sun to shine. But rest assured that when soldiers move, some element of the 249th will be right there with them.

In September 1994 a 249th platoon deployed for Operation Uphold Democracy to "turn the lights back on" in Haiti. "There was a serious lack of electrical power," said LTC Kurt Ubbelohde, the 249th's commander. Within weeks the platoon fixed three of five power plants on the island by cannibalizing parts from other generators. "In remote areas where there were no power plants, we had soldiers repairing small generators for the local population," Ubbelohde said.

A large portion of the unit's mission is devoted to deploying to generate and distribute prime electrical power in support of combat, stability- and-support operations, and disaster-relief operations, said Ubbelohde.

That's an enormous mission when you consider the 249th is the only



Army unit of its kind and has an authorized strength of just 178 personnel.

To put things in perspective, think about the fact that the 249th's soldiers have been involved in hundreds of operations worldwide in the last five years. "There's an extreme operational tempo in the organization," said Ubbelohde. "The platoons and elements of the platoons are doing something just about every month."

Deployed units have their own tactical generators that provide a limited amount of electricity. But wherever there is a large concentration of troops, or power requirements exceed capabilities, the 249th is available to provide commercial-grade electricity with its mobile generators. For instance, the 249th is responsible for providing power to 50 percent of the Force Provider modules — or 18 modules. Each module is a mobile 550-

man camp.

The 249th also provides electricity for disaster-relief operations like the mission to Puerto Rico after Hurricane Georges. "We had a significant responsibility to help restore emergency power," said Ubbelohde. Sometimes that includes the need for emergency backup generators, such as for hospitals.

"Hospitals require redundant power," said Ubbelohde. "They have emergency generators to back up commercial grids, but to continue the redundancy when the power goes out requires more power." Just imagine what would happen to a patient in the middle of an operation if a hospital's emergency generator failed and there was no redundant power backup.

Because of its small size and vast mission, the battalion's elements are based all over the world. Headquarters

(Above, left) At Fort Belvoir, Va., SSG Maurice Thomas checks setup and connections of a recently rebuilt engine on the dynamometer test stand.

(Above, center) SGT Cullen Mumley works on a streetlight project at Fort Bragg.

(Above) SSG Shawn Curtis performs annual inspection and maintenance of a 750kw generator in Panama.

Company and the Prime Power Production Specialist School are based at Fort Belvoir, Va. Co. A is at Fort Lewis, Wash., with platoons in Hawaii and Korea. Co. B is at Fort Bragg, N.C., with a platoon in Germany. There are also two reserve component prime power detachments affiliated

Money in the Bank

P RIME power production specialists go through an intense 52-week school at Fort Belvoir, Va., to learn their craft — but it's money in the bank.

One might think that, with such a marketable skill, soldiers in the 249th would be leaving in droves. But they're not. Battalion commander LTC Kurt Ubbelohde said the unit's retention rates are about the same as those for the rest of the Army.

"I think the soldiers love their jobs and the experience they gain in the Army," he said. "They know the good civilian jobs will still be there when they get out."

The first phase of the school is 17

weeks of college-level math and physics, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. "There are lots of homework assignments and plenty of stress," said SFC Jeffrey Hall, the Prime Power Production Specialist School's NCOIC.

Operator's training makes up the 14-week second phase of the course. Students do hands-on work with generators. They learn how to install, operate and maintain the generators. They also learn electrical theory and troubleshooting.

The final phase of the course is the specialty phase. Hall said this is when students learn welding, engine rebuilding,

all phases of electrical distribution, and instrumentation. "We actually troubleshoot down to the bare bones — down to the diode level," he said.

The school is difficult, but the job is personally rewarding, Hall said. "It's not a plug-and-chug MOS. We teach from the ground level up, and we are always looking for top-notch soldiers," said Hall.

Hall said soldiers in any career field may apply for the 52E MOS, and they don't have to be in the re-enlistment window.

Another added benefit to the school is that graduates earn approximately one year of college credit. — SFC John Brenci



SGT Albert Casas-Lozano monitors the gauges inside a central control van during plant operations in Tuzla, Bosnia.

with the 249th. Ubbelohde said this configuration gives the unit the rapid response and visibility needed to accomplish its mission.

"These soldiers are more than capable. They are very, very skilled," Ubbelohde said. "They can work on virtually any piece of electrical power-production equipment in the world. That's what makes them so special. They have the ability to determine what the problem is and fix it by understanding the theory behind a piece of equipment, even though they may never have seen the equipment before."

For example, in a recent deployment to Ghana an element of the 249th was sent to repair a hospital generator and hook up a backup generator. "They were working on a generator they'd never even seen before, and they didn't stumble for a second," Ubbelohde said.

That level of skill is important for prime power production specialists, who are often deployed in very small groups. "We

typically deploy at the section level for the bulk of our missions," Ubbelohde said. A power section in the 249th includes only seven people.

A prime power platoon includes one warrant officer, one master sergeant, two sergeants first class, six staff sergeants and six sergeants. Split that in half, minus the warrant officer and master sergeant, and you have a power section.

That noncommissioned officer-heavy structure is probably an advantage considering the amount of responsibility each power section has.

The team is responsible for installing, operating and maintaining two 750-kilowatt mobile generators, said Ubbelohde. An average house uses two to three kilowatts of power. Two generators produce enough power for about 500 homes.

A deploying platoon takes along four truck-sized generators. Using a central control van, the platoon collects the power and distributes it using transformers to step down the voltage.

Producing power barely scratches the surface of what these soldiers do. "We do all the repairs, as well as doing direct support and general support for the generators," said MSG Jose Ortiz, the 249th's Heavy Maintenance Platoon supervisor. "We have the capability to do everything."

That's no empty boast. Graduates of the grueling 52-week Prime Power Production Specialist School are prepared to work on virtually any piece of electrical equipment, said SFC Jeffrey Hall, NCO in charge of the school. "Our graduates are fully qualified to do everything they need to without any supervision or additional training," he said.

"We're a combination of power-plant engineers and industrial electricians," explained SFC Phyllis Stange,

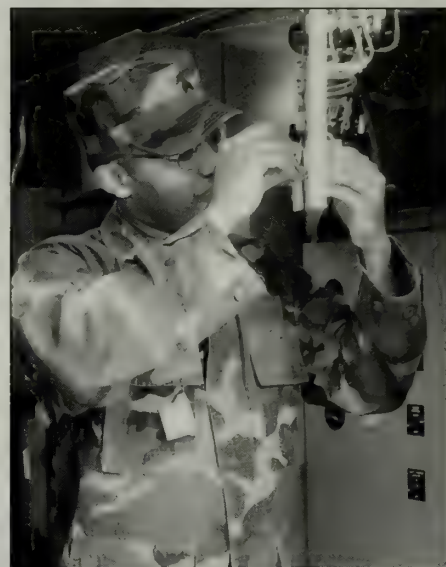
the battalion training NCO.

When not deployed to some operation or emergency, the unit takes on such additional tasks as installation support. "We go around to various installations and repair electrical substations," said Ubbelohde. "We look for a lot of training challenges."

The unit also deploys its generators to support various installations and agencies, which keeps them constantly ready for deployment, said Ubbelohde. "It keeps them in peak condition," he said.

He explained that Fort Bliss, Texas, recently saved \$2.5 million by using generators supplied by the 249th to defray electricity costs during the peak air-conditioning months.

It seems that regardless of whether the battalion's soldiers are needed during combat, peacekeeping operations or exercises, the 249th is ready to provide power with a punch. □



SGT Robert Burns of the 249th's Co. A performs maintenance on a back-up generator and switch-gear facilities in Camp Boniface, Korea.

Ready For a New Job?

SOLDIERS interested in becoming prime power production specialists must meet the following requirements:

- Be a sergeant or specialist promotable (or E-1 through E-5 in Army Reserve).
- Have an ASVAB score of 110 or higher in the areas EL, ST and GT.
- Score 70 percent or higher on the Basic Mathematics and Science Proficiency Test.
- Have completed high school or college algebra (verified by official transcript).
- Submit an application packet.

To receive an application packet, contact the Prime Power Production Specialist School at (DSN) 655-2510 or (703) 805-2508. — *SFC John Brenci*

Source: Extracted from the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command website, www-perscom.army.mil/.

LTC Kurt Ubbelohde demonstrates his pole-climbing technique at a Fort Lewis, Wash., training site.



High-Tech Medical Training

Story by SSG John Valceanu

THE U.S. Army Medical Department Center and School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is putting technology to use in the school-house. New and emerging technologies are allowing AMEDD's Academy of Health Sciences to maximize training while minimizing the use of valuable resources.

Taking Classes to the Students

Distance learning is one of several initiatives made possible by advances in technology. Computer equipment and the Internet have made a "virtual classroom" available to academy students, allowing them to complete coursework without

leaving their home stations.

"Distance learning is a proven product, and it's very cost-effective. Not only that, but students are now able to get the latest and best information," said SGM Oscar Ramos-Rivera, chief instructor at the academy.

AMEDD was one of the first military schools to incorporate distance learning into its noncommissioned officer educational system, according to Ramos-Rivera.

Students in the basic and advanced noncommissioned officers' courses can now complete part of their required work via CD-ROM-based instruction plans, e-mail correspondence and computer conferencing.

"Everybody comes out a winner with this program," said SFC Daniel Dedman, distance-learning instructor at the AMEDD Noncommissioned Officer Academy. "The unit benefits because its soldiers do not spend as much time away while they are training, the soldiers get to spend more time with the family and the Army saves money."

Dedman said distance learning has shaved a week or more off the resident time required to complete



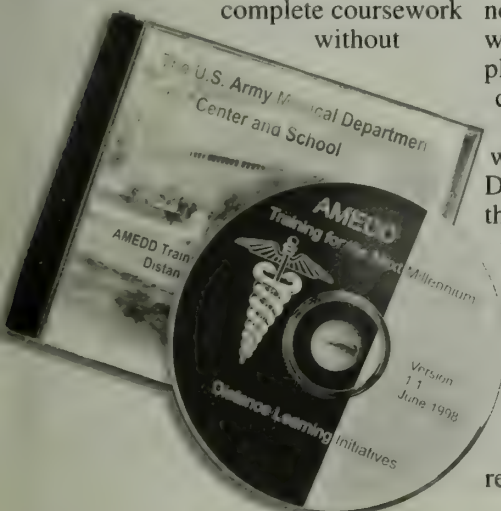
MAJ Joel Schretenthaler, an instructor in the Army's graduate program in anesthesia nursing, demonstrates the Simulated Anesthesia Manikin, or SAM.

professional-development courses offered by the NCO Academy.

The courses consist of interactive lessons, complete with sound, text and graphics. Students can complete the lessons and keep in touch with their instructors and classmates via e-mail, an Internet discussion board and synchronous chat programs.

"The neat thing about this is that a soldier in Germany can ask a question, and an instructor in Texas can answer him almost instantly," said SFC Gary Call, AMEDD NCO Academy information-management NCOIC. "The wealth of information and experience shared among students is also important."

SSG David Major, stationed at Madigan Army Medical Center at Fort Lewis, Wash., said distance learning worked well for him during ANCO.



"I had some apprehension at first, because I'm not the most computer-literate person around," Major said. "But, thanks to assistance from the staff at the NCO Academy, I've had very few problems completing the required courses."

Tommie Jackson, instructional systems specialist and training developer at the academy, said input from students is critical to making each course better than the last.

"We're very interested in feedback from our students. Based on what they tell us worked, and what didn't, we'll be able to improve distance instruction in the future," Jackson said.

Distance learning is an important part of modern medical training. It is designed to supplement classroom training, but it can never replace it, said COL Richard D. Shipley, Academy of Health Sciences dean.

"Much of our training has to be hands-on. There is no substitute for looking through a microscope or reading a map and finding terrain features," Shipley said. "But for passing along current, relevant knowledge and computer-based instruction, distance learning is very effective."

Technology in the Classroom

Advanced technology has made distance education possible and improved instruction within AMEDD's classrooms. Take SAM, for example. SAM, or Simulated Anesthesia Manikin, is a technological marvel that replicates a wide variety of symptoms that might be exhibited by real patients, said MAJ Joel Schretenthaler, an instructor in the Army's graduate program in anesthesia nursing.

SAM breathes in and out. It has a pulse, heart rate and blood pressure. It bleeds. Most importantly, it reacts to the students' actions.

"SAM allows students to do all the things they would normally have to do in an animal laboratory, but we can do

SAM breathes in and out. It has a pulse, heart rate and blood pressure. It bleeds. Most importantly, it reacts to the students' actions. SAM has 20 patient profiles, which allow the machine to simulate the characteristics and reactions of patients of different ages and physical types.

it without having to maintain the lab," Schretenthaler said.

Though SAM costs approximately \$250,000, it's much cheaper to maintain in the long run than an animal laboratory, Schretenthaler said.

The Academy of Health Sciences owns one of only 20 SAMs in existence. It was the first U.S. military training facility to acquire one. The Air Force and Navy each purchased one when they saw how effective it proved to be for the Army, Schretenthaler said.

SAM has 20 patient profiles. These profiles allow the machine to simulate the characteristics and reactions of patients of different ages and physical types. The scenarios include various types of injuries and, combined with the profiles, can provide students with thousands of different "patients" to be treated, Schretenthaler said.

"When students press that first syringe of anesthesia or put in the first laryngoscopes in human patients, they've done it so many times with

SAM that they're confident, they know what to expect, and they know how to react," Schretenthaler said. "That's our goal."

Knowledge Network

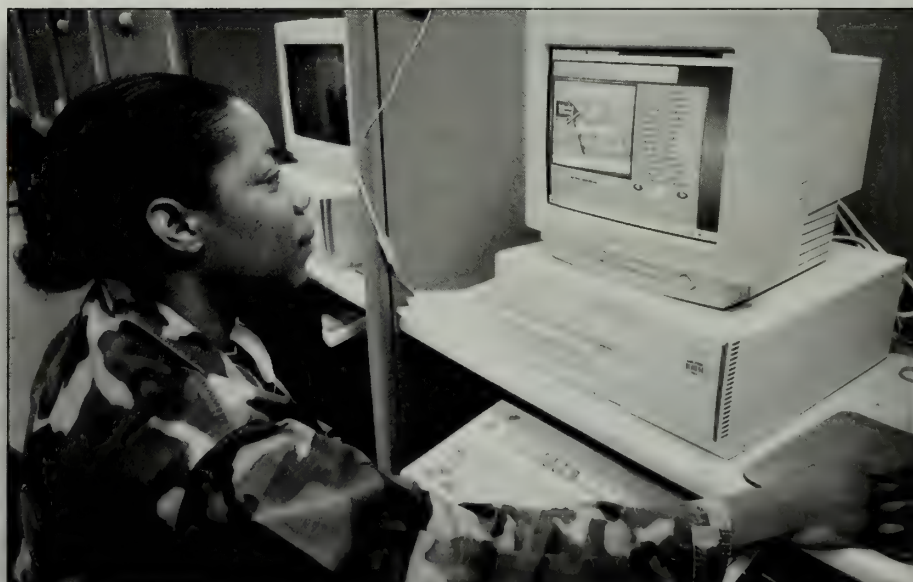
In addition to equipment like SAM, students benefit from other advances in technology. Computers and the Internet have made it possible for the Academy of Health Sciences to establish a "knowledge-management network."

Websites belonging to this network allow students to train on EKG or cardiology tutorials. These tutorials add an entire new dimension of understanding for the students, allowing them to see things such as an actual heart reacting to various levels of anesthesia. Other institutions and organizations provide the sites, and they can be used at virtually no cost, Schretenthaler said.

"This technology was not available until a few years ago," he said. "When I first saw this, I realized that this is what I was missing when I was in school."

The Academy of Health Sciences will continue to employ the best technology available to produce the best possible medical personnel, Shipley said.

"Our goal and our vision are to be a schoolhouse without walls," Shipley said. "Our students will receive top training in our classrooms, and they can continue to learn wherever they might be stationed or deployed." □



Students in the medical advanced NCO course can now complete part of their studies via computer-assisted distance education.

Around the Services

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu



Dave Davenport

Fort Bragg-based paratroopers board a C-17 transport at Pope AFB for onward movement to Albania.

Army Adds to Allied Effort

Tirana, Albania — Army units joined Operation Allied Force in April to provide force protection for personnel assigned to Task Force Hawk in Albania.

Soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division's Headquarters and HQs. Company and two light-infantry companies of the 2nd Battalion, 505th Infantry Regiment, deployed. Joining them were 11 additional AH-64 Apache attack helicopter crews from 229th Aviation Regt., and logistics support personnel from XVIII Airborne Corps.

These additional forces further enhanced NATO's ability to conduct tactical strikes against specific Yugoslav units in Kosovo. This deployment brought the approximate number of U.S. personnel in Task Force Hawk to 3,300.

In March, United States military forces, acting with NATO allies, began air strikes against Serbian military targets. About 22,200 Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps ser-

vice members are assigned to the U.S. European Command in support of the operation.

The multinational force has been tasked by NATO to bring a swift end to hostilities undertaken by Yugoslavia against its ethnic Albanian citizens in the southern province of Kosovo. — *From Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense and European Command releases.*

U.S. Troops Join Tandem Thrust

Aboard USS Blue Ridge — Almost 1,000 soldiers from the 1st Bn., 17th Inf., based in Anchorage, Alaska, and the 45th Corps Support Group from

Hawaii deployed to Guam and the Mariana Islands in March for Exercise Tandem Thrust '99.

The largest joint-combined military exercise yet in the Western Pacific, Tandem Thrust '99 is intended to enhance the fleet commander's ability to act as joint task force commander under the U.S. Pacific Command's two-tier concept. The exercise involved more than 12,000 personnel, 18 ships and 110 aircraft from the United States, Australia and Canada.

The first of Tandem Thrust '99's two phases was a command post exercise, which trained operational planners to quickly react to a developing situation and determine appropriate courses of action, said Seventh Fleet exercise coordinator Navy Capt. Wayne Slaughter.

The second phase was a field training exercise, which required the movement of air, ground and naval forces from the United States and Australia in a joint and combined environment. — *Tandem Thrust '99 Joint Information Bureau*

Air Force Reserve Trains With Army

Hickham Air Force Base, Hawaii — More than 120 Air Force Reserve personnel from Texas and Washington traveled to Oahu in April to participate in Pacific Rim Fire, an exercise to test tactical medical-evacuation

procedures between Army and Air Force units. The exercise was held at locations including Hickam, Dillingham Airfield and Wheeler Army Airfield.

Rim Fire kicked off with a simulated mass-casualty scenario, courtesy of Co. C, 725th Main Support Bn. The simulated casualties were initially treated by members of the 68th Medical Co.; then with the help of an Air Force Reserve aeromedical evacuation liaison



Tech. Sgt. Brian Boone

Members of the 433rd Aeromedical Staging Squadron move a "patient" at Hickham AFB during Exercise Pacific Rim Fire.

team, the casualties were evacuated to the Mobile Air Staging Facility at Wheeler AAF.

"We learned a lot from each other, and from the other units, including the Army," said Tech. Sgt. Theron Smith, an Air Force medical materiel specialist. "And, I think if we can get more involvement and input from the other military services on Oahu, Rim Fire will offer an even better training opportunity in the future. There's always room for improvement." — *Staff Sgt. Mark Diamond, 15th Air Base Wing Public Affairs Office*



Lance Cpl. Penny Surdukan, USMC

A Navy air-cushion landing craft hits the beach during the second phase of Exercise Tandem Thrust '99.

Avoiding the “Killer” T

SKIN cancer is the most common type of cancer in the United States.

It accounts for 30 to 40 percent of all newly diagnosed cancers, and the rate of malignant melanoma, the most deadly type of skin cancer, is growing rapidly.

Soldiers should have a heightened concern about skin cancer because they're in a high-risk occupation for the disease — especially soldiers in the combat arms, since they spend long periods of time outdoors throughout the year.

Increased leisure time also has given Americans more recreational exposure to sunlight than previous generations experienced. Shifts in

LTC Michael C. Chisick is assigned to the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.



Sunscreens labeled “water resistant” will last only 30 to 40 minutes during strenuous activity. Be sure to reapply it often to receive the best protection.

cultural attitudes toward tanning have changed many into sun worshipers who eagerly seek a “killer” tan at every opportunity. Some people even prolong the tanning season into the non-summer months by visiting tanning salons.

Finally, depletion of the earth's ozone layer may be allowing more harmful ultraviolet light from the sun to pass through to the earth's surface.

People with fair complexions, light hair and a tendency to burn instead of tan face the greatest risk of developing skin cancer. Nonetheless, regardless of skin complexion, everyone is susceptible.

Ninety-five percent of the sunlight reaching the earth's surface is ultraviolet A radiation. The remainder is ultraviolet B radiation. Both types are harmful, but UVB is far more serious because less of it is required to cause harm. UVB can induce DNA damage in skin cells, which can in turn lead to skin cancer. In fact, UVB-induced DNA damage triggers the skin to tan or burn. Because tanning is the skin's response to injury, the American Medical Association cautions that tanning in any form, even in tanning salons, is a health hazard. Even slow tanning without burning can increase the risk.

Once believed to be harmless, UVA enhances UVB-induced DNA damage and is the key cause of photoaging —

AMA Recommendations

- ⚙️ Avoid outdoor activities between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
- ⚙️ Wear protective clothing and wear sunscreen on exposed skin.
- ⚙️ Seek shade if you must be outdoors between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
- ⚙️ Have your skin examined by a health professional every three years if you are between 20 and 39 years of age and every year if you are over 40.

premature aging of the skin caused by excess exposure to sunlight.

Cumulative excess sun exposure weakens the skin's elasticity, leading to sagging cheeks, deeper facial wrinkles, leathery skin and skin discoloration later in life.

More than 90 percent of all skin cancers result from overexposure to the sun. Thus, skin cancer is one of the most preventable of all types of cancer and, if diagnosed early, it is highly curable. □

nn

Story by LTC Michael C. Chisick



Sunscreen is one of the best ways to protect against harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Selecting Sunscreen

OLDIERS have a high risk for skin cancer because they spend so much time outdoors. One of the most important things available to protect against skin cancer is sunscreen. Experts recommend that sunscreen be used year-round, following these guidelines.

CHOOSE A STRENGTH OF SUNSCREEN THAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

Know your degree of risk for exposure based on your skin type, history of skin cancer and expected occupational or recreational exposure.

KNOW THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SUNSCREENS

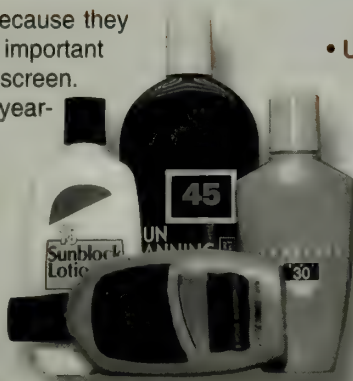
If your skin begins to burn after 30 minutes of exposure, an SPF 4 sunscreen would allow you to spend 2 hours in the sun without burning. An SPF 30 sunscreen will allow you to stay in the sun for 15 hours, but only if it is reapplied often.

KNOW FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ACTIVITIES

If you've ever had skin cancer, you should always use a sunscreen of SPF 30 or higher. SPF 30 or higher protection is also recommended for high-sun exposure activities such as farming, hiking exercises, golfing, jogging, bicycling, tennis, hiking and water skiing.

PROTECT AGAINST BOTH KINDS OF RADIATION

SPF describes a sunscreen's ability to protect you from UVB radiation, but sunlight also consists of harmful UVA radiation. To protect yourself against both, choose a sunscreen that offers "broad-spectrum protection."



• USE IT OFTEN

Reapply sunscreen every 1 to 2 hours, and after swimming or heavy perspiring. A sunscreen labeled "waterproof" will only last 80 minutes in water. Similarly, sunscreens labeled "water resistant" and "sweat resistant" will only last 30 to 40 minutes once you get wet or begin to perspire.

• GET OUT OF THE SUN

Reapplying your sunscreen does not extend your period of protection. It merely renews your existing protection.

• KEEP IT FRESH

Once opened, sunscreen degrades and loses its effectiveness over a year. Unopened bottles last about two years.

Sunscreen is your best weapon against skin cancer, but like any weapon it works best when you know how to use it. — LTC Michael C. Chisick



Postmarks

Compiled by Gil High

From Army Posts Around the World



Cadet Barry L. Mott II (left) aligns his platoon during rehearsal for the fifth annual ChalleNGe drill-and-ceremony competition.

Aberdeen Prvg. Grnd., Md.

Marching to Success

MORE than 400 young people assembled here recently to participate in "Thunderama," a five-day drill-and-ceremony competition among teenaged cadets from 11 states. The event was part of ChalleNGe, a program aimed at high school dropouts and other "at-risk" young men and women.

COL Richard E. Young, deputy director of Maryland's Freestate ChalleNGe Academy, said that ChalleNGe is an initiative to give kids a second chance at success by introducing them to a military environment and preparing them to take their GED and AFVAB tests. It also provides opportunities, like this tournament, for the members to meet and compete with their peers from other states.

Young explained that the "NG" in the program's name signifies the National Guard's role in funding, organizing and administering activities.

"There has been a lot of growth from the original four states and the first tournament," Young said of the event he started. "I never imagined it

would get as large and have as much participation as it does."

But developing a national competition was Young's goal from the beginning, he said. That's because the size and level of the competition gives participants greater exposure to the world and people in their own peer group, Young said.

"A kid from Maryland is just as proud of his experiences as a kid from Oklahoma or Illinois," Young said. "The tournament allows them to get together and share those experiences. It may be for only a short time, but they get to know each other and interact at a level that they might not have been able to do on their own."

Young said shared experience and learning from others are key parts of ChalleNGe.

And, he said, that is why being affiliated with the military and being located at Aberdeen, an active-duty base, is important to the program. The military environment creates opportunities for cadets to work with or see soldiers who are only one or two years older than themselves, yet have achieved difficult goals and are on their way to success in the military and in life.

"We get kids who are so

beaten down by life that they feel like they can't get up again," Young said. "If we don't help bring them back up to where they can survive and succeed, who will?"

Cadet Barry L. Mott II, whose drill team competed in the tournament, said ChalleNGe "taught me discipline, right from wrong, self-control and decision-making. Before, I didn't have any idea what I was going to do, but now I'm thinking more about my future."

Which, of course, was gratifying for Young to hear.

"The proudest moments of my experience with ChalleNGe are when I meet kids who have graduated from the program and gone on to the military, college, and gotten a job. At that moment, I can look back at the problems they had and all of the bad things that had been in store for them if they didn't have ChalleNGe." — SPC Christopher Lew, 29th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment

Vicksburg, Miss.

412th Engineers Are ACOE 4-Time Winners

THE 412th Engineer Command, here, has won its fourth consecutive Army Communities

of Excellence award, which is presented annually to top units from the active and reserve components.

The ACOE awards recognize Army communities and units for excellence in customer service, leadership, quality of workmanship and overall performance. The prize for the top Army Reserve unit is \$350,000, and is used for quality-of-life and workplace enhancement.

The 412th ENCOM has been a winner in the Army Reserve category since 1996 and the overall Reserve winner in 1997 and 1999. There are 36 competitors in the category.

The 412th has used most of its \$1.2 million in winnings to make improvements to the Morris Army Reserve Center. The unit has built an indoor weapons range and outdoor athletic center, purchased computer and automation equipment, installed a new irrigation and landscaping system, and even purchased an ice cream maker.

MG William B. Hobgood, the 412th's commander, said the improvements have become a drawing card for recruiting and retaining soldiers and that the unit strength has been at 100 percent or greater throughout the winning years.

"People like to belong to



SGT Gregory Cornelius of the 412th ENCOM aims at an indoor target using a simulator purchased using ACOE winnings.

winning organizations," Hobgood said. "And the ACOE competition has made us stronger and better — we have focused on our customers to a degree that we may not have without the competition." — *412th ENCOM Public Affairs Office*

Fort Gillem, Ga.

Staffex '99: Ready For Trouble

NEARLY 200 military and civilian disaster planners and coordinators honed their skills in the largest joint military support to civil authorities exercise conducted here in recent years.

Staffex '99 had a fictional earthquake occurring north of Memphis, Tenn., along the Mississippi River. Planners designed the training to simulate a disaster four times the magnitude of Hurricane Andrew.

As the training unfolded the "president" declared six earthquake disaster areas: four east of the Mississippi in First Army's area and two in Fifth Army, west of the Mississippi. The "declaration" paved the way for the Federal Emergency Management Agency to start coordinating the federal response.

First and Fifth Armies are the Department of Defense's lead regional planning and execution agents for the MSCA mission.

First Army deployed four of its defense coordinating officers and their staffs to set up headquarters within their areas of responsibility. Fifth Army deployed its two DCOs and their staffs in their two devastated states. DCOs work with FEMA and other federal agencies to meet state emergency needs.

"Very often the first requests we receive are for helicopters for use in damage assessment," said LTC Eric

Steele, emergency operations chief for First Army.

As the exercise unfolded, it became apparent that the formation of a disaster relief task force was critical. Leading the DRTF was First Army's commander, LTG George A. Fisher.

"Our first job was to support FEMA requirements to meet citizens' emergency needs for food, water, shelter, medical care and medical evacuation," Fisher said.

First and Fifth Army plan and train continually for their DOD roles in disaster relief. By working together, the two organizations are able to share knowledge and experience.

First Army provides emergency assistance to FEMA Regions I through V, which include states east of the Mississippi River. West of the Mississippi, Fifth Army has five FEMA regions to support.

Nearly 30 evaluators, controllers and players added realism, as they provided telephonic role-play for the DCOs and DRTF staff, often adding new elements to the problem.

Participants represented FEMA Regions IV, V, VI and VII; state emergency management agencies and National Guard units; and five other federal supporting agencies.

"We expect the exercise to increase everyone's ability to identify, coordinate, prioritize and quickly provide resources when a disaster occurs," said COL Richard L. Durden, First Army's deputy chief of staff for operations. — *Karen Bradshaw, First U.S. Army PAO*

Kaiserslautern, Germany

Bringing Aid to Refugees

DRIVERS from the 66th Transportation Company, here, be-

gan a new humanitarian mission April 4 to deliver much-needed aid to refugees fleeing Kosovo. The first shipments delivered to Ramstein Air Base, Germany, included MREs, water, tents, prefabricated buildings and heaters.

SPC Clarence Clark, a driver, knew the importance of the mission from previous experience. "I've been 'down-range' before and have seen what those people have to go through," he said. "All the soldiers here are here to provide

reaction time, of course, is a lot quicker due to the mission," said transportation supervisor SGT Gregg Waterman.

"Our drivers pull over 300 missions a day throughout the week," Steinholtz said. "In addition to current and humanitarian-aid operations, they pull weekend missions that include delivering mail, refrigeration vans, general and high-priority cargo supporting Task Force Eagle in Bosnia and missions in Central Region. So receiving a call over Easter weekend to



SGT Tami Lambert

SPC Clarence Clark (left) and other 66th Trans. Co. soldiers in Kaiserslautern tie down cargo destined for the Balkans.

peace and serve NATO."

"In the first five days of the operation the 37th Trans. Command, which includes 6966th Trans. Truck Terminal and the 28th Trans. Battalion, accumulated more than 13,000 miles to support the Kosovo refugees," said CPT Linda Steinholtz, the command's chief of highway operations.

When the operation kicked off, 37th TRANSCOM personnel began working around the clock to ensure cargo was delivered as quickly as possible.

"Our OPTEMPO is really not a whole lot different, but our

support humanitarian-relief operations made our mission even more worthwhile."

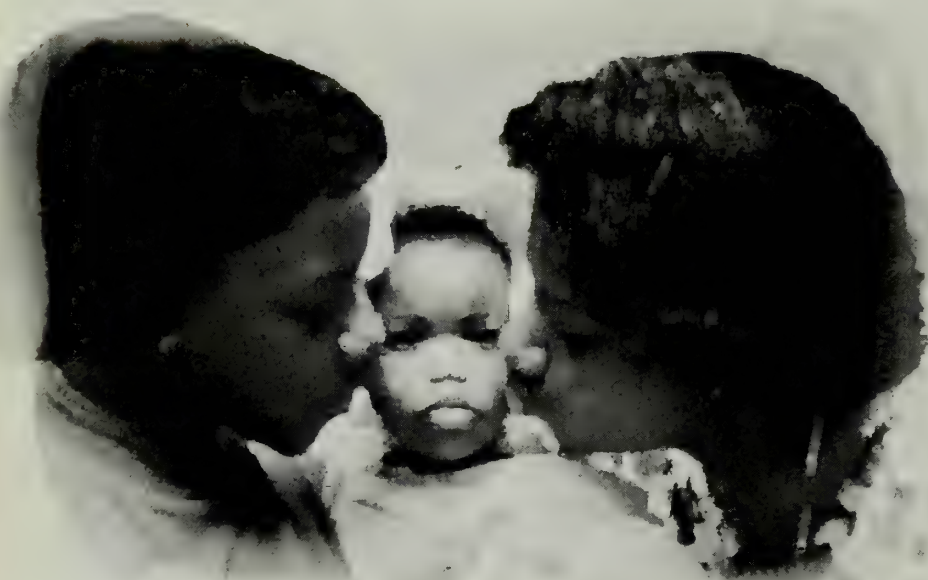
Operations NCO SGT Jeff Miller said the drivers are the ones who make it happen.

"Nothing happens until something moves. Computers can only do so much," he said. "These guys are the ships of the road. They're out there dealing with the traffic, the weather, and working all hours of the day and night. Nothing's going to get to the aircraft if they don't have somebody to move it." — *SGT Tami Lambert, 21st TAACOM PAO*

ADOPTION



Story by CPT Gena Ellis



WHEN SFC James Camic displays four-year-old Alexis' baby books and photographs and speaks about the first time he saw her, you can see the pride in his face and hear it in his voice. And you'd think he was just another proud father.

But then you notice the hesitation in his voice as he expresses concern over finally becoming her legal father.

Camic, a career counselor with the Intelligence and Security Command at Fort Belvoir, Va., is in the last stages of adopting a foreign-born child. He

obtained legal guardianship of Alexis, who he's been trying to adopt through a private process, while he was stationed in Panama. Camic has been stateside for two years. Alexis came from the Kuna Indian tribe to the Camics' household three and a half years ago.

Just as there are numerous reasons for adopting, there are many families who want to adopt. And there is more than one way to go about the sometimes-lengthy process.

Two common procedures are the open adoption, where prospective parents meet the biological mother and enter into an agreement, and the closed

adoption, where the adopting parents don't meet the biological mother.

These adoptions are often arranged through a state agency — which can be contacted through the department of social services — or through a private adoption agency.

A private agency is usually a nonprofit, licensed organization that actually handles the adoption process. Some people also choose to work with adoption facilitators, who provide advice and assistance but do not actually place children with a family and are unlicensed.

Camic chose yet another route: independent adoption. He is working through a lawyer in Panama. "I got his name from a referral list at the JAG office," he explained.

Even when you're working with a licensed agency, there is no guarantee the process will go smoothly or that the adoption process will even be completed.

Air Force Capt. Lisa McCoy did all the right things by going through a reputable agency that specialized in international adoptions, yet she still ran into a problem.

"In January 1995 the agency was processing our paperwork. Then in February Russia put a moratorium on foreign adoption," said McCoy, an information strategic planner at Scott Air Force Base, Ill. Her son Tony was finally adopted on May 26, 1996, and went home with the McCoy's at the age of four.

People wanting to adopt also have a choice between a U.S. adoption or an intercountry adoption. For various

CPT Gena Ellis is an Individual Mobilization Augmentee with Soldiers.



An Adoption Checklist

HAVING gone through the adoption process themselves, SFC James Camic and Air Force Capt. Lisa McCoy have some advice to offer.

- Adoption is an expensive process. Determine what you can afford, or are willing to spend, before you start.

- Contact several agencies to verify their credentials, and talk to some of their former clients.

- Ask if travel expenses are included in an agency's fees or if these costs are separate.

- Check the Internet, but beware of scams. Send no money until you thoroughly check out the agency.

- Speak with others who have adopted, but realize each case is different.

- Check into state and international laws. Each state and country has different requirements.

- Join an adoption support group.

- Be prepared for medical problems when you pick up your child. Many times these problems will be unknown to the agency.

- If it is an international adoption, contact the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to learn the policies about taking the child out of the country.

- Look for organized support in the community, such as the local chaplain, Army community services, the legal center, etc.

- Be flexible. No matter how carefully you plan, problems may arise. —

CPT Gena Ellis

reasons, both Camic and McCoy chose intercountry adoptions.

McCoy had doubts about the finalization of adoptions in the United States and also had heard about long waiting periods for U.S. children. "We didn't know each state had different rules for final adoption. And we also

found out later that the waiting period varies," said McCoy. Also, the McCoy's were being reassigned to Italy, and some agencies don't handle adoptions overseas.

The Camics chose a foreign adoption because the U.S. agencies they contacted would only consider

them for severely handicapped children or children with behavioral problems.

No matter which route you take to adopt a child, the court will order a homestudy to formalize the adoption. This is to ensure that a child will be placed in a loving and stable home, and to give the family an opportunity to



explore various issues of adoption.

During the homestudy, the prospective parents provide a written, comprehensive life story. A homestudy involves personal contact between a licensed caseworker and the prospective family, and written evaluations as imposed by the court.

The Camics' homestudy in Panama consisted of attending family court hearings, interviews with a judge and three interviews each with a special team of a social worker, physician and psychologist. The McCoys did their homestudy through one agency and the adoption through another.

The key to a successful adoption for military families is finding an agency that will work with military members. Some agencies hesitate to work with the military because of frequent moves, but that is changing as agencies recognize the advantages of placing children with military families.

Those include the military's emphasis on community and family support, as well as its ethnic and racial diversity, good medical care and programs to help special-needs children. □

Legal Help

THE most common adoption by military families is the stepparent adoption, says Steven Chucala, chief of legal assistance at Fort Belvoir, Va.

In those adoptions, the post legal center can assist with the procedures if it has the staffing and the skills to perform the necessary paperwork. The soldier then carries the paperwork to the court and files it. The only cost incurred is the court-filing fee.

Chucala said JAG officers can advise soldiers on what he refers to as third-party adoptions, where the biological parents are not involved. One of the common adoption circumstances in this area is grandparents wanting to adopt grandchildren.

Remember, however, that JAG offices are no exception to cutbacks. So it's best to check with your local legal center first, to see if they have the resources. But the post's legal center can provide local bar referrals, which may include lawyers specializing in adoption. — *CPT Gena Ellis*

Adoption Information and Resources

"YOU Can Adopt! — A Guide for Military Families" is an excellent guide written by Army veteran Steve Hummerickhouse. It is available from the Adoption Exchange Association, 820 S. Monaco Parkway, Ste. 263, Denver, CO 80224. You may call the publisher at (303) 322-9592.

The booklet places an emphasis on special-needs children, but also has information appropriate for all adoptions. And it has contacts for international, national and regional adoption organizations and exchanges, military family support services and specific resources for special-needs children.

Another important component in the booklet is information on the regulations and laws concerning military family adoption benefits, which family service centers and commanders may not be aware of.

The Internal Revenue Service can also explain your rights and benefits under current tax laws. When requesting information, ask for PUB 968, "Tax Benefits for Adoptive Parents."

For information on international adoptions, contact the U.S. Department of State, Consular Affairs on Children's Affairs, (202) 647-2688.

To find agencies especially helpful to military families, contact the National Information Adoption Clearinghouse, 330 C St. SW, Washington, DC 20447, or call (888) 251-0075. — *CPT Gena Ellis*



f-Stop Cop

Story by
Kathleen Welker



Models rehearse before a Fort Hood photo shoot depicting MPs aiding a family of "refugees."

When Madison Avenue needed a model MP for a new series of recruiting ads, SPC Luis A. Camacho got the call.

"I WAS just looking for a little more excitement," said SPC Luis A. Camacho. That's why, after seven years in the Navy and almost the same amount of time in the Army Reserve, the Puerto Rico native went on active duty.

Having spent his Navy time with an additional skill identifier for corrections and as a Reserve military policeman and civilian corrections officer for the state of Florida, Camacho wanted to be an MP. But this day, he was excited to be a model instead of a 95B.

Camacho had been selected as the "hero" in a series of print ads being shot at Fort Hood, Texas, for U.S. Army Recruiting Command.

"This series fits right in with Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera's recent emphasis on Hispanic recruiting," said USAREC project officer MAJ Vic Harris. "The ads will appear in both English and Spanish in print media across the country."

Camacho is a member of the 89th MP Brigade, which has four battalions. One is in Bosnia and a second is preparing to deploy to Bosnia to replace the first. But the brigade operations officer, MAJ Wayne Shanks, was confident he could find enough Hispanic MPs in the two remaining stateside battalions to answer the casting call. He found nine soldiers, and Camacho was selected for the role just the day before the crew started photographing.

On the first day of shooting Camacho was photographed making a routine traffic stop. That afternoon he and another MP, SPC Madeline R. Robins, were partnered for a few shots as an MP bicycle patrol.

The second day called for a more complicated setting.

Miles out on the Fort Hood ranges, a production team erected tents, moved vehicles into place and fired off yellow smoke to provide a background. Finally, a medevac helicopter landed to complete the scene as Camacho guided a woman and her children through a "refugee relief center," simulating a humanitarian mission.

Harris credits Shanks for making the advertising project as successful as it was. Months of coordination go into advertising efforts, Harris explained, and having a knowledgeable and supportive point of contact makes the whole process go smoothly.

Coordination involves more than finding the right soldier-actors, Harris said. All equipment, vehicles, uniforms, weapons and locations must be laid on as well.

Members of Bravo Group, part of the Army's advertising agency, Young & Rubicam, were responsible for the ad concept and photography. They worked with the soldiers to make each scene realistic and true to an MP's experience.

Fort Hood has the largest MP population of all stateside posts. The 89th MP Bde. supports 3rd Corps in its missions. □



SPC Luis A. Camacho "directs traffic" during the Fort Hood photo shoot. The resulting ads will appear in both English and Spanish.

Kathleen Welker is USAREC's command information officer.

Focus on People

Compiled by Heike Hasenauer

Focus on People

Rena Clark



Wachholz-Yee (right): Club organizer.

Although recruiting isn't the club's goal, three members joined the DEP before the end of the recent school year.

WHEN he realized most of his fellow high school students knew little about the Army, **K.C. Wachholz-Yee**, then a senior at Everett Alvarez High School in Salinas, Calif., organized the Army Club at his school.

Wachholz-Yee, a Delayed Entry Program candidate, graduated in June and is currently in basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

"A lot of people have inaccurate views about the Army," said Wachholz-Yee. "They think if you join the Army you're going to die, and that the only thing soldiers are involved in is combat."

Because several club members had Army experience — having completed basic training between their junior and senior years of high school through what's called the "split option" under DEP — they were a great source of information for students who considered enlisting, said the club's advisor, SSG David Flenner, of the Salinas Recruiting Station.

Split option pertains to eligible Army Reserve recruits. Following completion of basic training, they become drilling Reservists during their senior year.

Although recruiting isn't the club's goal, three members joined the DEP before the end of the recent school

year. One student, a Marine Corps DEP candidate, said he joined the club to be around other students who had an interest in the military services.

In order to form the club, Flenner needed 15 interested students to join. The club now includes some 50 students.

The idea of the Army Club has spread to other area schools, Flenner said. Three other high schools will start the 1999-2000 school year with Army clubs. — *U.S. Army Recruiting Battalion, Sacramento*

MEMBERS of the Massachusetts Army National Guard have access to one of the most comprehensive education websites in the country, said Guard officials, thanks largely to education services officer **CPT Troy M. Gipps**.

Gipps wrote more than 125 pages of information contained at the site — www.magnet.state.ma.us/guard/education. The site was designed by students at Shawsheen Regional Vocational Technical High School in Billerica, Mass.

"The goal was to create a tool that everyone could easily use to find detailed information about the education system and what's available to soldiers," said Gipps.

Shortly after becoming education services officer in 1997, Gipps learned that many soldiers were not aware of the educational opportunities available to them.

"I was able to get information to about 25 soldiers per week, by phone and through briefings," Gipps said. It didn't come close to the number he wanted to reach.

CW2 Thomas O'Sullivan, who works in the Education Services Office and is the director of support services at Shawsheen, suggested that Gipps contact the vocational-technical school's Internet Technology Department about establishing a website for the Guard.

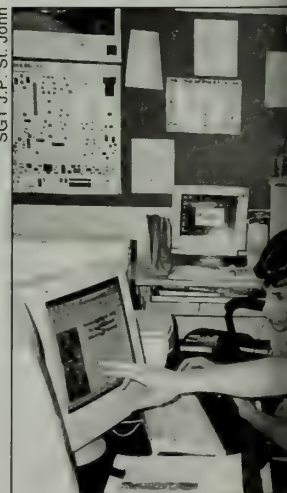
"Now, for the first time, soldiers can find out about educational opportunities without having to make phone calls or appointments with their units' Education Services Offices. Everything they need to know is available on the Internet," Gipps said.

At least eight other states have education websites on their Army National Guard home pages, although the Massachusetts site is believed to be the largest.

Soldiers outside Massachusetts are encouraged to contact their chain of command and education office

Gipps (pointing): Site information provider.

SGT J.P. St. John



for education information specific to their state. — SGT J.P. St. John, MassARNG Public Affairs Office

2LT ALISON Jones, a recent graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for her actions in Kenya, following a terrorist attack there last August.

Jones, who majored in social sciences, was in Kenya as part of the academy's individual academic-development program. She was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi for 30 days. During that time she conducted research for a dissertation on HIV and AIDS in Kenya.

On her last day there, Aug. 8, 1998, she left the embassy only 30 minutes before a terrorist bomb ripped through the building.

"The shock wave almost knocked us down," said Jones. CNN had reported the blast shattered windows and rocked buildings for 10 blocks.

"In seconds, the streets turned to chaos," Jones said. "I heard women and children screaming. And I just ran, instinctively, toward the embassy."

As she approached, Jones could see the front of the building was mostly intact. However, "black smoke poured out of the back. People were in shock," she said.

"I went into the building with a four-person rescue team," Jones continued. "We started our search for survivors from the top floor, the fourth floor, while another team searched from the ground up."

"We didn't find anyone alive on the fourth or third floors, but could hear someone screaming on the second floor," Jones recalled. The man's leg was crushed, he'd lost a lot of blood and was semiconscious. Jones found

a piece of ceiling beam to splint the leg. Then two teammates evacuated the victim while Jones continued searching for survivors.

"After that, everyone I found was dead," Jones said, including SGT Kenneth R. Hobson II, a member of the Defense Attache Office. He and his wife had befriended Jones during her short stay in Africa.

Jones was overcome with emotion, but quickly shifted back to "mission mode," she said. "I remember thinking, 'What can I do now?'"



Jones: Kept her cool after Nairobi terrorist attack.

Engineers had told her the building was unstable. So Jones roped off the front entrance and created a central medical and supply-collection point.

"It was my West Point training that helped me keep a cool head while all this was happening," said Jones, who's now en route to Germany. "The most important thing was to create order from chaos." — USMA PAO

JULIE Marcy, an environmental specialist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Vicksburg, Miss., District, is looking for clues to explain Coot/Eagle Brain Lesion Syndrome.

CEBLS has killed 58 bald eagles on Arkansas lakes over the past four years.

Though the disease wasn't named until last year, Marcy was made aware of it after it appeared in 1994 at DeGray Lake, a COE project. Twenty-nine eagles were its first victims. Later, eagles also died at another Corps project, Lake Ouachita, and at the private Lake Hamilton.

To date, more than 100 federal, state and private agencies have been involved in determining the cause of CEBLS. Researchers know it's not caused by a bacteria, virus or parasite. Neither are cyanide, mercury or other compounds the culprits.

"CEBLS results from a neurotoxin," Marcy said. But studies of rainfall, water levels and the birds' movements and food habits — even the first MRI ever performed on a sick eagle — have not revealed the cause of the deadly illness.

So far limited to eagles, coots and at least one duck, CEBLS causes lesions in the brain and spinal cord. Its clinical signs include erratic flight and a stumbling walk.

The lesions are visible only through a microscope, said Marcy, who earned a bachelor's degree in wildlife ecology and a master's in natural resources, recreation management and development.

She's been at the Vicksburg District for 16 years. "I wanted to manage wildlife and natural resources on a large scale and the Vicksburg District allows me to do that," Marcy said. It covers three states and includes a half-million acres of federal land and water.

The work of the CEBLS Task Force was featured in a 1998 video, "Saving a Symbol," produced by Arkansas Educational Television. — Vicksburg District PAO

Engineers had told her the building was unstable. So Jones roped off the front entrance and created a central medical and supply-collection point.



Marcy: Disease detective.



In the Tornadoes' Wake

Story by MSG Bob Haskell

OKLAHOMA National Guard soldiers talked in hushed wonder about the half-mile-wide, F-5 tornado and dozens of other twisters that terrorized their state in early May.

"A lot of people don't realize how much destruction there really is. News coverage can't show the level of damage," said PFC David Gibbs, who stood watch over ravaged Del City, eight nights after the tornadoes struck.

Nearly 1,000 Oklahoma Army and Air Guard members had been activated to help the state deal with the tornado outbreaks that resulted in 43 dead, 800 injured and \$1 billion in damage along a 140-mile path that hooked through suburbs and communities around Oklahoma City.

Another 314 Kansas Guard members rolled out to help victims in Wichita and the demolished suburb of Haysville, where still more tornadoes killed five during the same night.

It will take years to rebuild, but National Guard soldiers quickly joined forces with police, fire and medical personnel and with Red Cross and

MSG Bob Haskell works for the National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office in Alexandria, Va. SPC Darren Huesel in Oklahoma and Stephen Larson and SPC Brian Jopek in Kansas contributed to this report.



SPC Traci Rohr and SPC Jeff White help fill the bucket of a front-end loader used to clear tornado debris in Sedgwick County, Okla.

Salvation Army volunteers to give the victims a sense of security and hope.

The mission included tough duty.

Gibbs, a construction worker by trade, helped move the dead during a four-hour shift at the same Oklahoma City morgue that handled many of the people killed in the Murrah Federal Building bombing four years earlier.

Other Guardsmen probed for bodies at Bridge Creek. And most members of the 45th Infantry Brigade and the 90th Troop Command pulled 12-hour day

and night security watches, helping keep looters and sightseers out of the stricken communities.

In Kansas, Guard members delivered water to thirsty livestock and hauled donated goods to distribution centers. The troops also cleared the area of uprooted trees and other debris.

"The biggest challenge was taking on a task where we didn't know what we had to deal with," said Air Guard 2nd Lt. Jason Fountain in Wichita. "It was still dark when we got here."



SPC Jeff Legler

Oklahoma National Guard soldiers help in the Bridge Creek search-and-recovery effort that followed the May 3 tornado.

USACE on the Job

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers disaster-relief missions to Oklahoma and Kansas began within days after tornadoes hit the Oklahoma City and Wichita areas.

Nine USACE quality-assurance teams and nine contractor debris teams organized and deployed to assigned areas in the affected region immediately after the storms subsided, and approximately 70 USACE employees under jurisdiction of the Tulsa, Okla., Engineer District were engaged in cleanup operations.

Under the Federal Emergency Management Administration's Federal Response Plan, USACE is the primary agency for public works and engineering planning, preparedness and response. Assistance includes emergency clearance of debris; restoration of critical public services and facilities; temporary supply of potable water and ice; temporary restoration of water-supply systems; structural evaluation of buildings; damage assessment; technical assistance; temporary housing and temporary roofing.

In Oklahoma City, Mulhall and Choctaw, Okla., the USACE contractor hauled 3,354 cubic yards of debris the first day. Work under the contract includes loading and hauling debris to the disposal site, disposal site management and debris reduction.

Cleanup for Oklahoma City, Del City and Midwest City will take approximately three weeks per area, plus an additional four to nine weeks for removal of debris moved to roadsides for pickup. — *USACE Public Affairs Office*

Chief of the National Guard Bureau LTG Russell Davis lauded all of the Guard workers while visiting disaster sites in both states.

"I think when people join the Guard, they know what they're getting into," Davis said. "They know the neighborhoods they're working in today could be theirs tomorrow."

Many American flags flying from the rubble supported Davis's contention that "the spirit of the American people is really incredible."

"I think the statement from the people of Oklahoma City is one of resilience," said Davis, following the May tornado tragedy, which was immediately compared to the Oklahoma City bombing on April 19, 1995.

The tornadoes killed far fewer people. But the destruction of 3,098 Oklahoma houses and apartments and damage to 7,844 others afflicted many more residents and reminded everyone that Mother Nature still packs a terrible punch. □



SPC Darren Heusel

Clera Kee of Moore, Okla., recovers a family picture from the rubble of her tornado-destroyed home.

Sharp Shooters

Photos From the Field

MILITARY installations are a vital part of the fabric that makes up their communities. Overseas, sporting and special events help bring together members of military communities and citizens of host nations. In the States, such events help to create a bond between Americans and those who serve America.



Patrick Bantine and his father, Charlie, learn the history of a Ford M-8 armored car from Anna Marie Bancale, wife of the vehicle's owner, during the national meeting of the Military Vehicle Preservation Association at Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa. — Photo by Tony Medici

(Top right) Members of the Heidelberg Sea Lions swim team prepare to enter the water during the European Forces Swim Championships at the Olympic Pool in Munich, Germany. — Photo by Art McQueen

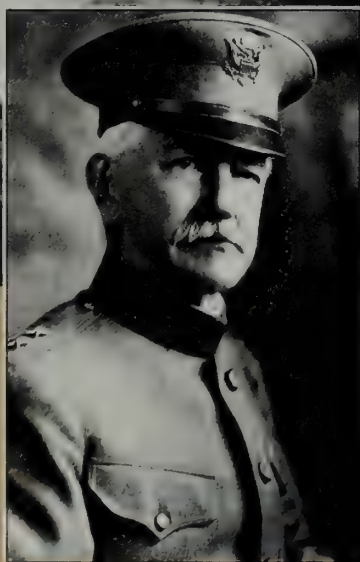
(Right) A leisurely wagon ride through Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was one of the events during that installation's Frontier Day celebration. — Photo by SSG Ed Crowley.





U.S. Military Academy MPs PFC Nick Prince and SGT Ron DeSouza pedal through Highland Falls, N.Y., during the town's Independence Day parade. — Photo by SPC Christopher Land

(Main photo) The SS *Ancon* made the first official ocean-to-ocean transit of the Panama Canal on Aug. 15, 1914. **(Inset)** Dr. (COL, later MG) William Crawford Gorgas is credited with all but eliminating yellow fever and malaria from Panama during the canal's construction.



The Canal — A Historic Shortcut

Story by Heike Hasenauer

Photos courtesy National Archives



The United States' completion of the Panama Canal fulfilled the long-standing dream of a "path between the seas."

claimed its independence from Colombia, the United States and Panama signed the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty that allowed the United States to "build, maintain and defend a waterway across the isthmus, and exercise authority as if it were sovereign of the territory," De Mena said.

The United States officially occupied the isthmus on May 19, 1904. Among the first Army officers in Panama was Dr. (COL) William Crawford Gorgas, chief sanitary officer for the then-Isthmian Canal Commission, who arrived to fight yellow fever and malaria — the deadly diseases that claimed the lives of an estimated 22,000 Panama Canal laborers between 1881 and 1898, when the project was led by France's Suez Canal builder Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Following completion of the canal by the United States in 1914, Gorgas became the Army's surgeon general and was promoted to major general in 1915 for virtually eliminating yellow fever from the isthmus by 1906, and within the next few years controlling malaria.

COL George Washington Goethals, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, arrived in Panama in March 1907 and stayed with the project through completion. He served as governor of the Panama Canal Zone until 1916.

The first group of U.S. soldiers

(marines guarded the canal during the early construction phase) arrived in Panama in October 1911 to assume a continued presence — 812 enlisted men and 33 officers of the 10th Infantry, De Mena said.

"Since then, an Army officer has always been the senior commander of U.S. forces in the Canal Zone," De Mena said. Other infantry, cavalry,

engineer, signal and field artillery units followed, making up what was then the Mobile Force. Operating under the ICC, they were known as the Panama Canal Guard.

By 1939 military strength in the Canal Zone had reached 14,000. By early 1940, 28,000 troops were stationed in Panama, De Mena said.

The number soared to 65,000 during World War II, a time when coastal guns and anti-aircraft batteries watched over the canal. And there were searchlight positions, minefields and submarine nets, De Mena said. The Army Air Corps patrolled the Caribbean Sea frontier. Aircraft warning stations and emergency landing fields were established. "But the neutrality of the canal was never contested by the Axis powers."

De Mena knows of only three times the canal has closed, each time due to landslides, she said. "Even during Operation Just Cause, the canal was closed for only 24 hours. Three ships were in canal waters during the operation, and they just stayed put."

The Army began training soldiers for jungle warfare at Fort Sherman in 1951.

Following several redesignations, the original Panama Canal Guard became U.S. Army, South, a major Army command, in 1986. It became Joint Task Force-South's headquarters

THE dream to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Panama — a strip of land only 50 miles across in some places — to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans began more than 350 years ago.

"Since 1904 we've had U.S. Army officers here involved in sanitation efforts and construction of the Panama Canal," said U.S. Army South historian Dolores De Mena. Her father, an Army officer involved in early work on the canal, chose to stay in Panama.

"I'm a bona fide 'Zonian,' born and raised in the Canal Zone, as are many in the civilian workforce," she said.

In 1903, the year Panama pro-



In 1909 laborers used hand tools to widen a section of the work area as a supervisor looked on.



for Operation Just Cause between Dec. 29, 1989, and Jan. 31, 1990.

USARSO troops helped depose Panamanian dictator Manuel

Antonio Noriega, reconstruct the Panamanian Public Forces following his ouster and assist Panama in establishing a democratic government, De Mena said.

Additionally, USARSO has supported U.S. Southern Command's humanitarian and peacekeeping missions in Latin America.

In 1994 and 1995, the command conducted Operation Safe Haven to

relieve overcrowded conditions at Guantanamo Naval Base by establishing camps in Panama for nearly 9,000 Cuban migrants, De Mena said. Soon after, USARSO aviation and support personnel assisted SOUTHCOM's multinational observer contingent along the disputed Peru-Ecuador border.

In 1997 USARSO's area of responsibility expanded into the Caribbean Basin and the Gulf of Mexico. The area now includes 32 nations and 12 protectorates throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, except Mexico. □



American troops depose dictator Manuel Antonio Noriega during Operation Just Cause.

A Timeline of the Panama Canal

IN 1879 France bought from Colombia the right to construct a canal in its territory, in Panama. In 1881, Suez Canal builder Ferdinand de Lesseps arrived in Panama to start the job, said USARSO historian Dolores De Mena.

The French, under de Lesseps' direction, cleared jungles and leveled mountains. But in 1898 economic corruption and the death of 22,000 laborers — many from yellow fever and malaria — led to the discontinuation of the project.

Long before then, indigenous tribes had established trails across the isthmus and Spain had established Panama City on the Pacific coast. From there, goods from Central and South America were transported by ship and then along the 18-mile Las Cruces Trail to present-day Gamboa and down the Chagres River.

England watched as the Spanish empire grew rich with treasures from the New World. In response, English pirates such as Sir Francis Drake raided the Spanish galleons as they set sail for Spain.

Spain reacted to the raids by building fortifications, like Fort San Lorenzo, at the mouth of the Chagres River. Continued raids forced Spanish ships to travel around the tip of South America, De Mena explained.

Panama gained its independence from Spain in 1821 and became a province of the Republic of Colombia. Then, in 1847, with the discovery of gold in California, three New York entrepreneurs began construction of a second transportation system linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Western Hemisphere's first trans-continental railroad was completed in 1855. Hundreds of would-be gold miners voyaged from the East Coast to the Atlantic port of Colon, Panama, where they rode the train to the Pacific port of Panama City. A second sea voyage then took them to California.

This route proved faster than over-land passage from the East Coast to West Coast.

The success of the Panama Railroad sparked international interest in the canal. The rest is history.

Opened in 1914, the Panama Canal has provided passage to some 700,000 vessels, according to a report published by the Panama Canal Commission. The average toll paid is roughly \$36,000 per vessel. — Heike Hasenauer



The Miraflores Locks — seen here under construction — are on the Pacific side.

Adios, Panama

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer



The 1977 treaty requires that the Panama Canal and all property occupied and operated by the U.S. military be returned to Panama's government. All U.S. forces must leave the country by noon on Dec. 31.

Adios, Panama

FOR almost a century the U.S. Army has had a presence in Panama, the tiny Central American nation where two mighty continents and two vast oceans come together.

That presence will soon come to an end.

As the 1977 Torrijos-Carter Treaty that became effective in 1979 is fully implemented, the Panama Canal and all property occupied and operated by the U.S. military there must be returned to

the government of Panama, and all U.S. military forces must be out of the country by noon on Dec. 31, 1999.

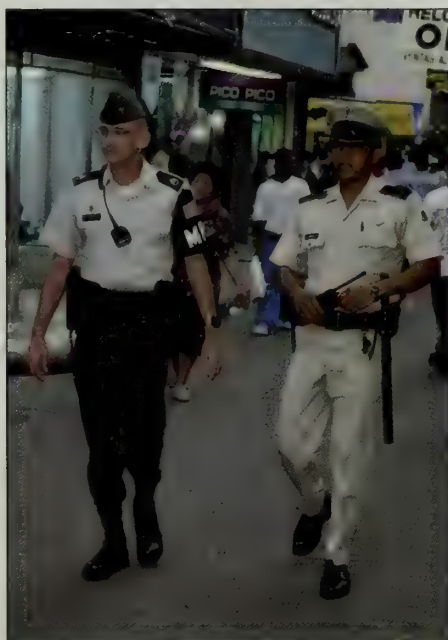
There are really two treaties, said LTC Kevin Saderup, deputy director for U.S. Southern Command's Center for Treaty Implementation. SOUTH-COM, a joint command, is the higher headquarters for U.S. Army, South.

"One guarantees that the canal and other property will be transferred to Panama — which will assume full responsibility for its administration, operation and maintenance — and that all U.S. forces depart. The other guarantees that the canal will remain open, safe, neutral and accessible to vessels of all nations," he said.

"There is a lot of concern about what's going to happen to the canal when it comes under Panama's control," Saderup said. "But there's been a tremendous effort by the U.S. government's Panama Canal Commission to train and educate the Panamanians." In March they handled 90 percent of the canal's operation.

Since 1979, when U.S. troop strength in Panama decreased from some 10,200 to roughly 4,300, the two countries have worked toward a smooth transition, said COL David

Joint police patrols involving U.S. MPs like SSG Jose Diaz (left) and Panamanian police officers were part of the transition program under the Panama Canal Treaties.



Hunt, director of the Center for Coordination and Implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaty.

Joint training focused on transferring the skills of the PCC operators and maintenance crews to the Panamanians.

Likewise, U.S. military police and members of the Panamanian National Police pulled joint patrols, in a country that has no military forces of its own.

The two countries have had 20 years to plan for the transfer of property; however, in March the Army still had roughly half of its holdings — 93,000 acres of land and 4,800 buildings spread over 14 military installations — to transfer to Panama, Saderup said.

As the work force gradually declined, the workload increased. The USARSO Public Affairs Office experienced "a 100 percent increase in media attention," said LTC Byron Conover, USARSO's public affairs officer. The media focused largely on the return of the firing ranges and the U.S. government's environmental cleanup efforts.

On the Atlantic side of the isthmus, at Fort Sherman, the Jungle Operations Training Battalion graduated its last class in March. Activity mounted in April and was expected to remain intense through August, as other units inactivated and relocated.

Transportation officials beefed up



Fort Sherman, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, was home to the Army's Jungle Operations Training Center.



A U.S. military family enjoys a weekend excursion to one of Panama's many quiet beaches.

shipments of household goods, POVs and pets as families prepared to leave. And they coordinated shipments of office furniture and equipment, some of it destined for Puerto Rico, where USARSO stands up its new headquarters at Fort Buchanan, in July. Some of the equipment would go to humanitarian aid groups or be sold through the Defense Reutilization Management Office.

Arthur W. Myke, chief of USARSO's Transportation Division, heads the office that handles shipments for all the services and the Department of Defense Dependent Schools system in Panama. "We've hired eight additional inspectors so we can inspect all the shipments," he said.

Inspectors check warehouses and the seals on containers to ensure shipments arrive at their destinations without loss or damage.

Howard Air Force Base's airfield closed in May after officials had secured agreements with three major airlines to move families out of Tecumen Airport in Panama City.

One airline, which doesn't typically transport pets, has agreed to fly them as far as Miami, and the Panamanian and U.S. governments have agreed to make it easier for pet owners to ship their animals home, Saderup said.

In November 1998 the U.S. government for the first time authorized the shipment of foreign cars from Panama at government expense, provided they meet U.S. safety standards, Myke said.

Officials dubbed 400 housing units "Set-Aside Housing," where soldiers and families could live for up to 60 days before departure, the estimated transit time for household goods.

Family members were expected to be out of the country by August. "By September, we'll be in a caretaker status with a few hundred soldiers and contractors," said Conover.

"As we're packing up families and getting them out, we're inactivating our units, moving them home and moving others to the new home we're building in Puerto Rico," said USARSO commander MG Philip R. Kensinger Jr.

At the same time, USARSO

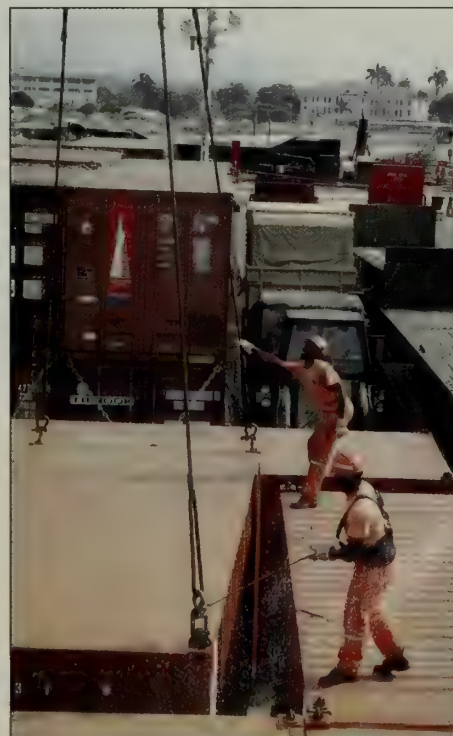
"As we're packing up families and getting them out, we're inactivating our units, moving them home and moving others to the new home we're building in Puerto Rico."



A young Panamanian girl is dressed in traditional costume for a local celebration.

maintained its theater engagement plan. "We've got exercises going on with just about every country throughout Central and South America and the Caribbean," Kensinger said.

Those included nation-building exercises, military-to-military exchanges, humanitarian-aid missions and counternarcotics operations, he said.



Numerous ships will leave Panama's Balboa port with U.S. military equipment destined for Puerto Rico and the United States.

Meanwhile, the DODDS high school in Panama graduated its last class in May. And the talk within classrooms and U.S. government offices focused on who was going where — how many people had received “pink” slips, who was retiring early and who would move on to Puerto Rico.

Those who would be leaving the country reflected on the beauty of the tropical paradise and wondered if they’d ever be back again.

Soldiers and families who live on Fort Clayton, home of USARSO headquarters, said they’ll miss the dramatic sunsets over the Panama Canal and the sight of cruise ships and cargo vessels passing through Miraflores Locks.

Panamanian workers thought about their livelihoods.

Some were offered early retirement, with full benefits. Others faced the grim reality of substantial financial loss, with little hope of finding work with comparable pay in their native country.

“The wages they’ve received here because of the military’s presence will probably never be the same,” said Saderup.

For those who grew up as “Zonians” — inhabitants of the Panama Canal Zone, as the U.S. military-controlled area was known

until 1979 — seeing the Army leave will be tough, Saderup said. “It is truly the end of an era.”

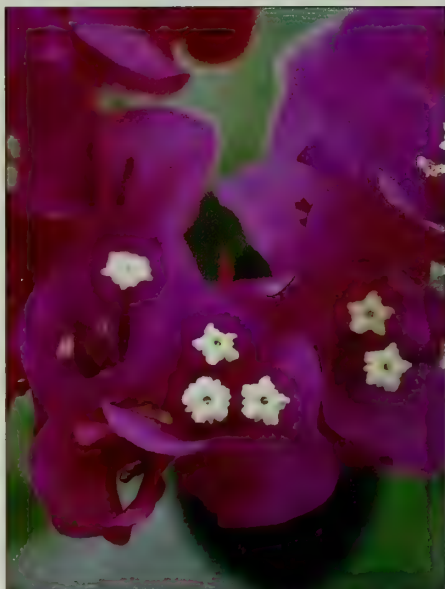
Lina Norris, an administrative officer for the 56th Signal Battalion who grew up in the Canal Zone, will retire before accompanying her husband, a logistician, to Puerto Rico.

“My dad was stationed here in the 1940s and ’50s,” Norris said. “My mother was Panamanian. So my dad retired from the Air Force here in 1974. This is my home. My husband has lived here all his life, too. And our

daughter is a third-generation Zonian.

Elia Duque, a contracting officer for the Army, scoured the daily local newspaper looking for another job.

Duque, who was born in Panama, lived briefly with an aunt in Patterson N.J., after her father died, and attended high school there. She’s worked for the U.S. government for 13 years and is looking for a job with Panama-based U.S. companies. Duque will be entitled to some severance pay, and Panamanian social security payments beginning at age 57, she said.



Panama boasts an abundance of exotic plants, birds and animals.

USARSO: A Status Report

Interview by Heike Hasenauer



IN a recent interview with **Soldiers**, MG Philip R. Kensinger Jr., the commander of U.S. Army, South, explained how the Army’s departure from Panama will affect USARSO units and missions. And he discussed how the United States and Panama might continue to interact in the future.

Soldiers: What Army units are currently stationed in Panama?

Kensinger: Our current organization in Panama, as of March 1, is one brigade — a military intelligence detachment, the Jungle Operations Training Battalion, Law Enforcement Agency, an aviation battalion, support battalion, infantry battalion and signal battalion.

Soldiers: Will USARSO’s mission change with its departure from Panama?

Kensinger: Our missions are going to stay the same when we relocate to Puerto Rico, but we’re going to leverage more of our CONUS base than we have in the past,

with our National Guard and Reserves.

All along, they have been our key players in the theater. Over 15,000 National Guard and Reserve soldiers assist us every year in our theater-engagement plan. That’s not going to change.

Soldiers: How will USARSO be structured?

Kensinger: We’ll lose some of our operational units, and with that loss we’ll have to utilize more of the CONUS-based force. The infantry here has been key. We’re down to one battalion that has two infantry companies. They’ll go away.

But we have the Puerto Rico National Guard headquarters in San Juan. We’ll get those infantry units more involved than they already are. Our engineers, also down to one company, will go away, too. But the majority of our engineer force already comes from CONUS.

Puerto Rico’s 65th Army Command will provide our logistical support, not only

"A lot of Panamanians come up to me and ask, 'What's going to happen to us when you leave?'" Kensinger said. "That's the sad part. There have been great friendships. Great bonds have been established here over the past 86 years."

Besides the personal implications, "there will certainly be an impact on the economy when U.S. forces leave Panama," he said.

U.S. officials estimate that the American military put some \$100 million back into Panama's economy.



Puerto Rico, but also in the entire theater. They've stood up their 166th Area Support Group to do that.

Soldiers: Will there will another Jungle Operations Training Center?

Kensinger: Efforts are under way to secure agreements with other Central and South American countries for U.S. soldiers to train at their jungle operations training sites in the future.

The JOTC served a lot of roles. One, it was an individual school that initially prepared soldiers to go to Vietnam. More recently, it's been a collective-task, battalion-level training center to bring units here to train as small units in this environment.

Where would you be able to replicate this? It's tough. Areas in Puerto Rico are national park areas. There are tremendous jungle areas in Central and South America — in Belize, in Ecuador — that we might use. The Ecuador Jungle School may become an international school.

Units wishing to maintain jungle training expertise can come to us. We'll work with countries in our region to bring them to that environment in small units. The Belize government is amenable to having our soldiers train at their jungle school; so is Ecuador.

Soldiers: What other assets will you keep?

Kensinger: Obviously, in this theater, aviation plays a significant role. We had an aviation brigade. We're down to a battalion. We'll keep that capability, but move it to Soto Cano, Honduras, where the unit will be centrally located to support us throughout the entire South and Central American region.

We're going to keep MP units at Puerto

Rico's Fort Buchanan, too, although not of the same size. And we'll keep our military intelligence asset. The 56th Signal Battalion will relocate, as well, and its tactical signal company will move to Fort Gordon, Ga., supporting USARSO units from there.

Additionally, we'll keep two LCU-2000s, our ocean-going landing craft, not from the former Panama-based 1097th Transportation Company, but from another unit on 265-day rotations. That gives us the mobility to move heavy equipment throughout the region.

Soldiers: How will the Army interface with Panama in the future?

Kensinger: I think the commander in chief of U.S. Southern Command would tell you that the strategic importance of Panama now is really the air piece — our continuing work with the counterdrug mission. Army logistic, administrative and intelligence support in counterdrug operations will continue.

We'll actually be better located in Puerto Rico to support the counterdrug mission. Most of my federal agent support is really in the Caribbean.

For the Army, the key is staying engaged in Puerto Rico, staying in the theater, and working and maintaining contacts.

The exercise program will remain the same. The SOUTHCOM CINC is working with the embassies to shape that program. There'll be requests for construction projects, too, some of them in Panama. Panama will be one of the 32 nations we interface with in our region. We just won't be physically located there.

Soldiers: What are your personal thoughts about the U.S. military's long-

planned departure from Panama?

Kensinger: Change always presents a lot of obstacles and a lot of friction. But once we get over that, USARSO will settle in Puerto Rico and continue to move throughout this region.

I tell the Army, democracy-building has gone on without a lot of people knowing about it. Most U.S. citizens look east and west. They rarely look south. But there's a lot of commonality and reason why they should look south — from an economic and social standpoint. Central and South America, after all, are in our hemisphere. □



MG Philip R. Kensinger Jr.

Adios, Panama

"The Army has had a tremendous legacy here. The Corps of Engineers was at the forefront of the canal's construction, and we've been here since 1914 in defense of the canal."

"In January 1998, the United States and Panama attempted to create a new agreement for a post-1999 U.S. presence," Hunt said. But the United States wanted to maintain installations in Panama — largely from which to stage engineer exercises — and Panama didn't want to allow that.

Leaving Panama is, indeed, a bittersweet event, Kensinger said.

"The Army has had a tremendous legacy here," he said. "The Corps of Engineers was at the forefront of the canal's construction, and we've been here since 1914 in defense of the canal. In the 1970s and '80s, the Army's mission changed.

"When I came here in the '80s, it was a different world," he added. "There were insurgents all over, and we were sending large numbers of soldiers into Central America.

"We had guerrilla warfare going on in Guatemala, the civil war in El Salvador, problems in Nicaragua. A lot of our exercises focused in on those countries," Kensinger said.

"That certainly isn't the case today," he said. "The militaries in those

countries are helping the countries develop.

"In 1978 we had seven democratic countries in Central and South America," Kensinger added. "Today, except for Cuba, all 32 nations and 14 territories in our area of responsibility are democracies. The Army has played a big role in that, with military-to-military contact and nation-building in the theater.

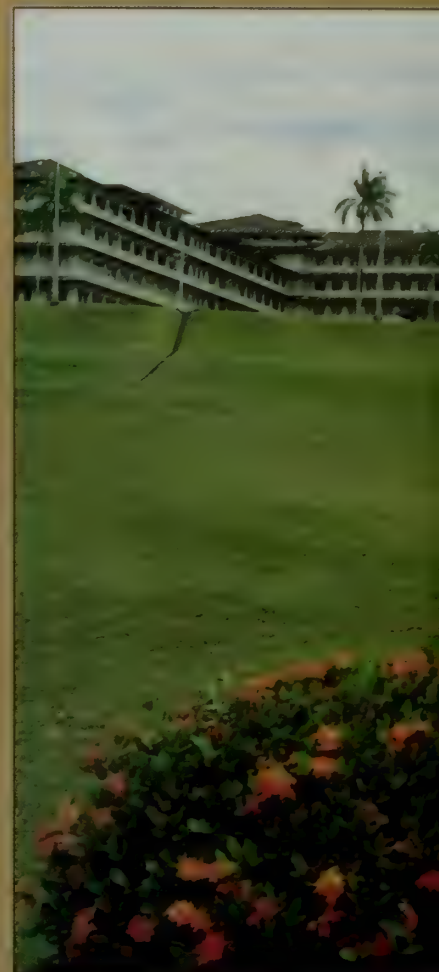
"I tell young soldiers, 'If you ever want to feel proud about being in the Army, walk across the street from Fort Clayton to the Miraflores Locks and look at the Panama Canal,'" Kensinger said. "Look at the facilities the U.S. military built here, including the former Gorgas Army Hospital, where U.S. military officials determined the cause of yellow fever. And realize that one in 10 schools in Panama was built by U.S. forces."

"I've seen Panama before, during and after dictator Manuel Noriega," added Norris. "And I'm going to have faith in the people of Panama to go forward — because I don't think they want to go back." □



The famed Miraflores Locks — opposite Fort Clayton — are among the many Canal facilities in which the Army can take immense pride, USARSO officials say.

The Land



THE manicured lawns and tropical homes at Fort Clayton that housed so many Americans stationed in Panama probably soon will become the homes of well-to-do Panamanians or investors from other countries, said LTC Kevin Saderup, deputy director for U.S. Southern Command's Center for Treaty Implementation.

That's what happened at the former Albroom Air Force Station, which was returned to the Panamanian government in 1997. Former military housing units at the base, a few miles from Fort Clayton, have

and the Units

Story and Photos by
Heike Hasenauer



Property at Fort Clayton, site of USARSO's headquarters, will be returned to the government of Panama.

been transformed into expensive single-family homes.

"The Panamanians want to create what they call 'a city of knowledge' at Fort Clayton, too," Saderup said, "where high-tech companies will come in and establish businesses."

Week by week, another piece of property — a piece of history that carried with it the memories of soldiers and families — is returned to Panama.

"For a small country of 2 million people, the turnover of facilities is a lot

to absorb," Saderup said. Panama's efforts to reutilize what the U.S. government has already returned have been centered on the Pacific side of the isthmus.

Besides the homes at Albrook, Panama has constructed an airport terminal at the site of a former Air Force commuter field once used by officers who lived on base and worked at SOUTHCOM's former headquarters at Quarry Heights. SOUTHCOM relocated to Miami, Fla., in 1998. The foreign ministry and Nicaraguan Embassy now occupy the former headquarters.

The Panamanian government also

plans to build an international school at Albrook that would bring in professors from around the world.

At the former Amador housing area, where dictator Manuel Noriega had his headquarters during Operation Just Cause, Panamanian engineers are laying the groundwork for a luxury hotel. And there are plans to build a tour facility for cruise ships, Saderup said.

On the Atlantic side, home of the Jungle Operations Training Center, only a processing plant had been established at nearby Fort Davis, which was closed in 1995, and a few homes have been sold.

Unit Missions

The Jungle Operations Training Battalion graduated its last class March 26.

"It'll be extremely difficult to replicate the training environment we have here," said instructor SFC David Stewart. The Jungle Operations Training Center encompasses 23,000 acres, including blue waters of the Atlantic Ocean, man-made Gatun Lake, brown water from numerous rivers, and steep, hilly terrain with double-canopy jungle.

The center also boasts a zoo where trainees were introduced to such jungle creatures as snakes, caiman and leopards.

"Operating techniques are critical in the jungle," Stewart said. Soldiers have to be more small-unit oriented and realize technology may not work as well, or at all. "There's limited

Adios, Panama



Soldiers go through a well-known portion of JOTB training called the Green Hell Obstacle Course.

visibility, which means that combat occurs within much closer ranges and for much shorter periods of time," Stewart explained. "It puts more pressure on leaders who coordinate actions."

In the future, jungle operations training may be conducted at other nations' existing schools in Central and South America. Mobile training teams, composed of former JOTB instructors, could also be used, Stewart said.

Elsewhere in Panama, a C-130 logistical support mission that for 40 years flew equipment and supplies from Howard AFB throughout Central and South America ended in May, said USARSO spokesman LTC Byron Conover. The base itself closes in October.

SOUTHCOM officials, meantime, looked for new forward-operating sites in Aruba, Colombia and Belize, among other countries, Conover said.

Missions of Company C, 1st Battalion, 228th Aviation Regiment, an

Army heavy-lift support unit based at Howard AFB, were temporarily suspended in May.

"The 228th provided logistical support from Panama for 'Central Skies,' the State Department-run counternarcotics operation that sent State Department officials everywhere from Venezuela to Honduras, and everywhere in between," said 1SG Charles Fairchild. That mission will continue.

The regiment also provided heavy-lift support for JOTB's air assaults, helocasts and parachute drops, Fairchild said. "And we've provided a lot of support to engineer units, hauling entire bridges in support of nation-building.

"We worked with the Navy, Marines and Air Force, were responsible for the presidential support mission — carrying the press corps that travels with the secretary of state and the president — and served as a backup for medical-evacuation operations," Fairchild said.

Through USARSO's Christmas Partnership Program, the 228th Avn. Regt. soldiers also delivered meals and gifts into the interior of Panama and other Central American countries to the poorest of the nations' people.

In June the 228th will become the Theater Aviation Battalion, with a UH-60 Black Hawk company, CH-47 Chinook element, and medevac and headquarters company at Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras, said MAJ Alan Fessenden, chief of current operations for USARSO's deputy chief of staff for operations. Additionally, two UH-60s and two C-12s will be based in Puerto Rico to support the staff there.

In August the 1097th Transportation Co. — the Army's only composite boat company — consisting of LCU-2000, LCM-8 and LCU-1600 landing craft — will be inactivated.

Soldiers from the 5th Battalion, 87th Infantry, perform close-quarters training.

The 74-foot long LCMs, known as "Mike boats," were used for search-and-seizure runs during Operation Just Cause. They hauled confiscated weapons and transported U.S. troops to Colon's duty free zone to protect shops against looters, a 1097th spokesman said.

More recently, unit soldiers ferried military cargo to Puerto Rico. They also transported equipment and supplies to JOTC and to other Central American nations in support of disaster



Satellite communications operator SSG Kevin Crawford checks the voltage reading of a 56th Signal Battalion satellite dish.



relief, nation building and other military training missions.

CPT Robert Hathaway, the 1097th's commander, said most of the enlisted soldiers were reassigned to boat units at Fort Eustis, Va. The LCU-2000s were to be transferred to a Reserve unit at Morehead City, N.C., and to Fort Eustis. Several LCMs were to be sold.

LTC Frederick Maxwell, commander of the 56th Signal Bn., "the only signal battalion south of the Mexican border," said, "We had the strategic and tactical communications and sustaining base communications for the entire theater."

The signal folks in Panama, 2,000 strong before the treaty, were scaled back to roughly 700 by October 1998, Maxwell said.

The unit's tactical signal company will move permanently to Fort Gordon, Ga. The two other companies, Headquarters Co. and the 94th Sig. Co., will go to Puerto Rico.

"Typically, the tactical communicators hang their hats where the commanding general lives. They're his

force," Maxwell said. "We supported 39 exercises in 1998 and we're scheduled to support over 30 this year. The challenge we face is keeping our tactical company ready to deploy into the theater from Fort Gordon."

Maxwell, who will lose 70 percent of his work force at the end of the year, said his soldiers will provide communications support from Panama until Sept. 1, and from Puerto Rico thereafter.

Before leaving Panama, eight people will spend about a month disassembling a 38-foot parabolic dish that sends radio energy to a space satellite, said NCOIC SSG Eric Vonhillebrandt.

CPT Andy Farnsler, commander of Co. A, 5th Bn., of the 87th Infantry Regiment that will be inactivated in June, said "The 87th has been in



Panama-based LCU-2000s will transfer stateside.

Panama basically to defend the canal and U.S. property and lives."

In March, most soldiers in the unit had new orders. None would be going to Puerto Rico, however. There won't be any active-duty infantry soldiers in the commonwealth.

Fessenden estimated that only about 90 soldiers assigned to Panama would still be there in October. Additionally, military police on temporary duty from other posts would pull security as final steps are made to return facilities to Panama.

"Some of our civilian employees will remain through December," Fessenden said. They will include attorneys and transportation and contracting personnel who will work with the embassy.

"There are no plans for an actual ceremony for the turnover," he said. □



The Panama-based 228th Aviation Regiment played an important support role in counternarcotics operations, among other missions, throughout Central America. The unit, redesignated the Theater Aviation Battalion, is now based at Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras.

United States Army A Heritage of Honor

Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863

IN the fierce, three-day battle that claimed 51,000 casualties, Confederate GEN Robert E. Lee concentrated his full strength against Union MG George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac at the crossroads of the county seat of Gettysburg. In the first day of battle Confederate forces converged on the town from the west and north, driving Federal defenders back through the streets to Cemetery Hill. Reinforcements arrived for both sides throughout the night.

Lee tried to envelop the Union troops the next day by striking the left flank at Peach Orchard, Wheatfield, Devil's Den and the Round Tops, and attacking the right flank at Culp's and East Cemetery hills. By evening the Federals had retained Little Round Top and repulsed most of the rebels attacking the right flank.

On the morning of July 3 the Confederate infantry was driven from its toehold on Culp's Hill. Lee later attacked the Union center on Cemetery Ridge. MG George E. Pickett's charge momentarily pierced the Union line but was driven back with severe casualties. Confederate cavalry attempted to gain the Union rear but was repulsed. The next day Lee began withdrawing his troops. His train of wounded stretched more than 14 miles.



MG Winfield Scott Hancock

1824-1886

Commander of the Army of the Potomac's II Corps

Hancock was conspicuous in the battle of Gettysburg. He established defenses on Cemetery Ridge and absorbed Lee's unsuccessful flanking attempt and the great assault on the Union center known as Pickett's charge, in which Hancock sustained a serious wound. In 1880 he was nominated to the presidency, but he lost the election by a narrow margin to Republican James A. Garfield.

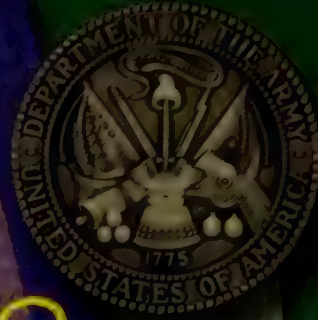


MG Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain

1828-1914

20th Maine Infantry commander

At Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, then-COL Chamberlain performed with distinction in the holding of Little Round Top and the subsequent taking of Great Round Top, for which he was later awarded the Medal of Honor. He commanded his regiment throughout the war, seeing action in 24 major engagements and being wounded six times. He was later designated to receive the formal Confederate surrender of arms and colors on April 9, 1865.



GETTYSBURG 1863

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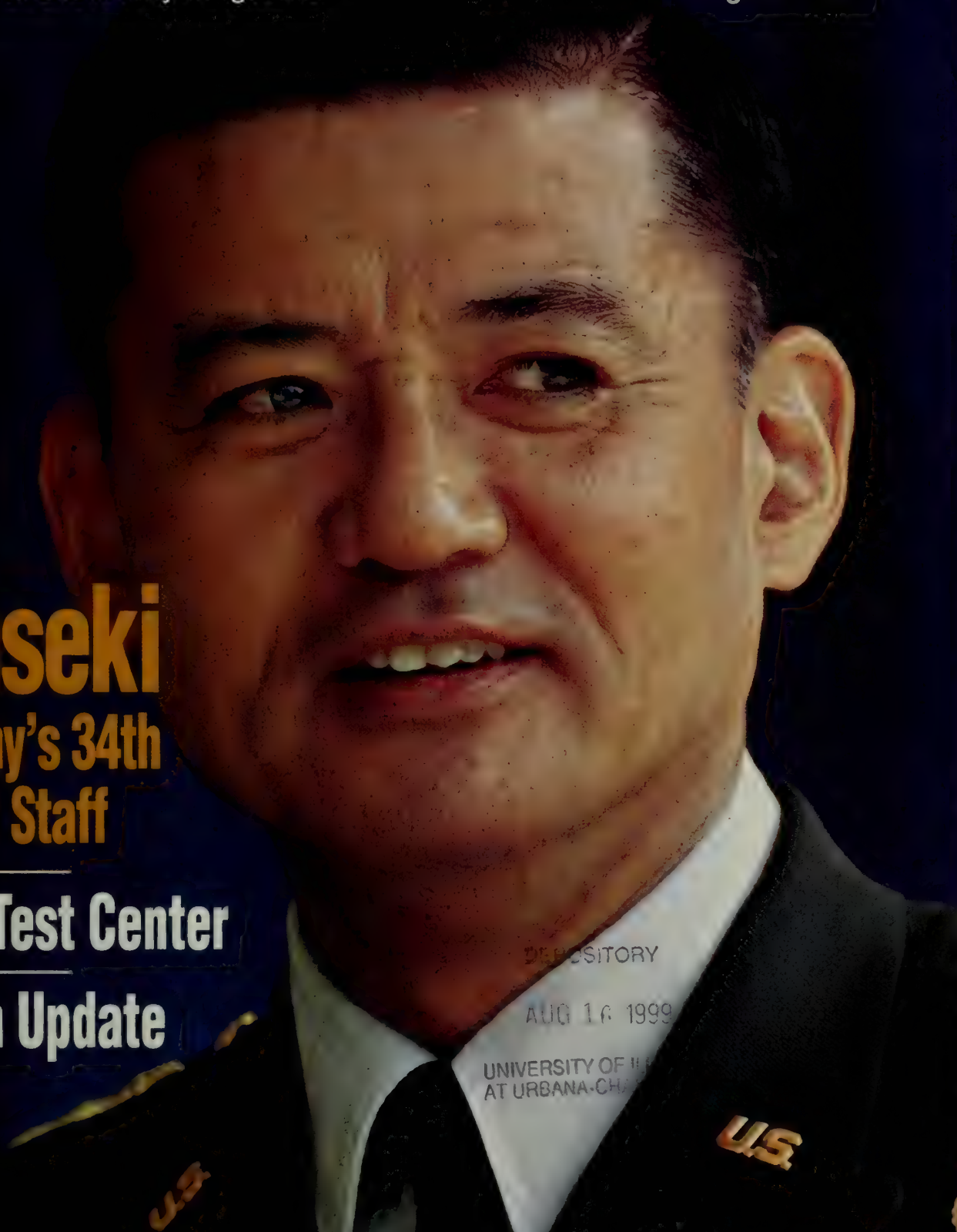
Soldiers

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

August 1999

Shinseki
The Army's 34th
Chief of Staff

Desert Test Center
Uniform Update



DEPOSITORY

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Best
Rangers

▲ 38



▲ 42

FEATURES

2 Talking With... The New Chief of Staff

GEN Eric K. Shinseki shares his thoughts on the Army's missions, challenges and opportunities.

4 The Army's Desert Test Center

At Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., vehicles and equipment are put to the ultimate test.

16 Refuge in America

Reserve and active-duty soldiers helped Operation Provide Refuge welcome Kosovar refugees to Fort Dix, N.J.



▲ 46

Uniform Update

pullout ▲ 24



▲ 28

20 Goodbye, McClellan

The Alabama post, an Army landmark since 1917, will close its doors as an active-duty installation on Sept. 30.

24 Upcoming Uniform Changes

Here's the latest on new items for both men and women, and on the mandatory possession dates.

28 After the Move

Taking the time to fill out the proper post-move forms can ensure that you're fairly compensated for any loss or damage.

29 Remembering the "Forgotten War"

Commemorations in both the United States and Korea will mark the 50th anniversary of the Korean War.

38 Best Rangers

Though 43 teams started this year's Best Ranger Competition at Fort Benning, Ga., only one triumphed.

42 Scenic Seward

The Kenai Peninsula, "Alaska's Playground," offers stunning scenery, great recreation and the Army's Seward Resort.

46 'Chutes Over Yuma

Every year the members of the U.S. Army Parachute Team take to the skies above Yuma Proving Ground to sharpen their skills before embarking on a new show season.



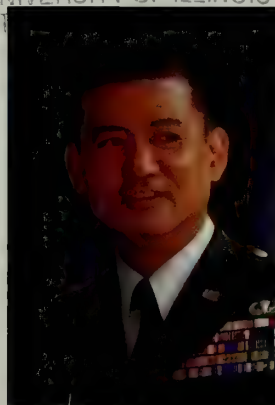
▲ 16

DEPARTMENTS

- 9 Around the Services
- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 26 Postmarks
- 32 Environmental Front
- 34 Focus on People
- 36 Sharp Shooters

▲ 4

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT



Front cover:

GEN Eric K. Shinseki assumed his duties as the Army's 34th chief of staff on June 21.
— Photo by SSG John Valceanu

▲ 2

Talking With... The New Chief of



AS GEN Eric K. Shinseki was introduced as the Army's new chief of staff in a ceremony outside the Pentagon June 21, approximately 7,000 Army personnel based in Europe and the United States were preparing to deploy to Kosovo as part of the KFOR peace-implementation force.

Other active-duty and reserve-component soldiers were continuing peacekeeping operations in Bosnia or preparing to deploy there. In Korea soldiers patrolled the still-hot demilitarized zone, while soldiers elsewhere in the Army were training or performing other missions.

Acknowledging that today's force is "smaller and busier, with a reduced budget and a tremendous increase in mission requirements," Shinseki said that he will focus on three important challenges during his tenure as chief of staff: manning the Army, modernization and providing for the well-being of its personnel and families.



Looking first at manning, Shinseki said the mission that is just beginning in Kosovo is not only an example of the Army's increased operational tempo, it also shows the need for quality soldiers.

"Based on my 15 months' experience in Bosnia with SFOR, I can tell you that the tough part of peacekeeping is about to begin. And it will be accomplished by young soldiers who will be working on the ground, making tough decisions.

"When I talk to soldiers who've deployed to places like Bosnia, they're proud of what they're doing, because they're making a difference in how the citizens of Bosnia live and work. The tremendous things they've accomplished there is an indication why we need to populate the Army with quality people. It's why manning is such a priority."

Looking at force modernization, Shinseki said the Army must generate more money and be more creative in how it restructures and uses new technologies.

"To be able to operate throughout the range of conflict," he said, "the force must be more versatile, agile, lethal and survivable. It must be able to get there more quickly and operate jointly.

"Right now, our heavy forces are too heavy and our light forces lack staying power," he said. "So we need to do some innovative thinking about structure, our modernization efforts and spending."

But the Army's readiness is also inextricably linked to the well-being of its people, he said.

Looking at pay and benefits, he said that he sees improvements on the way.

"Pay, retirement and medical benefits are becoming a bit more visible to our mid-grade NCOs, thanks to some actions from Congress, and I think it will go a long way to providing

Staff

Story by Gil High

Photos by SSG John Valceanu

a signal that the Army cares about how our soldiers live," he said.

But of equal importance is bringing more predictability to soldiers' lives.

"The other aspect is how to slow things down for those folks. That's why I've got to look at manning and deployability issues," he said. "We can't continue to have soldiers going from mission to mission without a break, because they're getting tired.

"So I've got to get enough people down in the formations to be able to handle these missions. We'll still be busy, and turbulence will still be a challenge, but it won't be a self-imposed turbulence because we haven't filled the formations properly," he explained.

Another challenge for leaders, Shinseki said, is to balance missions with the soldier's need for professional development.

"We need to make sure our soldiers get into schools when they need to go and not take the easy way out by focusing solely on the mission or saying 'we're understaffed, too busy and can't afford to let a soldier go.'

"When you do that you're essentially deferring a soldier's promotion and increase in pay. We've got to get our soldiers to school on time. And SMA Robert Hall and I are signed up to do that."

Just as leaders must be concerned with the professional development of their soldiers, they also have an investment in the recruiting challenge, Shinseki said.

"The Army has to strike a chord in the hearts of young people, to encourage them to see service in the military as not only important but meaningful," he said.

To do that, he said, leaders have to ensure that a soldier's time is not wasted.

"If it's true that young people no longer see military service as something they ought to think about, then I think that's not healthy for the Army or for the country," he said.

The Chief's Statement of Intent

AMERICA'S Army places soldiers on point in a dangerous world because they are the surest signs of the commitment of our nation.

Our non-negotiable contract with the American people is to be a warfighting Army — persuasive in peace, invincible in war. Therefore, my overarching goal must be to provide the leadership — grounded in a vision of the future — to keep the Army the preeminent land warfighting force in the world.

We will aspire to be the most esteemed institution in the nation, the most respected army in the world, and the most feared ground force to those whose actions would threaten the vital interests of the United States.

Objectives for achieving this goal that will receive my personal attention are:

- ★ Increasing strategic responsiveness.
 - ★ Developing a clear long-term strategy to improve operational jointness and to implement the goals of Joint Vision 2010.
 - ★ Developing leaders for joint warfighting as well as change.
 - ★ Completing the full integration of the active and reserve components.
 - ★ Manning our warfighting units.
 - ★ Providing for the well-being of soldiers, civilians and family members.
- Gen. Eric K. Shinseki, from a statement dated June 23, 1999

Citing America's wealth and stability, Shinseki attributed much of this prosperity to the presence of a strong military and a robust Army.

"So if you agree that those are linked, then Army service is important and meaningful, and we must ensure that soldiers see it that way," he said.

The result, Shinseki believes, is a person who leaves the Army more confident, articulate and disciplined, with a great work ethic, based on values.

"What we send back to our community is a great citizen. I'm always told by community leaders and representatives from business what great contributors our former soldiers are, whether they're retired or whether they come back to the work force after a few years with us.

"We have to demonstrate that to the young men and women who are thinking of military service. We have to show them that when you leave our formations, you'll be better-equipped and a much better citizen: confident, with great leadership skills, and the values that will make you an asset to

employers and to the community.

"I've been in the Army for 34 years, and the one thing that I've never been disappointed in is the young soldier who wears our uniform. And I never doubted that a young soldier, given a mission, would have the confidence to see it through." □

Biography

GEN Eric K. Shinseki assumed his duties as the Army's 34th chief of staff on June 21.

He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., and served two combat tours in Vietnam, where he was wounded twice.

Prior to his appointment as chief of staff, Shinseki was the Army's vice chief of staff. Before that he served as commanding general of U.S. Army, Europe, and Seventh Army, and concurrently commanded NATO soldiers as commander of Allied Land Forces, Central Europe.

YPG

Yuma Proving Ground

The Army's Des

Story and Photos by SSG John Valceanu

AS the morning sun broke over the hills and lit up the Sonoran Desert in Southwest Arizona, the U.S. Army's Yuma Proving Ground was already a busy place.

During the night, students at the Military Freefall School practiced high-altitude parachute jumps. With the arrival of day, hundreds of engineers and technicians got busy testing ordnance, tanks, helicopters and other major pieces of Army equipment.

The engineers' mission is a simple one: making sure soldiers have equip-

ment that is safe, reliable and durable.

"We've got a very dedicated work force here," said COL Robert Filbey, YPG commander. "They come to work to do good things for the Army and the right thing by the soldier."

The work force at YPG consists of more than 1,700 personnel. The workers are a mixture of soldiers, Department of Defense civilians and civilian contract workers. Civilians are the majority, with fewer than 250 soldiers working on the installation.

Most of the soldiers assigned to YPG work for either the health and

dental clinics or the Military Freefall School. Years ago, soldiers were assigned to YPG's test divisions, but their positions were significantly reduced as the Army downsized. Now the jobs are done primarily by civilians, for whom soldier safety is the primary concern.

"Safety for the troops is like a religion for our program managers and test engineers," said Graham Stullenberger, chief of YPG's Automotive Test Division. "They're really conscientious people. Test engineers ensure that the equipment is as safe and

YPG PAO



Artillery equipment is tested on Yuma Proving Ground's extensive Kofa Range, which is equipped with a variety of sophisticated instrumentation.



Students at the Military Freefall School board a C-130 before a jump.

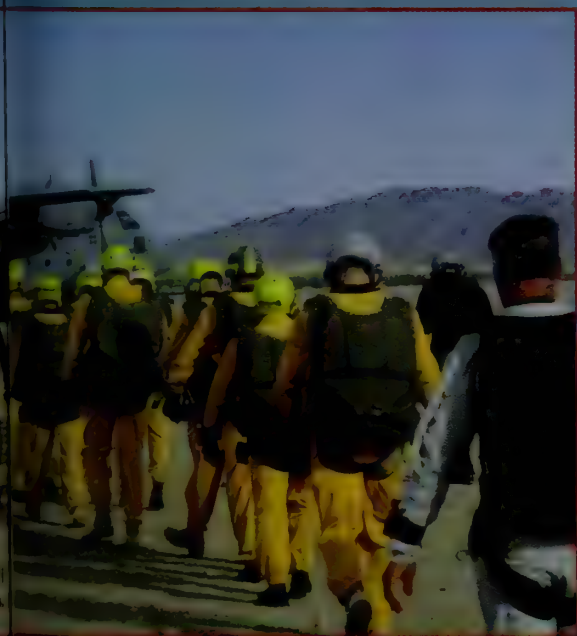
ert Test Center

comfortable as possible for the soldiers who have to use it in the field, and program managers work with Congress for the budget dollars to make it happen."

Both wheeled and tracked vehicles are tested at YPG. The vehicles are put through rigorous tests on gravel, unpaved and paved courses. The tests include a 50-mile nonstop mission that stresses every part of a vehicle's capabilities. Every part is tested, from navigation systems to weapons in power trains.



Versions of the M1 Abrams main battle tank have been tested at YPG since the vehicle's inception.



Test engineers in one of YPG's three mission-control rooms collect data and monitor a test as it takes place.

Kofa Range is approximately 8,000 meters wide and 75,000 meters long. Its size allows it to support the testing of both direct- and indirect-fire weapons. YPG PAJ



Test specialists recover a land mine using an Andros II robot while safe inside a modified armored forklift.

"Our job isn't to baby-sit these vehicles. We're not trying to make sure they pass, and we're not here to please anyone," said Zack El-Ansary, a test engineer working with tracked vehicles. "When something has passed here, soldiers receiving the equipment can be sure they're getting something good."

Engineers often stay with certain types of systems for years. El-Ansary, for example, has been working with the Bradley infantry fighting vehicle since

the mid-1980s. He has tested several versions of the Bradley over the years, helping ensure that modifications are really "improvements."

Rick Douglas, a YPG aviation systems test engineer, has been working with the Apache helicopter since 1980.

"This is the only test facility that tests Army aviation armament," Douglas said. "Aviation ordnance testing is a small community, and most of us know each other well. The mix of

civil service folks and contractors works great."

Mike Diehl, Apache test team group leader, agreed with Douglas that the civil service-contractor worker team is very effective. He also pointed out that YPG is an ideal test site for Army aircraft because of its open space and high-technology equipment that allows engineers to see exactly where the aircraft's weapons are hitting.

"Our test sites are linked with fiber optic cable to computer centers that let



us see exactly what the aircraft is hitting right away. Before a mission is even over, we know what we have to adjust or fix," Diehl said. "This saves us a lot of time and money."

YPG provides high-technology resources not only for equipment in the air and on the ground, but also for equipment that works underground. Mine/Countermining Demolition and Unexploded Ordnance testing works with various types of mines — both those employed by U.S. soldiers and those they may encounter.

"We test to make sure the ordnance is safe for our troops to handle. We test for performance, to see if it performs in the way it is designed. And we test to make sure it is safe to be handled after the ordnance is employed," said Ron Jasper, MCD and UXO test director.

The United States has not produced conventional mines, which are detonated by pressure and may remain a threat for decades, since the 1970s. Jasper's team works primarily with "smart" mines, which are equipped with sophisticated electronic equipment. These mines can be deployed from aircraft or ground vehicles, armed remotely, and have a self-destruct

YPG's civilian employees are a mix of civil servants and contracted workers. Here, an aviation armament team works with an AH-64D Apache Longbow.

feature that destroys them after a period of time.

"The challenge for us is to design tests that are smarter than the 'smart' mines," Jasper said. "We try to address every possibility for what can go wrong."

YPG's MCD test complex is the only multi-use facility of its type in the United States, Jasper said. The test areas are larger than 12 football fields and benefit from fiber-optic technology, as well as from a wide selection of specialized mine equipment.

Sophisticated mines and other types of munitions can often be programmed to target specific types of vehicles. To test these capabilities in a realistic manner, YPG maintains a pool of approximately 100 vehicles, including some 60 foreign tanks, armored vehicles and trucks.

A team of mechanics and engineers uses ingenuity to fix these vehicles after they've been hit by ordnance, and to keep them running.

"Keeping these vehicles running before we were able to get manuals for them was a challenge," said Jeff Tater, a maintenance supervisor. "We had to reverse-engineer and improvise a lot."

Tater said his job is very rewarding because he sees it as unique, and it allows him to do a type of work he wouldn't be able to do anywhere else.

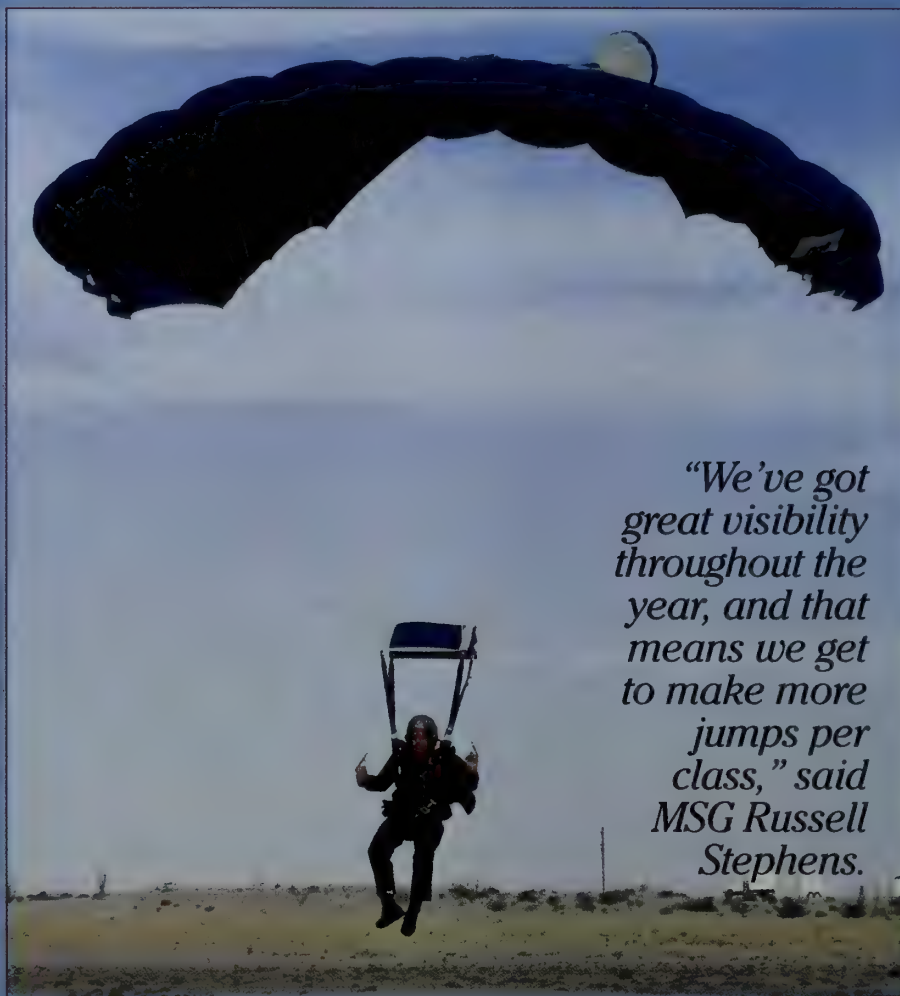
"This is different from what other mechanics are doing. Very few people in the United States are working on tanks made in the former Soviet Union," Tater said. "This gives me an opportunity to see how other people think, how someone on the other side of the world puts something together."

Yuma offers other opportunities to the Army. The test center's desert location allows extensive testing of equipment under conditions that replicate the Middle East or Northern Africa, according to Chuck Wullenjohn, YPG's public affairs officer.

"Just about every piece of American ground equipment used during the Gulf War was tested here first," Wullenjohn said. "Army units, from both the active and reserve components, that want to train their soldiers on desert operations come here regularly to use our facilities."

The desert isn't the only thing that makes YPG a great test site. Its sheer size allows types of tests that couldn't be conducted elsewhere. YPG covers more than 1,300 square miles, making it larger than Rhode Island.

"We're totally surrounded by government land. We're not in any danger of being encroached, and there are no endangered species on the installation," said LTC Mark Neumann, commander of the Materiel Test Center. "We control air space up to 80,000 feet. Ten to 15 miles of visibility is the standard on any given day. And we're not bothering citizens with noise. All these factors give us a



"We've got great visibility throughout the year, and that means we get to make more jumps per class," said MSG Russell Stephens.

More than 350 sunny days a year make YPG a parachutist's dream. In addition to the Military Freefall School, YPG is home to the Golden Knights during the winter.



YPG's civilian employees are dedicated to providing safe, quality equipment for soldiers in the field.

tremendous amount of flexibility, allowing us to perform tests on short notice."

YPG operates two giant ranges, called Kofa and Cibola. Kofa Range is the Department of Defense's primary artillery test range. It is approximately six miles wide and 42 miles long, and can accommodate virtually any howitzer — even the largest naval guns. It is equipped with the latest in range instrumentation.

Cibola Range is the most highly instrumented rotary-aircraft range in the United States, and it is where the bulk of YPG aviation testing takes place, Neumann said.

In addition to ranges, YPG has 11 drop zones and is the only facility in the continental United States used to conduct tests involving parachute drops of live ammunition. The drop zones, coupled with an average of 350 sunny days each year, make YPG an ideal home for the Military Freefall School and the winter training site for the U.S. Army Parachute Team, "The Golden Knights."

"It's safe here because there aren't many trees. We've got great visibility throughout the year, and that means we get to make more jumps per class," said MSG Russell Stephens, NCOIC of the military freefall parachute course. "Since moving here from Fort Bragg in 1995, we've significantly increased our number of jumps and lowered the injury rate by more than half."

YPG may be a great place to test equipment and jump out of perfectly good airplanes, but it's also a great place to live, said SPC Jennifer Schwartz, a medic at YPG's health clinic.

"As far as I'm concerned, this is one of the best places in the Army to raise a family," said Schwartz, who has also been stationed at Fort Gordon, Ga., and Fort Riley, Kan. "It's close enough to San Diego and Phoenix that you can experience the big city, but you can live out here in the country. And the best thing about it is the unspoiled desert view." □

Around the Services

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu



Douglas J. Gillert

Army Dr. (COL) William Wilson performs cataract surgery during the Southern Command-sponsored exercise.

Joint Team Improves Sight

BASSETTERRE, St. Kitts and Nevis — The bright smile on the child's face said it all: "I can see!"

Eyeglasses delivered and fitted by ophthalmologists from Wilford Hall Medical Center at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas; Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.; and Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, did the trick for hundreds of children and adults here.

The glasses were supplied by Lions Club International.

At the only hospital in the capital city of St. Kitts, a Caribbean island of some 30,000 people, and at an outlying health center, the doctors and technicians took refractive readings and, when needed, fitted their patients with glasses that closely matched their vision needs.

"We can match their prescriptions to about 95 percent," said Air Force Dr. (Col.) Steve

Waller, chief of ophthalmology at Wilford Hall and leader of a medical readiness training exercise here for two weeks in May.

The team also included an orthopedist and dentist and supplemented the efforts of two independent-duty medical technicians deployed here with military engineers since February. Their combined missions fall under the aegis of Exercise New Horizons, conducted annually by U.S. Southern Command and involving mostly reserve-component forces. This year the command dedicated

New Horizons to helping Caribbean countries recover from damage caused by hurricanes Georges and Mitch in late 1998.

Most of the island's population is descended from West Africans and is susceptible to diseases common to black Americans, Waller said. These include diabetic hypertension, which can lead to eye problems, glaucoma and cataracts. The island has some medical specialists, but they aren't equipped to provide the same level of service as the Defense Department team.

The team brought all its own medical equipment and supplies, including anesthesia machines and a portable eye refractor that reads and prints out the patient's prescription in seconds. At the J.N. Franz Hospital and a nearby dental clinic they used existing operating rooms, and the local nursing staff assisted them with patients. — *Douglas J. Gillert, American Forces Press Service*

Air Force Trains With Canadians

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, Va. — The 1st Medical Group here recently used annual training in its air transportable hospital to compare the Air Force decontamination process with that of the Canadian Forces, and to decide on possible adoption of Canada's more advanced personnel-protection shelters and decontamination procedures.

Members of the 1st MDG and 60 members of the Arizona Air National Guard set up the 50-bed air-transportable hospital on base in late April. Seven Canadian representatives visited Langley in mid-May for joint training and to compare the two countries' wartime decontamination processes.

The 1st MDG's ATH is deployed each year to inventory its war-readiness materiel, to ensure the equipment is operating correctly, to confirm it is year 2000-compliant, and to fix any problems, said Capt. Rick Moore, 1st Aerospace Medicine Squadron medical readiness officer. The 1st MDG also uses this opportunity to conduct readiness training, giving hospital workers the opportunity to train on ATH equipment that may be different from what they usually work on.

"Each year we do something unique, and this year

we conducted a demonstration on the Canadian decontamination process and compared it to our own process," said Lt. Col. Stephen Knych, the ATH exercise commander. "Their process is capable of decontaminating large vehicles and shelters, as well as people."

Also unique to this year's exercise was the use of the new expeditionary medical support package, Knych said.

"This package is small, light and capable," he said. "We pack a lot into that package. It only takes up three pallet spaces, compared to 15 for the next smallest package."

Langley is one of just three bases to have the package, which would be used if the wing deployed as an air expeditionary wing, Knych said. — *Senior MSgt. Nancy Graham, 1st Fighter Wing Public Affairs*



Airman Staci Voltagio

Airman 1st Class Kimber Sousa of the 1st Dental Squadron demonstrates the Canadian decontamination system.

From the Editor

ON June 21 GEN Eric K. Shinseki became the 34th chief of staff of the Army. In an exclusive interview with *Soldiers*, the new chief talks about his goals for the next four years.

Once a year the best of the best get together at Fort Benning, Ga., for the David R. Grange Best Ranger competition. Read about the grueling event and this year's winners. In our profile of Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., you can see how the Army tests your equipment. YPG is also the winter training ground for the Army's Golden Knights. In "Refuge in America" read about how active- and reserve-component soldiers came together at Fort Dix, N.J., to provide outstanding support for Kosovar refugees.

Excellence was the hallmark of Fort McClellan, Ala., throughout its history, a history that is coming to a close as the post nears its official closing date. And in these hot days of August, we thought you'd enjoy reading about a cool place — check out our profile of Alaska's Seward Army Recreation Area.

All of us here at *Soldiers* hope you are having a safe and happy summer.

Ray Whithead

Fan Mail

I SUBSCRIBE to *Soldiers* even though I'm not in any branch of the service. I'm greatly interested in military things. I even taught myself military time, and I use it all the time!

I love to read about military history. The timeline in the April issue was interesting — the best magazine I ever read.

*Rikki Hoanshelt
Kent, Wash.*

GREAT magazine. You did a great job with the April and May editions. I especially enjoyed reading the material you prepared on NATO, and the 82nd Airborne Division story was right on the money.

Tell your staff they're doing a great job and the soldiers in the field appreciate the hard work.

*SSG Howard W. Loken
U.S. Forces, Korea*

KUDOS for providing excellent information to soldiers Army-wide through your magazine. Soldiers also will find a lot of help here.

*Steven J. Nolan
via e-mail*

Hot Topics

THE first issue of the Army's new publication, "Hot Topics," covering tattoos and uniform policy, is just what's needed for leaders and trainers to get the word out on new or controversial policies.

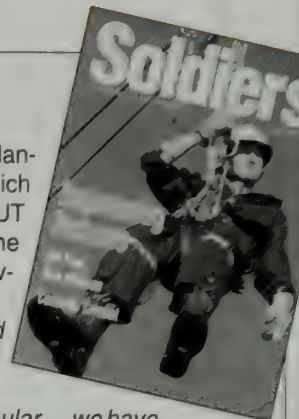
I also think "Hot Topics" is useful in helping the civilian side of the force to better understand the things that affect the soldiers we support. How can I get on the subscription list and have "Hot Topics" distributed at my installation?

*Don Carr
Fort Belvoir, Va.*

Concrete Combat

AS managing director for strategy, planning and marketing for SIGCOM, which instrumented the Fort Polk, La., MOUT site, I'd like to get reprints of your June article "Concrete Combat," which covered training at that site.

*Virginia Boyd
via e-mail*



THE June issue was extremely popular — we have only a few copies left. And since we generally do not produce reprints, you certainly have our permission if you wish to do so. Meanwhile, we're sending you a few extra copies of the June issue for your use.

Hard Hats

THE workers in the picture on page 7 of your June issue have their hard hats on backward. I find that in a lot of pictures (not limited to *Soldiers*); you would think that someone with safety experience would observe and correct these kinds of violations before letting the pictures be published.

*Sherry J. Scott
via e-mail*

THE author responds: "Technically, your reader is correct. Hard hats should NOT be worn backward. The bill should be worn forward since it can help deflect objects falling from above away from the face and body. In real-world applications, however, workers sometimes turn the hats around because they can be a bit front-heavy when worn 'correctly' and therefore tend to slip down, like glasses, when the worker leans forward or turns his head down. P.S.: The project was completed with no head injuries."

Not "Eminent"

YOUR May story on the 82nd Airborne Division contained the sentence: "The 82nd's eminent arrival influenced Haitian government leaders to agree to a peaceful resolution."

The proper word in that usage is "imminent," meaning "near, menacing, threatening, at hand."

As the public affairs non-commissioned officer in charge at Camp Dobol, Bosnia, one of my duties is copyreading things like this. Looks like someone's

THE contract printer distributes "Hot Topics" according to DA 12-series subscription requirements. To update your subscription service, have your publications control person cite the initial distribution number, IDN, 040147 and the quantity you require through normal publication channels to the U.S. Army Publishing Agency's Initial Distribution System. NOTE: The centerspread in this issue of *Soldiers* on Upcoming Uniform Changes was reprinted from that initial issue of "Hot Topics."

spell-checking program let him or her down.

CPL Tom Cox
via e-mail

Thanks for the assist. We'd like to think we catch all the little errors in submitted manuscripts, but every once in a while one sneaks past.

More on Awards

REGARDING SSG Newell's question in your June "Feed-back" about the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for units in Bosnia, the specific authorization can be found at www.perscom.army.mil/tagd/msg/99-157.htm.

CW2 James Rinehart
via e-mail

Heritage of Honor

I ENJOY reading your Heritage of Honor page each month. I believe it is important for today's leaders and soldiers to understand the tremendous legacy left by soldiers of the past. I think you do a great job in telling the soldier story each month.

COL John D. Skelton (Ret.)
via e-mail

I ENJOY your website. However, I wanted to view all of the Heritage of Honor JPEGs and they took way too long to load.

Text should never, ever be in a graphic. You should always let the graphic load underneath the text. Keep working at it. Thanks.

Bill Coomer
via e-mail

THE Soldiers Online staff appreciates your input and will explore slicing the graphics so the page will load with many smaller images instead of a few larger images. That should make the page load faster.

Good Job

AS a former active-duty NCO and current Florida Army Guardsman, I just wanted to say how much I enjoyed finding your fine magazine online.

I used to read your printed magazine from cover to cover — and still wanted more. I still like to read and be informed about what is going on in the Army. I still have friends on active duty and, on a smaller scale, we Guardsmen are affected by the Army's current status. Do you know if there are any similar publications online for Guardsmen such as me?

M. Selam
via e-mail

THANKS for your kind words about **Soldiers Online**. And, yes, the National Guard Association of the U.S. has its magazine, *National Guard*, online, too. It's at www.ngaus.org.

Not Getting Soldiers

COULD you please check and let me know why we have not received our issues of **Soldiers** lately.

SPC Jill S. Davis
Fort Campbell, Ky.

PLEASE send me five copies of *The Soldiers Almanac*. Also, I need to know how to request **Soldiers** for my battalion on a regular monthly basis.

CW2 John W. Crockett
U.S. Forces, Korea

The Soldiers staff does not handle the magazine's distribution; that's done through the Army's Distribution Operations Facility in St. Louis, Mo. Have your unit publications control person follow the procedure spelled out in the July issue's Feedback section on "Ordering Soldiers."

Almanacs to France

THANK you for the shipment of **The Soldiers Almanac**. As the American Army exchange officer with the French Military Academy of St. Cyr in Coetquidan, France, I teach English, tactics and American military organization. I also want to distribute **Soldiers** regularly to the French students and English teachers.

Maj. Michael McGurk
via e-mail

Your standing order for **Soldiers** has been placed into the

distribution system. We'd be interested in hearing what your French colleagues have to say about the magazine.

Seeking Army Coins

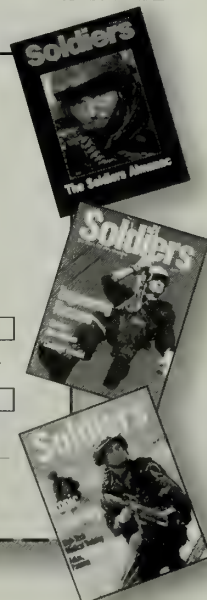
EVER since I started reading **Soldiers** I have noticed the Army coin image on your masthead. Where can I buy one, or can you send me information about the coin?

COL Tony Irwin
Virginia Beach, Va.

SENIOR Army leaders use the Army seal on the backside of their coins — often referred to as commanders' coins — and that's what we used to create the seal you see in the magazine. The only way we know to get one is to have one of those leaders present it to you.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a post card will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: Feedback, **Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

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Washington, D.C.

Army 10-Miler Coming Up

PREPARATIONS are already under way for the 15th running of the Army 10-Miler on Oct. 10 at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

Coordinated by the U.S. Army Military District of Washington, this traditional Army event continues to be the largest 10-mile race in America. However, this is the first year the Army 10-Miler will limit its runner field. Race officials have set a runner cap of 16,000.

Entry deadline for the race is Sept. 18 or when the field is full. Because of the race's popularity and runner cap, runners and teams are encouraged to register as soon as possible.

Another first for this year's race will be the use of the ChampionChip timing technology. Using a high frequency identification system capable of processing 2,500 runners a minute, the system captures runner data through antennas embedded in rubberized mats. That data is immediately transferred, processed and compiled into runner results. This new scoring technology is expected to produce fast, accurate runner results and eliminate congestion at the finish line.

In addition to its individual competition, the Army 10-Miler features a team competition, a Junior 10-Miler one-kilometer fun run for kids, a two-day race expo and an "all-you-can-eat" pre-race pasta dinner.

2LT Dan Browne, five-time

national champion and a member of the Army's World Class Athlete Program, is expected to return to defend his Army 10-Miler title. Browne claimed his second consecutive title last year in 48:52. Nationally ranked distance runner Alisa Harvey captured the women's title in 58:56.

Race activities kick off Columbus Day weekend with packet pick-up and the Association of the United States Army race expo Oct. 8.

Individuals and teams can register for the race through the Army 10-Miler website at www.armytenmiler.com. Entry fees are \$25 for the Army 10-Miler and \$5 for the Junior 10-Miler. Pasta dinner tickets are \$17.

Race information, entry forms, travel information, pasta dinner tickets, entry confirma-



This year's Army 10-Miler is limited to 16,000 runners.

tion and race results are all available through the website.

Printed race brochures, entry forms and additional race

information are available by calling the Army 10-Miler office at (202) 685-3361 or (DSN) 325-3361. — Army 10-Miler Office

Policy Issues

Sexual Assault Handbook Published

THE Army has published a handbook to help further educate soldiers during sexual-assault and rape-prevention training. The book, "Sexual Assault — Prevention and Response," is now being used by Initial Entry Training units, said LTC Dorothy Doyle of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Doyle said 636,000 copies of the book have been distributed thus far, with the bulk going to U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command units.

She said the remaining books were sent to Army installations worldwide for use during unit training.

The handbooks are used to support IET Basic Combat Training Program of Instruction 21-114, Rape-Prevention Training, Doyle said. The handbooks are training tools for the rape-prevention classes. Doyle said soldiers should be given copies of the handbook when leaving the class.

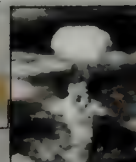
The handbook, published by Channing L. Bete Co., is copyrighted, Doyle said, and photocopying it is prohibited. Anyone having trouble getting copies of the handbook may call Doyle at (703) 697-8991 or (DSN) 227-8991. She can also be reached via e-mail at dorothy.doyle@hqda.army.mil. — Army News Service

Upcoming Events

August 5-18: CISM World Games begin in Zagreb, Croatia.

August History

August 6: The atom bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945.



August 7: Operation Desert Shield begins, five days after Iraq invades Kuwait, in 1990.

Washington, D.C.

DOD Tests Online Absentee Voting

IT may be the wave of the future for participating in the electoral process, and the Department of Defense is leading the way.

DOD's Federal Voting Assistance Program and five states have begun a pilot project for the year 2000 presidential election that will allow service members to cast their absentee ballots over the Internet instead of through the mail.

The program is aimed at making it easier for service members stationed away from their home states to cast their ballots, said Polly Brunelli, voting program director.

"Our men and women are deployed to combat zones and disaster areas. They're also serving aboard surface vessels and submarines, as well as in remote areas where mail delivery is unpredictable," Brunelli said. "So this sometimes makes absentee voting particularly challenging."

About 350 volunteer service members scattered throughout the world will take part in the project. The five states that have agreed to participate are Florida, Missouri, Texas, South Carolina and Utah.

Later this year, working with these states and the individual services, FVAP workers will identify possible participants and offer them the opportunity to take part. Registration will begin in January 2000.

Following the 2000 elections, DOD and the five states

involved will examine the success of the pilot project.

Among the issues studied will be the integrity of the process, ease of use and response time, and overall security of the process.

Ultimately, it's the states themselves that control whether Internet voting services are available to service members, Brunelli said.

"The challenges after the pilot project are to make it a broader program — to get legislation in place to allow voting over the Internet," she said. "And we're here to facilitate that process." — *Armed Forces Press Service*

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Army Leadership FM Available

THE 1999 version of FM 22-100, "Army Leadership," is now available digitally and in paper copy.

The 1999 version consolidates four leadership and soldier development field manuals and one Department of the Army pamphlet.

Although the familiar "Be," "Know" and "Do" aspects of leadership are still included, the revised manual provides an easy-to-understand framework built on Army values; places more emphasis on the total Army; takes cultural diversity into consideration; and includes leadership at all levels.

In addition, developmental counseling receives added emphasis. An appendix is devoted to developmental review

and counseling, and includes a new counseling form (DA Form 4856). — *Fort Leavenworth PAO*

Washington, D.C.

Army Unveils New SMA Flag

SMA Robert E. Hall was honored with the distinction of being the only senior enlisted member in any of the armed services to have a flag of office, which was unveiled during a recent Pentagon ceremony.

"I accept for all those NCOs who served and who are serving. I am the least important part of the process, just a temporary keeper of the colors," Hall said.

Designed by the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry, the flag was based on the insignia created in 1966 to distinguish the sergeant major of the Army rank. The flag background is divided diagonally from the upper fly to lower hoist, in scarlet and white, with scarlet uppermost. The insignia of the sergeant major of

the Army is centered on the flag with the fringe in yellow, with cord and tassels in scarlet and white. — *ARNEWS*

Getting Out

Guard and Reserve Vacancies

SOLDIERS no longer accept vacancy notices from units. Input is now provided directly from the National Guard and Army Reserve. Units with vacancies should contact the recruiting coordinators at the National Guard Bureau and the Office of the Chief of Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve has a website at www.army.mil/usar/vacancies.htm that lists vacancies. The Army Guard recruiting point of contact can be reached at (703) 607-7191 or (DSN) 327-7191.

Top Army National Guard units with vacancies are:

Michigan

1st Bn., 182nd FA
Detroit
(517) 483-5409

Colorado

Btry. A, 1st Bn.,
157th FA
Greeley
(970) 356-4807

Delaware

Co. A, 280th Sig. Bn.
Seford
(302) 736-1600



SSG John Valceanu

SMA Robert E. Hall is the only senior enlisted member in any service to have a flag of office.

—August 8: Family Day focuses on family solidarity and values.

—August 9-14: Armed forces women's softball tournament begins at Eglin AFB, Fla.

—August 9: The atom bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, in 1945.

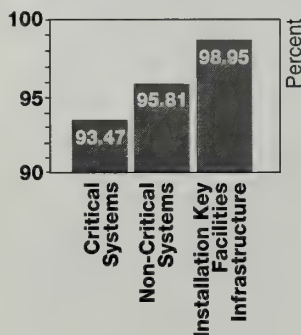
—August 13: East Germany closes the border between East and West Berlin and begins construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

—August 15: 82nd Airborne Division unit day. 101st Abn. Div. unit day.

—August 14: Japan announces its surrender, 1945.



As of June 29, 1999



Y2K Update

Status of Army Systems

ONE of the Army's top challenges for 1999 is the Y2K problem, which should be solved by November of this year.

This chart shows the percentage of Y2K-compliant Army systems as of June 29. — Army Y2K Program Office

Washington, D.C.

New PT Uniform Approved

THE recently approved new physical training uniform will be issued to new soldiers in May 2000 and will be available in military clothing sales stores in October 2000, said MSG Debra

Wylie, uniform policy officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

The new PT uniform consists of a five-piece ensemble: a T-shirt, long-sleeve shirt, jacket, pants and shorts.

After listening to soldiers' comments, the Army adopted a uniform that is better in wear and appearance, said SGM Butch Hancock of the Training and Doctrine Command's Systems Manager-Soldiers Office at Fort Benning, Ga.

The new uniforms will cost almost double that of current PT uniforms, which have been issued since 1986. The reasons for the increase in the price include inflation, different material and different design.

"They shouldn't cost any more than \$110," said Hancock. Similar civilian outfits might cost anywhere from \$180 to \$200.

Hancock said changes were made to reduce the cost. The hood is gone since, according to Hancock, "it was useless." Instead, a dark blue or black watch cap will be used. Some of the reflective material was eliminated, and the reflective stripe was changed.

Hancock is also pleased the new uniforms offer long-sleeve shirts. "It's a nice in-between garment because sometimes it's too warm for a soldier to wear a jacket, yet too cold to wear just a short-sleeve T-shirt."

The uniform is also easier to wash. Hancock said soldiers could take the uniform in the shower and rinse the uniform out with soap and water.

"If properly taken care of, they should last for two-and-a-

half to three years," Hancock said. "Soldiers have to use common sense when washing these things. All they need to do is follow the laundry instructions on the tags." — ARNEWS

Fort Belvoir, Va.

Special Olympics Touch Belvoir Runners

TWENTY military police runners and members of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command carried the spirit of the Special Olympics through Fort Belvoir, Va., during the annual Special Olympics Torch Run.

Provost Marshal LTC Alex Mascelli accepted the torch from the U.S. marshals at the post's Walker Gate and embarked on a 2.7-mile run across the installation. The torch was passed to

members of the Fairfax County Police Department.

The annual run began at the Iwo Jima Memorial in Arlington, Va., and ended in Richmond, Va., to open the statewide Special Olympics games.

More than 48 local, federal and military law-enforcement units in Northern Virginia participated in the torch run, which raised \$141,685 locally for the Special Olympics. Law enforcement agencies throughout the state contributed \$440,000 to the Special Olympics.

In giving charity to the Special Olympics, members of law enforcement units find they benefit in return. "It's a great way for them to get involved in the community and build ties with the local law-enforcement agencies," said Roy Zeidman, vice president for marketing and

Paul Haring



CSM Jose Perez (left), Headquarters Battalion command sergeant major, receives the Special Olympics torch from SGT Konnah T. Morgan during the run at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Timeline (cont.)

August 17: The Civil Affairs Branch is created in 1955.

August 19-22: National women's softball championships begin in Gadsden, Ala.



Chief Petty Officer Fiona McKenzie, Royal Navy

GEN John M. Keane, the Army's new vice chief of staff and former deputy commander of U.S. Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Va., receives his fourth star from his son, Air Force Airman Dan Keane, and his former boss, Adm. Harold W. Gehman Jr., in a recent promotion ceremony at USACOM headquarters.

development for the Special Olympics. "This is an opportunity for them to build relationships so they can ease through problems." — *Fort Belvoir PAO*

Norfolk, Va.

Vice Chief Gets Fourth Star

AIRMAN Dan Keane faced a formidable task recently when he was given the mission to ensure the Army's newest four-star general was properly outfitted to assume his new position as its new vice chief of staff.

Not a typical assignment for an Air Force E-2, but the young airman had an "in" with the general. Then-LTG John M.

Keane, deputy commander of U.S. Atlantic Command, is the younger Keane's father.

Young Keane had some high-octane help during the promotion ceremony as his dad's boss, Adm. Harold W. Gehman Jr., commander of USACOM, assisted in pinning on the senior Keane's four-star insignia.

Just before the pinning, Gehman expressed gratitude to his outgoing deputy. "I deeply appreciate your leadership, your friendship, your counsel and your energy. I believe you'll be one of the best vice chiefs the Army has ever had," he said.

Looking ahead to his assignment as Army vice chief of staff, Keane said, "I'm going to the job with an understanding of how we do business in the joint world as well as an understanding of how the Army operates in the field, and what goes on in the lives of our soldiers and our family members."

Of the increased operational tempo of the U.S. military over the past 10 years, Keane said, "We have done that on the backs of our soldiers, airmen, sailors and marines—they have carried us through—we have done that on the backs of our family members, going through one separation after another.

"So, I will fight for increased pay and allowances, for better health care and for a better quality of life."

LTG Thomas N. Burnette, currently the Army's deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, has been nominated to replace Keane as USACOM's new deputy commander. — **ARNEWS**

Hot Army Website

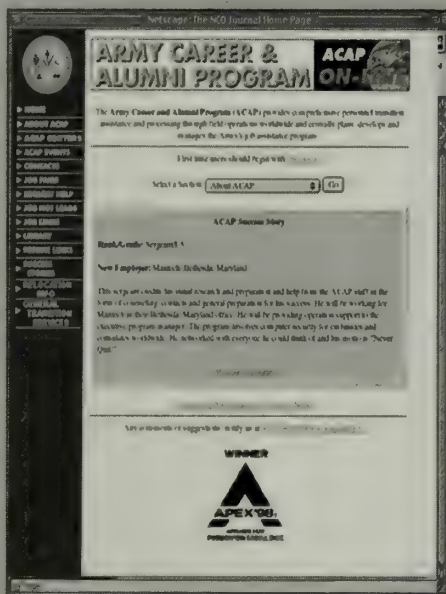
Army Career and Alumni Program Online

SOLDIERS leaving the Army should make sure to bookmark the Army Career and Alumni Program website at www.acap.army.mil.

The ACAP process is a carefully designed series of services that inform and assist soldiers and their family members in securing the help they need to transition successfully. ACAP centers are located at 45 installations worldwide.

The website explains the ACAP process; the services offered at ACAP centers; the centers' locations; up-to-date schedules of workshops and seminars at all centers; a list of military-sponsored job fairs; information on job openings for service members, federal employees and family members; and access to an index of unrestricted online job listings.

The ACAP website is a good place to start for anyone who is in the process of separating or retiring from the Army. — **ACAP PAO**



August 23-26: U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Conference is held in Huntsville, Ala.

August 23-28: Armed forces men's softball tournament begins at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.

August 23-29: World Pentathlon is held in Warsaw, Poland.

August 29: Armed forces golf tournament begins at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

August 25: The 82nd Abn. Div. is organized in 1917.



Refuge in America

Story by
CPT Gena Ellis

Carolee Nisbet



Brothers Lokol and Gramor Fasliu stick close together as they explore the playground in their temporary new home at the refugee village at Fort Dix.

WEBSTER'S New World Dictionary defines "refuge" as "a shelter or protection from danger or distress."

And that's just what Operation Provide Refuge set out to be when it brought the first 3,000 Kosovar refugees to Fort Dix, N.J., in May, with plans to send up to 20,000 people to locations throughout the United States.

Weeks before the refugees arrived, soldiers, Army civilians and defense contractors at Fort Dix had been planning for the visitors' arrival, and the post continued to provide logistical and facilities support throughout the mission, which ended July 9.

More than 300 soldiers from the Fort Bragg, N.C.-based XVIII Airborne Corps joined 40 soldiers from the U.S. Army Reserve Command in Atlanta, Ga., to form the core of Joint Task Force Provide Refuge. Over 100 Army Reserve Individual Mobilization Augmentee soldiers and Troop Program Unit soldiers also joined the effort, along with New Jersey National Guard and U.S. Air Force personnel.

BG Mitchell Zais, USARC chief of staff and JTF Provide Refuge commander, said the combined Army effort had one goal: to support the many federal and private agencies responsible for placing the refugees in homes

CPT Gena Ellis is an Individual Mobilization Augmentee with Soldiers.



and with organizations across the United States.

"We were all working toward that objective and were a team right off the bat," he said.

Arriving with only a 24-hour notice on Saturday, April 30, the deployed soldiers joined Team Dix personnel to



Tony Johnson

The first Kosovo refugees to arrive in America wave to the crowd as they deplane at McGuire Air Force Base, N.J.

turn Army Reserve barracks into a home for the first wave of 300 refugees, who arrived May 5.

Fort Dix has always received soldiers as part of its mobilization

mission, but this was the post's first opportunity to be a player in a humanitarian mission on home soil.

Fort Dix is a USARC training, mobilization and deployment installation. And while the garrison fell under JTF command, the post still had its daily missions to perform.

Originally a training and staging camp for World War I troops and converted to a Reserve post in 1992, the nearly 41,000-acre installation is located in central New Jersey, adjacent to McGuire Air Force Base, where the refugees arrived.

The anguish and uncertainty on the faces of refugees disembarking at McGuire AFB soon gave way to smiles and at least some relief after the refugees entered their new surroundings.

After arrival at McGuire the refugees were bused to the welcome center, a converted gymnasium, where soldiers greeted them and assisted with special needs. The refugees then processed through the Immigration and Naturalization Service and received medical screenings. They also processed through customs and received sponsors who would eventually welcome the refugees into their homes.

"If their paperwork is stamped as cleared by INS, the refugees can stay in the United States and apply for citizenship, or return to Kosovo whenever that option is available," said COL Ronnie Roberts, commander of 507th Corps Support Group and the JTF's chief of staff and deputy commander.

"The vast majority want to return home," Roberts said.

Refugee Socbrye Goshi, who had her three children and husband with her, supported that observation.

"Feels good to be here, safe, but we want to return to Kosovo," she said.

"We are essentially doing hotel management," explained LTC Joseph Brown, commander of Fort Bragg's 530th Supply and Service Battalion. Brown became the commander of Task



Force Village during the operation and assumed control of the refugees' living area.

Two goals for the village were to keep families together and to avoid a refugee-camp atmosphere.

Task Force Village at first housed 3,000 refugees. Some of the first families to arrive soon left Fort Dix for homes as far away as Houston and San Diego, but as the village continued to grow Fort Dix personnel prepared another living area, known as the Hamlet, to house an additional 1,200 people.

The New Jersey National Guard supported the refugee effort by opening "country stores" in each of the dormitories to distribute the many donations the Guard had received.

The soldiers and Fort Dix employees turned the barracks area, 1/2 mile long by 1/4 mile wide, into a living community by upgrading the buildings and child-proofing the living areas. They improved the village exteriors by



CPT Gena Ellis

New Jersey National Guard PVT Luis Trenche sorts through donations at the Guard drop-off point at Fort Dix.

Refuge in America

constructing playgrounds and setting up areas where people could gather in the shade.

They also set aside indoor areas as prayer rooms, playrooms, barbershops and interview rooms, and provided TV rooms and laundry rooms in each of the 13 dorms. Each dorm had doors that were color-coded with refugees' name tags to ease finding billets.

Three dining facilities were opened, and they served ethnic Albanian foods. An AAFES shoppette in the middle of Task Force Village installed Albanian-language signs. Each adult refugee was given \$50 upon arrival, and each child received \$20.

Brown attributed the success of Operation Provide Refuge to the combined effort.

"I can't stress enough the cooperation and consolidated effort by the agencies, the military task force and Fort Dix," he said.

Brown said the refugees took an active role in setting up the villages. Some helped unload mattresses and set up rooms, and they eventually took over the "country stores" that had been set up by the National Guard.

At the linen exchange, the women cleaned and folded their own linen. "They weren't looking for handouts," Brown said.

The refugees also set up a village council, with each dormitory floor having one representative and the north

and south areas of The Village and The Hamlet having their own mayors.

Besides readying the barracks, the soldiers provided 24-hour interaction with refugees to help them adapt to their new environment.

"Refugees are tired, confused and hungry when they arrive, but it only takes about 24 hours to reassure them," said Roberts. "The soldiers' interaction with them has them smiling again."

Brown said that soldiers talked to the refugees through interpreters or by any other means that got the point across.

Interpreters also kept the refugees informed of what was happening back in Kosovo and of what to expect during their stay at the villages.

Another key to the villagers' well-being was the Americans' sensitivity to cultural differences and their efforts to be helpful, Brown said.



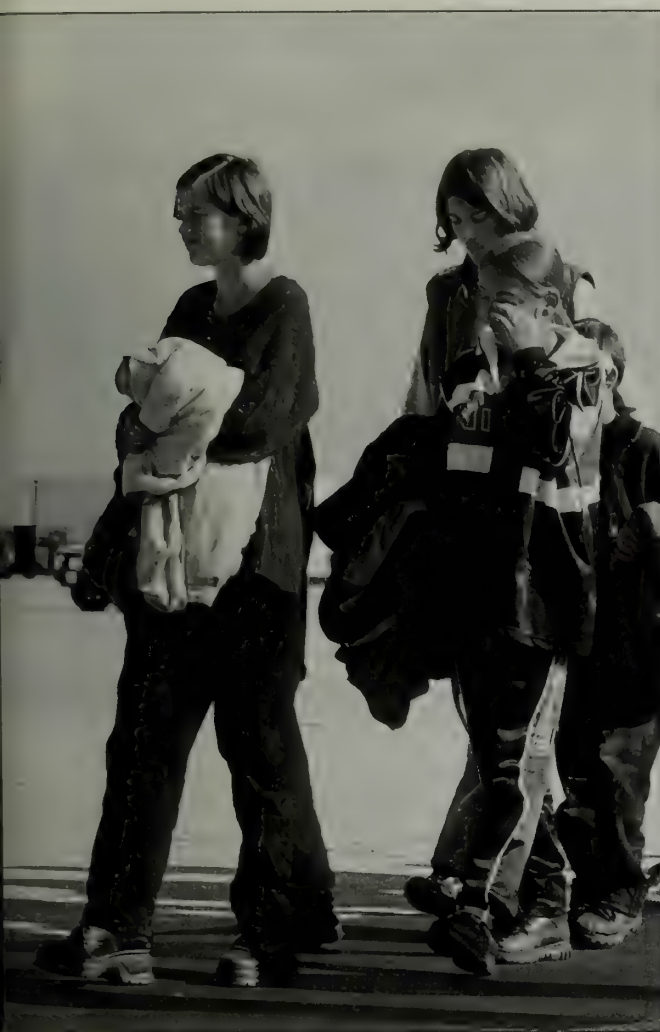
He also said that the 530th's efforts at Fort Dix were in line with the unit's usual mission of reception, staging, onward movement and integration for soldiers.

"But it did put a whole new perspective on what it means to be a

Tony Johnson



Hundreds of media representatives from around the world wait on the tarmac at McGuire AFB for the arrival of the first planeload of Kosovo refugees.



Tony Johnson

A family of Kosovo refugees walks along the red carpet after arriving at McGuire AFB.



that had come to entertain the visitors. What he remembers most is his interaction with the children.

"They ask about my uniform, the jump wings and beret," Sollano smiled and said. "I'm really proud to be part of this effort."

Each group of refugees stayed at Fort Dix for two to three weeks before they joined their U.S. sponsors.

For Brown, this meant that his soldiers focused on sustaining and keeping their visitors occupied. To that end, English-language classes were set up to

"Kids are out here playing happily from sunrise to dark. Their parents have to force them to come in," Reeson said.

While some officials had expressed concerns about exceeding the villages' population limits, Zais said the task force maintained a flow of about 1,000 refugees a week until all were united with their sponsors.

Perhaps because of the close contact between the refugees and those here to help them, the soldiers assigned to support this mission sometimes had a hard time leaving when their assignments ended.

"I had one soldier cry because she didn't want to leave 'her' girls, whom she had met in The Village," said Zais.

Kavarsky said she expected to have a hard time saying goodbye, whether it was when she left, when the refugees went to live with their sponsors or when they returned home.

"She's leaving tomorrow," said Kavarsky, as she gave a little girl a hug. □

soldier, and it didn't take long for soldiers to become attached to the refugees, especially the children," Brown said.

SSG Rachel Kavarsky, a Reservist with the Washington-based 307th Military Intelligence Company, said she was glad to put her language training to work as a translator attached to the JTF.

"I was really excited to come, after watching this unfold on television," she said.

And while she gave tours to senators and congressman and translated for the battalion commander, the highlight of her assignment was coming in at least once a day to just see the children, she said.

SPC Kenneth Sollano, who is assigned to the 530th, also said he was touched by what he had done and seen at the village. His assignment was to provide morale and welfare support by taking on tasks such as setting up toy rooms, distributing roses on Mother's Day and setting up stages for bands

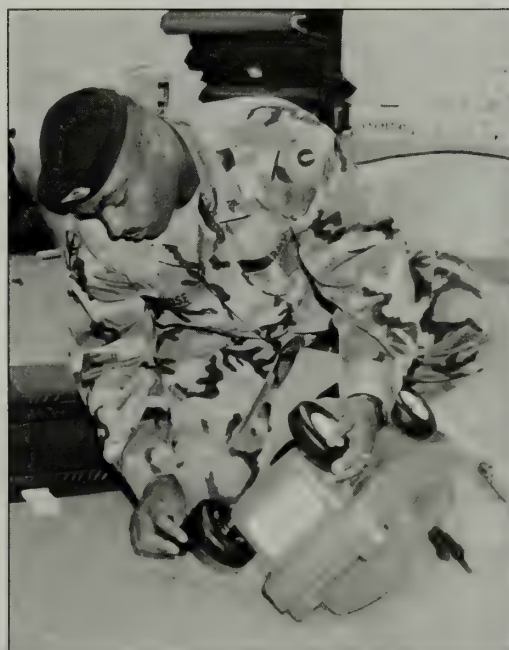
ease the transition into the sponsorship program, and the visitors were given access to local soccer fields and basketball courts.

Despite these activities, the refugees still spent considerable time recounting the hardships they faced before arriving in the United States, Brown said.

During a craft project for Mothers Day, for example, "the children drew pictures of their homes in Kosovo and gave them to their mothers," Brown said.

But the Army also helped provide some lighter moments. The Soldier Show added a special show to this year's tour so its members could perform for the refugees.

2LT Greg Reeson, who was in charge of the dormitories in the village, said the only problem he encountered was really an affirmation that the refugees were happy to be there.



Carolee Nesbit

Toys for kids were a high priority. Here SGT Darrell Rose of XVIII Airborne Corps assembles a ride-on truck for one of the dormitory playrooms in the refugee village on Fort Dix.

GOODBYE, MCCLELLAN

Story by Hershaf Chapman



For 20 continuous years Fort McClellan was home to the Army's Chemical Corps and regiment, training generations of chemical soldiers.

FORT McClellan, Ala., dodged two big bullets in the Base Realignment and Closure rounds of the early 1990s, but it was the 1995 BRAC decision that sealed the fort's fate.

Now four years later, the inevitable has finally occurred. Fort McClellan will cease to exist as an active Army post on Sept. 30. The U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police schools will complete their moves to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., by that date.

A Training Leader

A pioneer in one-station unit training, the post trained chemical and MP recruits from basic through advanced individual training.

Officers, warrant officers and NCOs periodically returned to the post to continue their education and development throughout their careers.

For 20 continuous years McClellan

Hershaf Chapman is a writer with the Fort McClellan Public Affairs Office.

Opened in 1917, Fort McClellan has been home to the Chemical Corps, Military Police Corps and Women's Army Corps.

was home to the Chemical Corps and regiment. It was also the professional home of the Military Police Corps and regiment for 24 continuous years.

No other Army training center housed two major schools, said LTC Rick Thomas, Fort McClellan's public affairs officer. Fort Leonard Wood — now the Army's Maneuver Support Center — will have three, including the U.S. Army Engineer School.

It is significant that McClellan's mission to train MP and chemical soldiers continues up until the closure

date. Some classes will actually require split training at both sites during the transition.

"Other base closures had allowed for the training mission to simply stop at the closing installation while officials concentrated solely on closing the post," Thomas said.

"This caused unnecessary and dangerous breaks in the flow of trained soldiers of all ranks into the units in the field," he added. "And readiness suffered. This has not been done at McClellan."

At any given time in Fort McClellan's recent history, a snapshot of the post would reveal 3,500 trainees and students, 2,000 permanent-party

soldiers and another 2,000 civilians on the installation.

The Department of Defense Polygraph Institute, a major tenant since 1986, closed in May and moved to Fort Jackson, S.C.

Three separate museums representing the MP, Chemical and Women's Army Corps will be moved.

The WAC Museum will move to Fort Lee, Va., the others to Fort Leonard Wood.

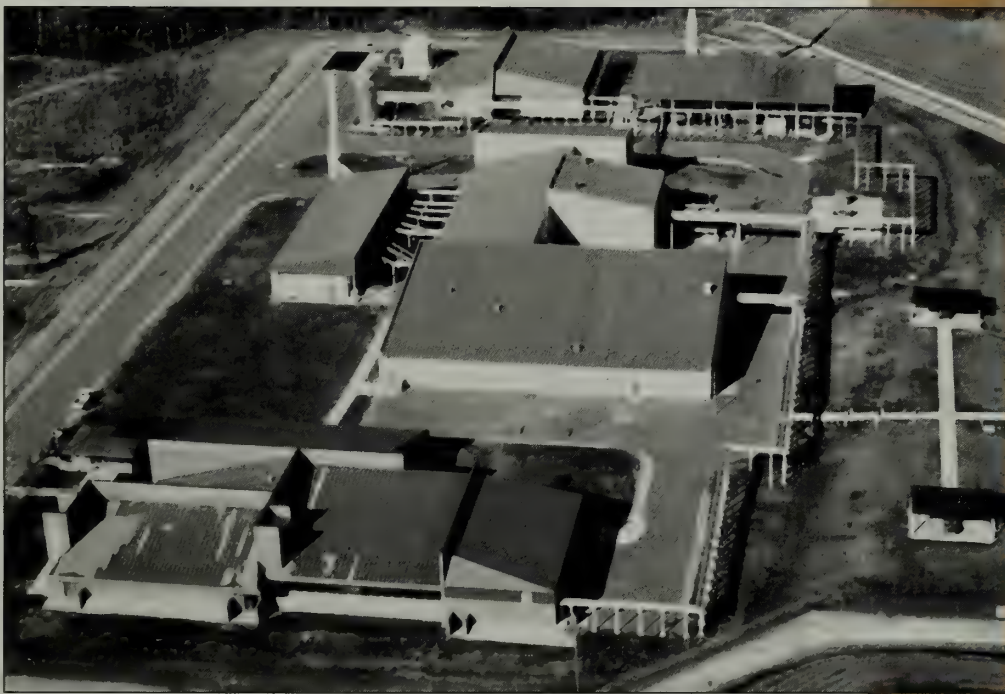
Some History

"Gender-integrated training has been with the Army for some time, and McClellan was recognized as a leader in early training programs, which have continued through two decades here," Thomas said. "This is only fitting in that the post is also the home of the WACs."

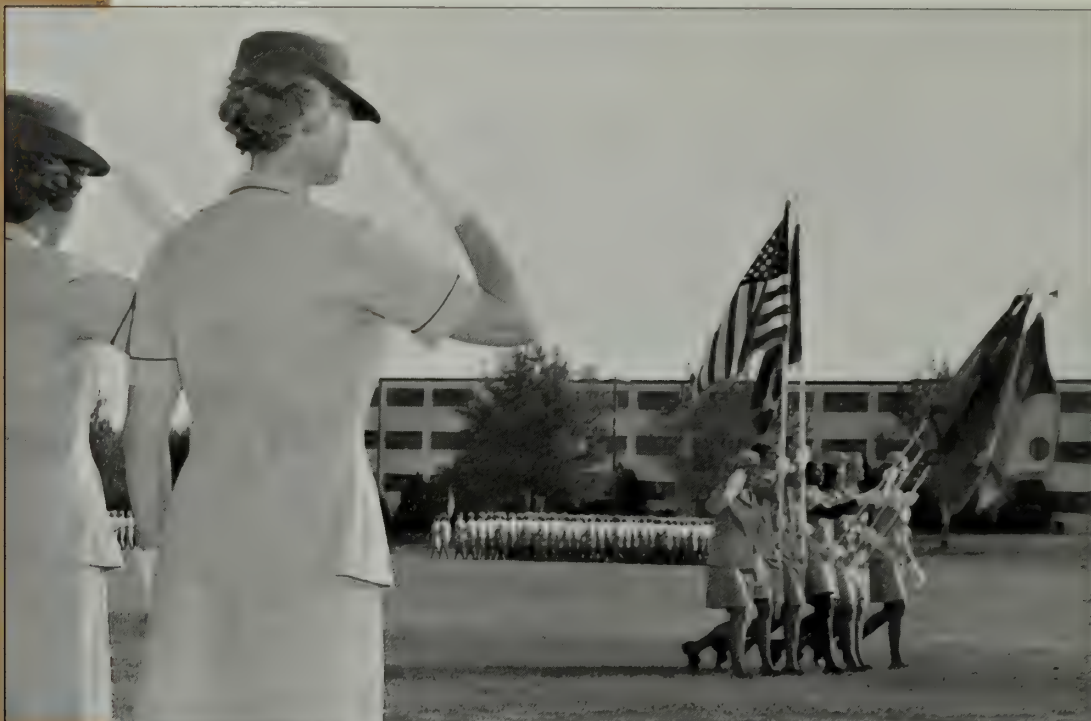
Training of MP and chemical soldiers will continue at Fort McClellan until the official closure on Sept. 30.



Military police soldiers — here accompanied by working dogs — were trained at Fort McClellan for 24 continuous years.



The post's Chemical Defense Training Facility will continue live-agent training with the Justice Department's Center for Defense Preparedness.



MG Mary E. Clarke (shown above as a colonel saluting the colors during a 1973 ceremony at Fort McClellan) was the last director of the Women's Army Corps.

The Women's Army Corps School was founded here in 1952. Its headquarters remained here until the corps was inactivated in 1978.

Fort McClellan also proudly lays claim to the first woman to serve as commanding general of a major military installation — MG Mary E. Clarke, from 1978 to 1980.

From its 1917 beginning as Camp McClellan the fort grew into a major training site for soldiers who fought in both world wars, Vietnam, the Gulf War and other trouble spots around the world, including recent deployments of troops to the Middle East.

It has served as a mobilization site for reserve-component soldiers since World War II.

Historically significant, Fort McClellan was a World War II prison camp capable of housing 3,000 captured soldiers. A memorial cemetery is the final resting-place of 26 German and three Italian prisoners of war, who are remembered here in an annual ceremony.

The Guard at McClellan

The Alabama Army National Guard will remain as a permanent military



During a pre-closure parade, Humvee-mounted MPs precede chemical soldiers making smoke with their M-56 smoke-generator systems.

From its 1917 beginning as Camp McClellan the fort grew into a major training site for soldiers who fought in both world wars, Vietnam, the Gulf War and other trouble spots around the world, including recent deployments of troops to the Middle East.

presence at Fort McClellan. Annually, more than 40,000 National Guard and Reserve soldiers train here from various states in the union.

The Guard will also assume full control of approximately 23,000 acres of Pelham Range, located about five miles from the main post, to continue reserve-component training and maneuvers.

The Future is Now

The future for the community is now being forged from the infrastructure of the former "Military Showplace of the South," Thomas said.

The Department of Justice established the Center for Domestic Preparedness here in 1997 and, according to Thomas, the facility has become a strong anchor to bolster interest in the redevelopment effort.

Building and training in partnership with current military resources, the CDP has accumulated two years of experience in training medical, law enforcement and other emergency

personnel who respond to suspected chemical or biological incidents that threaten domestic peace.

Thomas said a much-needed highway bypass has been approved and funded. It will cut through a main portion of the post allowing traffic to circumvent the congested streets of nearby Anniston.

This will, in turn, attract entrepreneurs and investors to an area that is ripe for development, Thomas said. Community and Army leaders are considering offers for development from retailers, manufacturers, housing contractors and educators.

Not all areas will be developed, however. Many thousands of acres will be preserved as a wildlife refuge for nature lovers to enjoy as a pristine environment.

A Formal Closing

The formal post closure ceremony took place May 20 at Gullion Field. Smaller ceremonies to close the

medical facilities, the Training Brigade and other activities have already taken place or will occur shortly. The 39th Adjutant General Battalion held its closing ceremony May 21, as the last of the new chemical and MP recruits passed through its doors. □

FAREWELL TO *Beautiful* FORT MCCLELLAN



Heike Hasenauer

The Alabama National Guard will continue to train at Fort McClellan, and will assume full control of some 23,000 acres of nearby Pelham Range.



SSG Alan Moore

For generations of chemical soldiers, training at Fort McClellan took place in the literal "fog of war."

Upcoming Uniform Changes



▲ NEW SHADE OF ARMY GREEN UNIFORM (AG 489)

MANDATORY POSSESSION DATE: 1 Oct 1999.

Female soldiers: 1 coat, 2 skirts, 2 slacks.

Male soldiers: 1 coat, 2 trousers.

(The AG 344 shade of the Army green uniform will not be authorized for wear after 30 SEPT 1999. Optional purchase AG 491 uniforms have replaced optional purchase AG 434 uniforms, which may not be worn after 30 SEPT 1999).



▲ NEW SHIRT STYLES FOR FEMALE SOLDIERS

MANDATORY POSSESSION DATE: 1 Oct 1999.

Female soldiers may now choose between two shirt styles, a new mandatory tuck-in shirt (long and short sleeve), and a redesigned overblouse (optional) with a princess seam, authorized for wear with both old and new versions of skirts and slacks.

(Old overblouses are not authorized for wear after 30 SEPT 1999).



▲ NEW SKIRT

MANDATORY POSSESSION

DATE: 1 Oct 2002.

Female soldiers now have a newly designed skirt with a back zipper, a kick pleat, and two-darts each, front and back. The skirt is fully lined with a non-slip waist band. (The old A-line skirt with side zipper is not authorized for wear after 30 SEPT 2002).

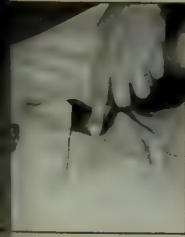


▲ LIPSTICK AND NAIL POLISH (AR 670-1)

Females are authorized to wear lipstick and nail polish with all uniforms as long as the color is conservative. Extreme shades of lipstick and nail polish such as purple, gold, blue, and white will not be worn.

PLEATED POCKETS

MANDATORY POSSESSION DATE: 1 Oct 1999. (*Shirts without pleated pockets are not authorized for wear after 30 SEPT 1999*).



NEW SLACKS FOR FEMALE SOLDIERS

MANDATORY POSSESSION DATE: 1 Oct 2002. Slacks with belt loops have replaced slacks without belt loops. The slacks should be worn with the 1-inch black web belt and the 1/8 inch yellow brass buckle. Slacks may be worn without a belt with both short and long sleeve overblouses.



NOTE: The belt is worn with the tipped end to the wearer's right (opposite of males).



BLACK ALL WEATHER COAT

MANDATORY POSSESSION DATE: 1 Oct 2001. The new black, double breasted, belted coat is mandatory for both male and female soldiers. (*The unbelted black all weather coat and interim version double breasted coat are not authorized for wear after 30 SEPT 2001*).



UNISEX CARDIGAN SWEATER

A unisex cardigan black acrylic/wool sweater (optional) has replaced the male and female versions of the Army cardigan. (*The old style sweaters are not authorized for wear after 30 SEPT 2000*).



Hot Topics

Postmarks

Compiled by Gil High

From Army Posts Around the World



2LT Wayne Kinney inserts an intravenous line into the arm of 2LT Michael A. Phillips during the OBC Combat Lifesaver Course.

Fort Bliss, Texas

ADA School Qualifies Combat Lifesavers

THE U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery School here recently added 40 hours of combat lifesaver, or CLS, training to its officer basic course.

CLS prepares soldiers to perform emergency life-saving medical tasks. In the recent group of ADA students graduated from OBC, 64 newly commissioned second lieutenants completed the training and became qualified combat lifesavers.

"This is the first course of this kind at Air Defense Artillery OBC," said CPT Cristine Gibney, a small-group instructor.

"The course requires junior enlisted medics to teach the CLS course to newly commissioned air defense second lieutenants," Gibney said. "The benefits are twofold: The new lieutenants become CLS certified, and they learn the valuable skills of listening and learning from future NCOs."

A combat lifesaver is more

than a soldier holding an Army certificate of completion. CLS qualification carries important responsibilities, with skills that are used during hostilities and in day-to-day training, Gibney said.

2LT Timothy Woodruff, an ADA OBC student, put his CLS training to the test when he treated a child for minor head and leg injuries. While training at McKelligon Canyon State Park, Texas, Woodruff and other soldiers assisted a family by searching for their lost children. One child had been injured when he tumbled down a hill into rocks and cacti.

"This course was great," said one student. "Learning how to stick another person with an I.V. is a task I never thought would happen. I'm very confident this skill will enable me to help an injured soldier who has blood loss or is dehydrated."

The new second lieutenants are now serving as air defense platoon leaders around the world, including assignments with eight active divisions, six Patriot brigades and National Guard units in Florida, Minnesota, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

The school's pilot program took 40 hours of instruction to complete, which required five consecutive Saturdays of training for the students and medics. — CPT Cornell E. Anderton, U.S. Army ADA OBC

Fort Bragg, N.C.

Soldiers Prepare to Meet the Media

NEWSCASTERS and journalists have become a common presence in today's operational environments, and once the media gain access to an area anyone nearby becomes a possible source of information. That's why the U.S. Army Special Operations Command public affairs office here offered media training to USASOC soldiers prior to a recent exercise at the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La.

Those trained included soldiers from 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.; 160th Special Operations Aviation Regt., Fort Campbell, Ky.; 54th Quartermaster Mortuary Affairs Company, Fort Lee, Va.; and

96th Civil Affairs Battalion and 528th Spec. Opns. Support Bn., Fort Bragg.

Key personnel from each unit watched a slide presentation that outlined ways to prepare for and work with the media, then received media packets tailored to each unit and its command messages.

The 528th's CSM Patrick Douglas said he would like to have more young soldiers included in the training next time, because dealing with the media is different today than it was early in his career.

"It used to be that you would push the media off to a public affairs officer," Douglas said. "But the media now want to talk to the people closest to action, the private who's been there." — PFC Jon Creese, USASOC Public Affairs Office

Fort Bragg, N.C.

Special Education Efforts a Success

FORT Bragg schools offer programs to help all students develop self-reliance and a mea-



USASOC pilots and crewmembers handled a flurry of questions from "reporters" while undergoing media exercises before training at the Joint Readiness Training Center.



Rick Jackson

With the help of Rea Wilkins, an educational aide, Matt Novotka, listens to his favorite book tape, "10 Sly Piranhas," at Butner Elementary School.

sure of independence and pride. Special-education students here may have significant medical problems or learning impairments, but their schools are working toward a goal of inclusion that allows students with special needs to attend regular classes.

"This helps them become accepted members in their classrooms and to see appropriate ways of behavior and communication," said Rita Shupe, Special Education Program director. "They learn to interact and function as other children do, and their classmates benefit by learning that we're all different, and that we all have something of value to offer."

In classes where special-education children are found, overall student comprehension has increased in many ways because teachers are teaching for everyone, Shupe said.

Matthew Novotka, who has Angelman's syndrome, a neurological disorder, attends regu-

lar kindergarten classes at Butner Elementary School. Not long ago he would interact only with adults. Now he seeks out his peers, and has even been invited to a classmate's birthday party.

Matt's teacher, Jeanie Graham, conceded that he is sometimes loud. "But by Matt being here, he has helped enrich the lessons for others. We integrate other activities into our lessons, and the kids love it. It's brought out many of the children's loving and nurturing qualities," she said.

Mikey Stowe is a kindergarten who attends McNair Elementary School. He also has cerebral palsy. Mikey's teacher, Mary Lou Edge, said it wasn't that long ago that he wouldn't have been able to attend her class, because he didn't walk or talk.

"When I first met Mikey I thought, 'That's so sad.' But he's the happiest child I know. He's brought compassion and caring into the classroom and made me more aware of the different needs of children and those who need to be in a regular classroom."

All students are learning how to accomplish goals, and some are becoming academic achievers.

A consistent honor-roll student, Philip Larew is autistic. Philip, a 7th grader at Albritton Junior High School, has been included in regular education classes since elementary school. His mother, Anne, said that when he was younger Philip's language development was slower and that he had difficulties with auditory processing.

"He is a very visual learner," she said. "But lots of people are visual learners, so I believe this has benefited other students, too."

As for Philip, "He's become more flexible and more able to adapt. As he's gotten older and more experienced, he's learned what he needs to do to succeed," she said. "He's learned that by working hard in school and giving it his best effort, he can learn and earn the respect of others." — Susan Jackson, Fort Bragg Schools

Fort Myer, Va.

Myer MPs Undertake Night CTT

MILITARY police assigned to the Military District of Washington may be entrusted with assisting in the security of the president, foreign dignitaries and the Army's senior leadership, but that does not mean they can neglect common soldier skills. Annual common task testing — generally conducted each spring, before the summer crunch of tourism and official functions — ensures that soldiers of the Fort Myer MP Company have met the same standard as other soldiers.

But for 1SG Robert M. Loe,

the goal is always to offer his soldiers a challenge and experience that will not be forgotten, he said.

This year, a portion of the testing was tied to a timed land-navigation course in which soldiers completed their common tasks at night.

The company was broken into two-person teams and sent onto the course at 10-minute intervals to navigate from station to station, an average distance of 1,500 to 2,000 meters. Soldiers were timed through the entire route, but given a timeout at each station so they could be given a task, conditions and standards and be individually tested.

With the degree of difficulty in negotiating the rough terrain and long distances of the land navigation course, coupled with the "no slack" evaluation, soldiers had to bring out the best in themselves, Loe said.

Army Achievement Medals were awarded to members of the best team, and trophies were presented to the best teams in five categories. — SFC Thomas Sivak, Fort Myer MP Co.



S. H. Kelly

Competitors check their route before navigating to their next test site during the Fort Myer MP Company's common-task testing.

After the Move

Story by LTC Pete Masterton

Your most important post-move form is the pink one the movers give you at delivery, the DD Form 1840 and DD Form 1840R.



File your claim as soon as possible, while the move is fresh in your mind.

YOU'VE arrived at your new duty station, and as the movers unload your household goods you notice that several of your prized possessions are damaged or missing.

The movers leave you with a mountain of boxes and a myriad of forms. Now is the time to take a few simple steps to document your losses and protect your rights. A few minutes spent completing the proper forms now will help ensure you receive fair compensation for your loss and damages later.

DD Form 1840 and 1840R

Your most important form is the pink form the movers give you at delivery, the DD Form 1840 and DD Form 1840R. This is a reversible form with carbon sheets that also must be reversed to complete the other side.

Complete the front portion, the DD 1840, during delivery, and write down any loss or damage that you notice before the movers leave. Use the back of the form, DD Form 1840R, to note loss or damage you discover after delivery.

Act Quickly

The completed DD Form 1840R must be turned in to the local claims office within 70 days of the delivery of your household goods.

This 70 days is a period not available to most civilians making moves, but don't let the time slip away. File your claim as soon as possible, while events are fresh in your mind.

Turning in your DD 1840R does not complete the claims process, however. You will have to complete additional forms and may need to obtain estimates to file your claim.

LTC Pete Masterton works for the U.S. Army Claims Service at Fort Meade, Md.

Follow the instructions provided by your local claims office.

Although you have two years to finish filing your claim, that period begins the day your household goods are delivered — not the date you turn in your DD Form 1840R.

Following this checklist will help to ensure you have everything you need, should it be necessary to file a claim.

During Delivery

- Have a copy of your inventory handy.
- Check off items on the inventory as they are brought in.
- If items are missing or damaged, note this on the DD Form 1840.

After Delivery

- Unpack your goods and inspect each item for loss and damage.
- Turn on electrical items and check to be sure they're fully operational.
- Open jewel covers of your compact disks to ensure the disks are still there.
- Check your figurines and china for chips and cracks.
- Note all loss and damage on the DD Form 1840R.
- Turn in the DD Form 1840R to the nearest military claims office within 70 days of delivery. If you do not turn in your DD Form 1840R on time, you may not be paid!

Filing Your Claim

- Turning in the DD Form 1840R is not the equivalent of filing your claim.
- Get claims forms (DD Forms 1842 and 1844) and instructions from your local military claims office.
- Get estimates and other necessary documentation, as instructed by the claims office.
- Turn in your claim to the nearest military claims office as soon as possible. □



Korean War 50-Year Anniversary

Remembering the “Forgotten War”

Story by LTC Dale T. Alldredge

As we near the 50th anniversary of the Korean War, groups and individuals both in the United States and Korea are gearing up for a variety of events intended to commemorate those who fought to keep communism from engulfing the “Land of the Morning Calm.”

A RETIRED Army master sergeant receives a well-deserved Purple Heart 48 years after a Korean War-related injury.

A Korean American who was a prisoner of war travels from California to Korea to tell authorities about a fellow prisoner, an American pilot, whom he buried near the location where the two men were held prisoner.

A Korean orphan, now one of the wealthiest men in Korea, tells of his 40-year search for and reunion with the American GI who saved his life during the war.

As the 50th anniversary of the Korean War approaches, inspiring stories like these are surfacing from those who were affected by the war, and without a doubt there are thousands of other stories yet to be told.

Many U.S. Korean War veterans have not visited the peninsula since the war — when Seoul was in ashes, the region stripped of its natural resources



North Korean T-34s roll through the center of Seoul three days after the initial invasion of South Korea.

and its future uncertain.

But today, returning veterans discover a thriving nation fully engaged with the rest of the world on multiple levels — technical, sociological, cultural and economic. And the veterans can be proud of the results of their sacrifices.

With that in mind, United States Forces, Korea, and the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee recently released a list of commemorative events — following the anniversary theme “Freedom is Not

Free” — which will begin in June 2000 and run through July 2003.

American and Korean travel agents are organizing tours for veterans and families, and the USO is planning tours to areas that are of specific interest to veterans. Although visits within the demilitarized zone are not planned, some observation points along the DMZ will be open to allow viewing of battle sites.

The 50th Anniversary of the Korean War homepage, at www.korea50.army.mil,

provides a variety of information concerning the war and updates on events and activities within the continental United States. The website also links to the USFK-50th AKWC site at www.korea.army.mil/50anv/index.htm, which provides information concerning activities conducted on the Korean peninsula.

The United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command, and USFK invite soldiers, veterans and their families to visit Korea during any of these commemorative events. □

LTC Dale T. Alldredge is a member of the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration planning committee.



Korean War 50-Year Anniversary

Facing the Unstoppable Force

Story by Staff Sgt. Jim Hughes, USAF

IN the early stages of the Korean War, the armed forces of the Republic of Korea and the few U.S. military members in the country faced an irresistible force — North Korean soldiers in T-34 tanks.

The North Koreans' initial push in June and July of 1950 backed South Korean and U.S. forces into a tight perimeter outside of Pusan. But it wasn't the fact that the T-34 tanks were invincible that allowed them to push so far so fast during the first month of the war, said Combined Forces Command staff historian John Sullivan. It was more that South Korea's defenders were unprepared to stop them.

Sullivan said the Republic of Korea's armed forces were actually

more of a police force at that time, not a military force. They were armed with little more than light weapons.

"When you have tanks coming through your lines and they're unstoppable given the armaments you have, it can be very demoralizing," Sullivan said. "But the South Koreans did their best. They attacked the tanks with gasoline bombs and hand grenades — there were a lot of heroic actions on their part."

And while the Americans had an arsenal of tanks and bazookas capable of taking out the T-34s, they didn't have the equipment in-theater.

When Task Force Smith, the first American military unit to engage the North Koreans, made contact on July 5, it had only six high explosive antitank artillery rounds capable of piercing the

T-34's armor, Sullivan said. The American soldiers had bazookas, but their rounds were incapable of piercing the T-34's skin and were so old and ineffective they were seen caroming off of the tanks and not exploding.

Retired Maj. Gen. Yoon Seung Kook was a ROK army liaison officer with Task Force Smith. He remembers BG Miller O. Perry — then a lieutenant colonel and artillery battalion commander — ordering his troops to fire on the first tank in the assaulting line to block the other oncoming tanks.

A HEAT round stopped the tank, Yoon said, but another T-34 pushed it aside. Soon, 33 T-34s had made it through the pass near Osan, killing 20 infantrymen waiting in positions on both sides of the pass.

The artillery continued to fire, but only rounds hitting between the tank and turret had any effect on the T-34 armor, even as the tanks approached within close range of the artillery.

But the initial advantages the T-34 gave the North Koreans were gradually offset by the arrival of American troops equipped to deal with the tanks. When it came up against reinforced infantry and artillery and had to face American Pershing and Sherman tanks, the T-34 became less of a threat than in the early days of the war, Sullivan said.

But the T-34 tank had left its mark in South Korea. And now, almost 50 years later, Chi Kap Chong, chairman of the United Nations Korean War Allies Association, has brought a T-34 tank back to South Korea.

This time the armor is bent on educating people, not destroying them. □

Air Force Staff Sgt. Jim Hughes is command information NCOIC for the U.S. Forces, Korea, Public Affairs Office.

50th Anniversary Commemorative Events

- Start of the Korean War, Jun. 25, 2000.
- Task Force Smith, Jul. 5, 2000.
- Pusan Breakout/Inchon Landing, September 2000.
- Chosin/Changin Reservoir, November 2000.
- UN Participation, April 2001.
- Battle of the Outposts, August 2001.
- Air Power, May 2002.
- Veterans Day, November 2002.
- Mutual Defense Treaty, October 2003.
- Sea Power, May 2003.
- Armistice Signing, July 2003.



Chi Kap Chong intends to use a restored T-34 tank to educate fellow South Koreans about the Korean War.



Workers lower the turret onto the hull of the Russian-built T-34 during its restoration in South Korea.



Chi in the turret of the T-34 at a Chinese military base before the tank was disassembled and shipped to South Korea as scrap metal.

A Remembrance of War

CHI Kap Chong, chairman of the United Nations Korean War Allies Association, intends to educate his South Korean countrymen on the war that ravaged their country nearly 50 years ago.

And he plans to use an instrument of destruction to do it.

Chi acquired a Russian-built T-34 tank that was sent to South Korea as scrap metal and, with the help of South Korean and Chinese technicians, was able to get the tank back in working order.

Chi said the T-34 is an important piece of the history of his country because it was used by the North Koreans during the 1950-to-1953 war.

"Early in the war, we had no tanks. It really surprised us to see tanks attacking. Our forces had no way to stop them," he said.

Chi is taking the tank on a tour of South Korea to remind people why South Korea must maintain a strong defense, he said.

He added that many South Koreans have forgotten the war.

"Today we have a strong military to defend ourselves, but defend ourselves from whom?" he asked. "We must remember why we have a strong military."

And Chi plans on reminding them, "not by voice, not by letter, but by showing them," he said. — *Staff Sgt. Jim Hughes, USAF*

SPC Frank A. Brown



PVT Chip Brinkley of the 528th Quartermaster Company drains antifreeze from a truck into one of the fluid-transfer caddies at the 80th Ordnance Battalion motor pool.

Motor Pool Saves Money

THE 80th Ordnance Battalion at Fort Lewis, Wash., has joined forces with the post's public works department to develop a model motor pool.

PFC Christopher G. Penrod and SPC Wesley Morgan, both of whom recently became battalion hazardous waste technicians, visited officials at the department's environmental office about a year ago to learn how they could recycle oil and save money.

A six-month pilot program focused on controlling and getting the most use out of hazardous chemical materials, as well as on saving post units money in the process, is the result.

"We're moving out of the Stone Age, and I don't see why this isn't going to go Armywide, even military-wide, as long as mechanics do the job they're supposed to do," said Penrod.

"The bottom line is to save money," said James Lee of the Fort Lewis Public Works Department. "If you've got to drain some contaminated fuel because your tank is inoperable and then get rid of that fuel,

that's a hazardous waste. We need to recycle that contaminated fuel into good, reusable fuel and use it on site. Laws govern the use and disposal of every hazardous material used on post."

According to the Fort Lewis environmental staff, the ability to recycle the many hazardous materials used at motor pools depends on separating different kinds of fuel and fluids. Motor pools currently drain fluids into barrels that are cut in half and placed under vehicles.

To keep waste streams separate, the environmental office developed fluid-transfer caddies, each with a different size exit port to prevent transfer of fluids to the wrong recycling tank.

"The caddies make our job easier," said the 80th Ordnance Bn. hazardous-waste technician, SGT Alvin T. Larson. "Before, we had to lift the barrels and dump them. With these, all we do is roll them out to the recycling barrels, and the fuel is drawn out."

The environmental office began recycling JP-8 and diesel fuels about three years ago,

said Lee. This recycling of fuels has reduced disposal costs and lowered requirements to purchase more fuel. "We've already issued more than 50,000 gallons of fuel back to the troops," Lee said.

Fort Lewis purchases thousands of gallons of fuel per year at a cost of about 80 cents per gallon, he said. Some lubricants and fire-resistant hydraulic fluids can cost as much as \$30 per gallon.

The environmental office is trying to cut costs in other areas by recycling filters, solvents and drysweep.

The money saved through these initiatives will enable units to invest additional funds in more critical areas, such as field training exercises, according to Penrod and Lee.

"It's been calculated that all the coolants and lubricants we need, up to 2050, are here right now," Lee said. "All we have to do is keep them separated and use them over and over again." — *SPC Frank A. Brown, Fort Lewis*

SPC Frank A. Brown



Fort Lewis's model motor pool saves units money while controlling the use of hazardous chemicals.

Reducing Pollution

SECRETARY of the Army Louis Caldera lauded installations, individuals and teams during the fiscal year 1998 environmental awards. The Weapon System Acquisition Team from the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., took top honors in the pollution prevention, weapons system acquisition category.

The Redstone team listed its 402 recommendations of chemical substitutes for ozone-depleting products as one of its key accomplishments.

Team members Mike Hubbard and Edward Allen said some of the weapon systems they test for pollution prevention include the AH-64 Apache helicopter and Hellfire missiles.

Allen said the team developed a plan to reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous and ozone-depleting materials in the development, acquisition, fielding and sustainment of weapons used by the command.

"We have a list of 750 chemical compounds that we screen against," Allen said. He also noted there are more than 1 million compounds released by all the Army's weapon systems.

The engineers work with contractors and academia to identify substitute materials for systems and help minimize the costs of weapon designs, sometimes by using materials from old systems, Hubbard said.

"We have about 40,000 missiles arriving from Europe, for instance," Hubbard said. "And we found out that the warheads can be used by the mining industry for blasting. Some of the uranium can be recycled, too. So, we can certainly recoup some of our initial costs."

Allen said potential substitute materials are thoroughly tested to ensure they'll work as

well as or better than the original material.

Sometimes pollution is unavoidable, he added. "For example, if flight safety is better with the original material, we don't touch it."

— SFC Connie E. Dickey, Army News Service


The AMCOM weapons systems acquisition team ensures that systems such as this AH-64 Apache use fewer ozone-depleting substances.



PH1 Richard Rosser, USN

Career Tips

SINCE Environmental Front first appeared in **Soldiers**, the department has received many letters from soldiers wanting to know how they can land military assignments working directly on environmental issues. Here are some suggestions made by Army environmental experts:

 **Choose a branch or military occupational specialty that will give you more exposure to environmental projects.**


While no current branch or MOS will focus solely on the environment, some specialties will give you more exposure to environmental work and allow for environmental training opportunities.

Officers should consider career branches in the Chemical Corps, the Medical Service Corps or the Corps of Engineers. Enlisted soldiers in maintenance, supply or transportation may have the opportunity to work with hazardous materials and hazardous-waste management at some point in their careers.


For those who choose to leave the Army, work experience in these areas can be an attractive asset to potential employers.

 **Apply for advanced training opportunities.**

According to MAJ Donna Rutten, operations officer with the U.S. Army Environmental Center, branch-qualified captains in the Chemical Corps, Medical Service Corps or the Corps of Engineers may apply for two special training opportunities. The first consists of a one-year training-with-industry assignment with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. USAEC manages this program in conjunction with the EPA and the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command. The second opportunity allows qualified officers to obtain advanced civilian schooling for a master's degree in environmental engineering or a related environmental field.


 **Look into training and education available from a local university or community college.**

University extension services and community colleges often have environmental and hazardous-materials management courses available as night or weekend classes. Some of these may count toward an associate or bachelor's degree.

 **Volunteer to be your unit's environmental-compliance officer.**

Army Regulation 200-1 requires that installation commanders ensure environmental compliance officers are appointed at appropriate organizational levels for all subordinate organizations and that they are trained appropriately for the environmental issues applicable to that organization. People who assume the role as an additional duty work for the unit commander to ensure that the unit meets all environmental requirements.

To learn about qualifications for these assignments, check with your unit commander or with the installation environmental coordinator (garrison environmental staff may have a separate directorate, but often they are part of the Directorate of Public Works).

 **Volunteer for environmental projects at your duty location.**

Post environmental offices often use volunteers for specific jobs. Recycling or other pollution-prevention missions may provide volunteer opportunities, and other possibilities may be found in natural- or cultural-resource conservation.

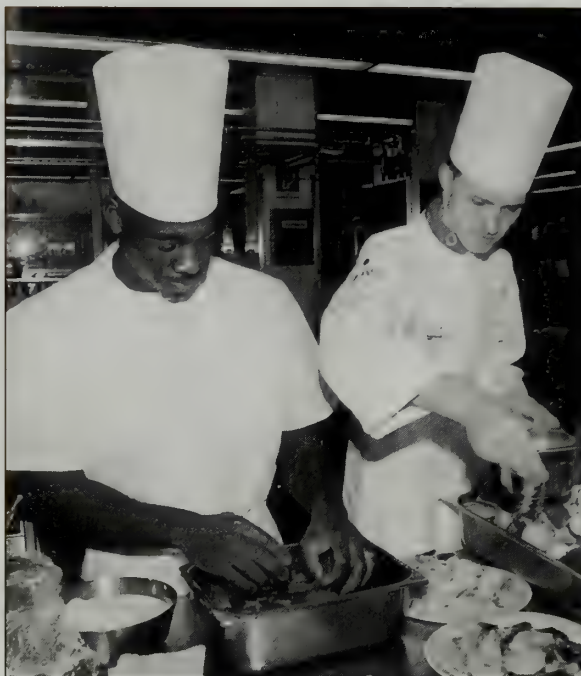
"One of the best things you can do is look around your barracks or housing areas for ideas," said Bill Harmeyer, a natural- and cultural-resources specialist for the environmental office at Fort Meade, Md. He suggested that soldiers consider adopting a stream, help establish jogging trails or practice conservation landscaping. Consult with your post environmental office before starting any project.

Please send your contributions or questions to: Karen Baker, National Outreach Team Leader, U.S. Army Environmental Center, Attn: SFIM-AEC-PA, Bldg. 4415, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401, or e-mail: kjbaker@aec.apgea.army.mil. Baker can be reached by phone at (410) 436-6817 or (DSN) 584-6817.

For more information on any of these suggestions, please contact Environmental Front by e-mail or by phone at the address and number provided at left. — Karen Baker, U.S. Army Environmental Center

Focus on People

Compiled by Heika Hasenauer



Henyard (left): Working with executive chefs.

Henyard wants soldiers to look forward to their next meal in his dining facility. He wants their mouths watering just thinking about it.

BEHIND the glass-and-steel counter of the dining facility at Wiesbaden Army Airfield, Germany, **SSG Jonathan Henyard** thinks about Cajun cornbread, double-stuffed herb potatoes and entrees that would leave taste buds begging for more.

Henyard, from Headquarters and HQs. Company, Special Troops Battalion, is a food-service NCO who wants soldiers to look forward to their next meal in his dining facility. He wants their mouths watering just thinking about it, he said.

That passion led him to the Mainz Hilton in Mainz, Germany, a four-star hotel staffed by culinary artists who turn ordinary meals into succulent taste sensations, Henyard said.

His 90-day stint was made possible through a German-American partnership program that allows one military cook to work with the hotel's German chefs to learn how to prepare some of Europe's finest cuisine.

Henyard was the first soldier to participate in the program. Despite his limited knowledge of German and an initial nervousness about working in the shadows of renowned chefs, Henyard's eagerness to learn earned him approval and respect.

Before his internship ended, "they asked me to prepare some of the dishes," Henyard said. "Now, I can prepare some of them as well as they can."

Henyard plans to use his new-found skills at his own dining facility. True, "we don't always have the luxury of 'floating' the grocery bill like the Mainz Hilton," he said. "Substitution is a key. We don't use salmon in the dining facility, for example, but we can use something else to

make a similar, equally tasty dish." — *SPC David Caudel, III Corps Support Command Public Affairs Office*

FRANK Laster was 20 years old when he stepped on a land mine in Vietnam in 1969 and had his left leg amputated below the knee.

Today, the former Marine corporal works for the Army Corps of Engineers in Vicksburg, Miss., and uses his knowledge and understanding of what it's like to live with a disability to get others with disabilities involved in outdoor activities.

Laster, who said he never felt he couldn't do things because he lost a leg, wants to bring that message home to others.

Among his duties at the Corps' Enid Lake Field Office, Laster organizes fall fishing expeditions for people with disabilities. "The participants are usually confined to wheelchairs," he said. "But the events are open to anyone who's physically challenged."

Those who come to fish for a day with Laster come from across Mississippi, and as far away as Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. They are referred by agencies such as the Mississippi Methodist Rehabilitation Center in Jackson and Paralyzed American Veterans in Memphis.

Something as simple as a fishing expedition has a lasting impact on participants. "They realize they can still do the things they've done before," said Laster, who was among a group of patients taken deep-sea fishing during his own rehabilitation at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital in Pennsylvania. — *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District PAO*

THERE was a time when **Klaus Baesu** was a feared man. Terror, injustice and hopelessness characterized his life in then-communist Romania.

Baesu grew up under communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu's regime, where anyone missing for a day was suspected of defecting. Life was filled with steady



Laster: Helping others with disabilities.

doses of propaganda. Strong rule was heralded, while freewheeling Western ways were decried, Baesu said.

When he was 18 he did what all Romanian men were required to do — he registered to serve his country. Soon after, he was placed on a special security force to protect Ceausescu.

"All the training we had brainwashed us," Baesu said. But his position carried with it privileges, such as moving to the front of shopping lines and enjoying discounts on merchandise and services.

"The security forces had so much power," Baesu said. "Everyone was afraid of us." Baesu said he fell under the spell of that power. "I liked it."

He moved from the U.S. equivalent of a private to sergeant in seven months, and by 19 he had 35 soldiers reporting to him. He was then invited to attend the NCO academy, where his career took a fateful turn.

Three months into the course, Baesu had a philosophical debate with his professor, who told him his loyalty was not to any particular leader, but to communism. Baesu disagreed, saying his loyalty was to the country, regardless of whether the leader was communist, socialist or otherwise. Baesu was dismissed from military service.

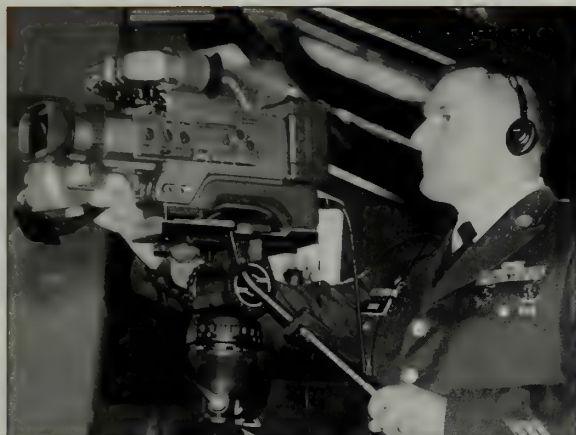
In July 1986, Baesu and two friends put into action an escape plan they'd been devising for a year.

They plunged into the Danube River, which separates Romania from the former Yugoslavia. In darkness and with bullets flying, they swam to an island to rest and then swam to the other side. The trio ended up in a Yugoslav jail for illegally crossing the border.

Baesu was incarcerated for three weeks and, in December 1986, landed in Phoenix, Ariz., with a refugee visa in hand. His first stop was to an Army recruiting station. Two years later, in February 1989, he enlisted after having completed 60 college credits and earning permanent resident status from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The U.S. Army staff sergeant, an audiovisual specialist at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, in Garmisch, Germany, recently signed up to serve indefinitely under the Army's new re-enlistment program.

Now a U.S. citizen, Baesu has returned to Romania many times since 1986. Today he tells U.S., European, Russian and Eurasian counterparts who come to the Marshall Center to learn about democracy that "there's



Baesu: From Romania to a new life in the Army.

Petty Officer 1st Class Penny Owen

a better life if we abide by democratic principles." — Petty Officer 1st Class Penny Owen, Navy Information Bureau, Detachment 411

SGT Debra Jackson said she knew she could do just about anything after she dead-lifted 352 pounds, nearly three times her own body weight.

Jackson hopes to compete at the exhibition powerlifting event at the 2000 Summer Olympics. If she wins at the U.S. national competi-

tion, she has a very good chance of being selected for the event, said Air Force Senior MSgt. Kevin Allen, who coaches the Kaiserslautern Military Community powerlifting team of which Jackson is a member.

"There's going to be an exhibition at the 2000 Olympics," Allen said, "and if the response is good, power lifting will be a competitive sport in the 2004 Olympics."

The competitive Olympic sport many people associate with pure strength is weightlifting. Powerlifting is similar. Weightlifting, however, consists of two events in which the weight is lifted above the contender's head. Powerlifting consists of three events, none of which includes lifting weight over one's head.

The three events include squat, bench press and dead lift. For the squat, lifters stand upright with the barbell across their shoulders and crouch or squat at a required distance from the floor. For the bench press, competitors lie on their backs, lowering the weight to their chests and pushing it up again. In the dead lift, competitors lift a barbell from the ground until they are standing upright.

Allen approached Jackson in 1997. "I had seen her compete at a bench-press meet and saw she had a lot of raw strength," said Allen, then the Kaiserslautern Military Community's assistant coach. "I saw her as a potential powerhouse in competition."

Jackson is a respected member of the KMC team, Allen said, and wins every military meet she enters. — SPC Greg Jones, 21st TSC PAO

Jackson: Kaiserslautern's champion dead-lifter.

Jackson hopes to compete at the exhibition powerlifting event at the 2000 Summer Olympics.



Sharp Shooters

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

Photos From the Field

It takes dedicated and professional soldiers to keep the Army moving, whether through the air, on the water or even in the mud. Adapting to the environment — and overcoming the challenges it can present — is all part of the job.



National Guard soldiers from Company E, 113th Engineer Battalion, assemble a bridge at Camp Atterbury, Ind. — Photo by CPT Jenny Lynn Gruehr



An AH-64 Apache of the 6th Bn., 6th Cavalry, returns to base after firing 2.75-inch rockets during Table VII gunnery training in Illersheim, Germany. — Photo by SSG Joe L. Linen





Recoveryists from the 98th Divison, Rochester, N.Y., prepare to attach a cable to an M58 tank recovery vehicle during training at Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, Mass. — Photo by Jan Abate



A ranger team drops from a UH-60 Black Hawk during the helocast event.

PFC Mitch Frazier



Best Rangers

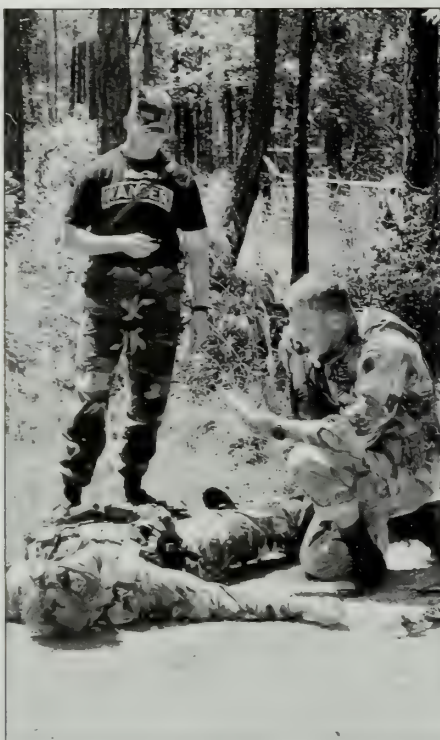
Story by
PFC Mitch Frazier

LESS than half of the 43 ranger teams that began this year's David E. Grange Jr. Best Ranger Competition were able to finish the 72-hour test of physical endurance and mental strength.

The grueling three-day challenge, hosted by Fort Benning, Ga., began early on a Friday morning with a modified physical-fitness test that included the normal regimen of push ups and sit ups plus a 6-mile run.

"We tried to get out in front during the 6-miler because we knew how important it was to set a good pace," said run winner SGT John Pugh of the

PFC Mitch Frazier is a staff writer for the Fort Benning Bayonet.



A team from the 3rd Special Forces Group gets tested during the move-under-fire event of the Ranger Stakes.

"A lot of the people we saw fell out during the foot march, because of dehydration and fatigue," Pugh said. To avoid that problem, he and teammate SGT Lee Baumgardner set a watch alarm to remind them every 30 minutes to take on more fluids.

75th Ranger Regiment. "We knew our finish there would determine how the rest of the day and the weekend would go."

The fitness test was the first phase of the winnowing process, leaving just 39 teams to take to the water and obstacles of Ranger Training



A ranger prepares to hit the water during the water confidence portion of the Best Ranger Competition.

Brigade's Malvesti Field. As the first morning turned into afternoon, the list of competitors continued to shorten.

"A lot of the people we saw fell out during the foot march, because of dehydration and fatigue," Pugh said.

To avoid that problem, he and teammate SGT Lee Baumgardner set



During the Prusik climb a competitor makes his way up the rope.

a watch alarm to remind them every 30 minutes to take on more fluids.

The foot march spanned nearly 17 miles and required the rangers to battle pain and fatigue through the night and



1LT Stephen Browne of the 101st Airborne Division negotiates an obstacle during the final day of competition.

into Saturday morning. Then after less than 30 minutes of rest, it was time for the next challenge.

For the next event, however, the rangers had to execute a series of combat tasks in a testing sequence of knot tying, movement to contact, weapons assembly, map reading and

SGT Michelle J. Davis

Kudos to This Year's Best

THE annual Best Ranger competition, named for former Ranger Training Commandant LTG David E. Grange Jr., has, over the past 17 years, tested hundreds of rangers with three days of running, climbing, swimming and shooting to determine who is the best ranger in America's Army.

In this year's competition, held in May, those honors went to SSG Kevin Teran and SSG Jim Moran of 4th Ranger Training Battalion, Fort Benning, Ga.

"It's great to be done, but I can't believe it's already over," said Teran, who finished fifth in last year's competition. "All of our hard work and training really paid off for us this weekend."

Second place winners were SSG Ben Carter and SSG Brian Deaton, 6th Ranger Tng. Brigade, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., and third place went to SGT Lee Baumgardner and SGT John Pugh, 2nd Bn., 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.



SSG Kevin Teran



SSG Jim Moran

PFC Mitch Frazier (both)

grenade throwing called Ranger Stakes.

Then it was back to the physical demands of the competition as the rangers scurried to the top of the 60-foot-tall Prusik tower, then rappelled down the opposite side.

The competitors then moved on to day two's final event, the night land-navigation course.

"By the time we hit the land-navigation course we were both pretty worn out," said SSG Kevin Teran, describing himself and teammate SSG Jim Moran after completing the event. "We ended up walking farther and working harder on it than we did the road march the night before."

The course took the rangers across more than 20 kilometers of Fort Benning swamps and forests and into the final day of competition.

The last day began as the ranger teams moved over, under and through the obstacles of the Ranger Trng. Bde.'s Darby Queen obstacle course.

The course blasted rangers from the beginning wall climb to the final sprint of the course.

"We had a couple of bad obstacles,

but we were surprised with our finish," Teran said about his team's second-place finish in that event.

That surprise took them and the remaining teams to the shores of Victory Pond to battle the water confidence test that takes rangers to the top of a 30-foot tower, across a 12-inch wide plank and to a drop to the water below. Then it was off to the 75-foot tower to "slide-for-life" back into the water.

But the slide wasn't the last time the rangers plunged into the water that Sunday. They also had to helocast with full combat gear into the pond and swim to the far shore, nearly 400 meters away.

The final event, the 2.7-mile buddy run, was the only event that remained for the 20 teams that had survived thus far into the competition, but the three-day test was far from over.

"Those last two miles were the hardest two miles of the whole event," said Pugh, who with Baumgardner finished third in the competition.

"After that, we're just ready for some rest!" he said. □

Scenic Seward

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer

A cruise through Resurrection Bay offers visitors awe-inspiring vistas of glaciers and forests, as well as the chance to see whales, sea otters and other wildlife.

The Kenai Peninsula, "Alaska's Playground," offers stunning scenery, great recreation and the Army's Seward Resort.

THE scenic Seward Highway, a winding, two-lane road between Anchorage and the small coastal town of Seward to the south, takes travelers on an unforgettable 125-mile journey, part of it along beautiful Prince William Sound.

The towering Kenai Mountains, their peaks shrouded by clouds, rise from the water to pierce an azure sky. And the colorful Alaska Railroad hugs the cliffs as it snakes along the tracks below the roadway.

After you enter the Chugach National Forest, the second largest national forest in America, signs warn "Avalanche Area," but the gates located intermittently along the route are wide open, beckoning travelers farther south toward Alaska's renowned Kenai Peninsula.

There's nothing for miles along the route but you and nature, pristine lakes, forest and mountains. Park entrances

that lead to campgrounds or white-water rafting venues are often the only indicators of an inhabited area.

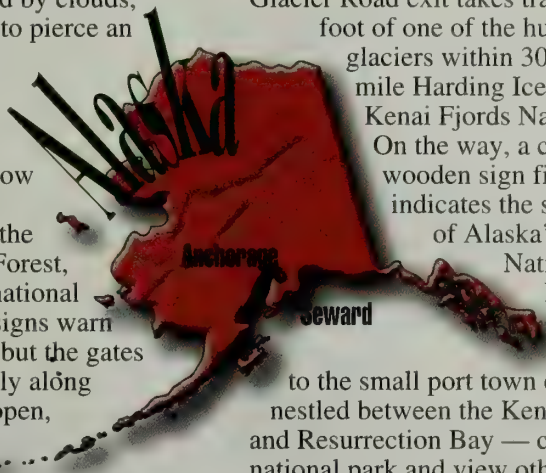
At Moose Pass, a small grocery, hotel and shops appear like an oasis of civilization, almost out of place. Modest wood-frame homes come into view. There's even a school-bus stop.

Only a few miles from Seward, the Glacier Road exit takes travelers to the foot of one of the hundreds of glaciers within 300-square-mile Harding Icefield, part of Kenai Fjords National Park. On the way, a carved wooden sign fixed to a tree indicates the starting point of Alaska's famed

National Historic Iditarod Trail.

Visitors to the small port town of Seward — nestled between the Kenai Mountains and Resurrection Bay — can enter the national park and view other glaciers, as well as humpback whales, sea otters and other marine life via the bay.

A fisherman's heaven, "Alaska's Playground," as the Kenai Peninsula area is called, is home to world-record-size



Cruise ships bring visitors from around the world to the Kenai Peninsula, where many opt to get a closer view of the area from smaller tour and fishing boats.



Scenic Seward

King salmon, halibut and black bass.

The Army has its own special playground here — Alaska's Seward Resort — open to military personnel, their families and federal employees.

"The Hale Koa has Hawaii. 'Shades of Green' has Disney World. And the Seward Resort has Alaska," said Ed Lammon, the resort's general manager. "Each is unique, but we have the mystique and magnificence of Alaska. When people come here, they come for wildlife tours, deep-sea fishing and glaciers."

And Alaska obliges. "It feeds you," Lammon said. "It gives you one fantastic memory after another — gradually."

The resort is located a few miles

from busy Seward Harbor, which accommodates every type of pleasure craft, including luxurious cruise ships.

Downtown Seward is home to the \$52 million Alaska SeaLife Center. It opened in 1998 as an outgrowth of the Exxon-Valdez oil spill to rehabilitate marine birds, mammals and fish. The public can track the rehabilitation process through exhibits that focus on sea lions, harbor seals and a variety of seabirds.

On the Fourth of July, some 50,000 people descend on Seward for the annual Mount Marathon, the second oldest foot race in America, Lammon said.

It's in this setting that lucky soldiers — 26 every week during the summer, 20 in winter — get to spend some command-sponsored R&R time. The Army pays their transportation and lodging. To provide this benefit, 29 soldiers augment the resort's civilian workers during the summer. They perform supply and grounds-maintenance duties or pilot fishing boats.

All visitors get to experience one of Alaska's most gorgeous areas at an affordable price, taking advantage of reduced-cost fishing charters and scenic boat, float-plane and air tours, and learning a little about the area's history.

SGT Daniel White, a motor sergeant assigned to Fort Richardson, worked on a military detail at the Army Boat Dispatch at Seward Harbor. He identified the resort's



Fort Richardson's SPC Aaron Mitchell skippers one of the Seward Resort's 27-foot fishing boats on its trips into Resurrection Bay.

fishing lottery winners, checked fishing licenses and measured kids to be sure they met the 52-inch height safety requirement before boarding the boats.

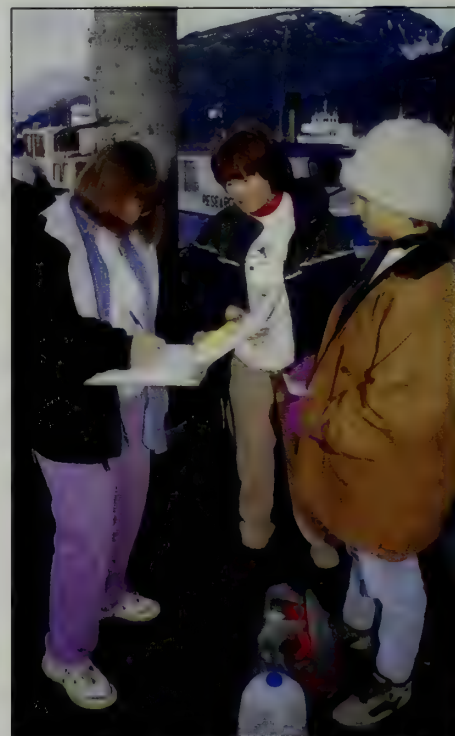
SPC Aaron Mitchell, another soldier from Fort Richardson, piloted one of the resort's 27-foot fishing boats on Resurrection Bay.

He sailed past turquoise-tinted glaciers

that cascaded to the bay and crescent-shaped coves beyond which lie the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

"I've never done anything like this before," said Mitchell of his five-day-a-week, 12-hour-a-day job. "I couldn't ask for a better detail."

The resort has seven 27-foot fishing boats, the 53-foot *Arctic Light* and 42-foot *Arctic Spirit* charter fishing boats and a 36-foot tour boat that goes out twice daily, weather permitting.



Seward Resort guests prepare to board the 42-foot charter boat *Arctic Spirit* for a deep-sea fishing expedition.



The small port town of Seward is home to many quaint shops, including this one specializing in hand-crafted Alaskan gifts.

Licensed merchant mariners operate the commercial fishing boats.

CW3 Earston Hewitt, a full-time Alaska National Guard soldier assigned to Fort Richardson, visited Seward with his son.

"I was on active duty here with the 172nd Infantry Brigade in 1981, ETSed here and have now lived in Alaska for 18 years," Hewitt said.

"Everywhere you look here is like being in a postcard. And the summers are so long you can fish all night. I caught 62 red salmon in three hours dip-netting in the Kenai River in July."

Army National Guard retiree Jim Livingston showed off a 132-pound halibut he caught in the bay. "My wife and I came here a year ago and liked it so much that we brought six friends with us this time."

In winter, guests can purchase tickets for dog-sled rides, with a tour and presentation of the history of the Iditarod sled-dog race and a visit to a kennel to meet the dogs and puppies. Cross-country and downhill skiing, showshoeing, sledding and ice fishing are other winter offerings.

The popularity of the winter program has grown 400 percent since 1996 when the resort remained open in winter for the first time, Lammon said. He estimated some 70,000 people stayed at the resort in 1998.

Today, 55 percent of Seward Resort's visitors come from the lower 48 states, he said. Many fly Space-A into Elmendorf Air Force Base, near Fort Richardson, and proceed from there.

Seward Resort facilities include everything from RV sites and troop barracks for soldiers on R&R to modern, spacious motel rooms, townhouses and a cozy log cabin, plus seasonal hot tubs.

All rooms include cable TV with VCR and phone, coffee makers and refrigerators. Townhouses are fully equipped with microwave ovens, two-burner stoves and dishes.

Seabolt Hall, with its bar-lounge area and rock fireplace, provides the perfect setting for special gatherings. When it's not being used for such events, guests may relax and watch

large-screen TV and videos.

There are playgrounds, a facility in which fishermen can clean and package their catches, an exercise room and a laundry. An MWR snack bar and a PX outlet are located at the Air Force's recreation area next door. □

For more information contact Alaska's Seward Resort at (800) 770-1858 or (DSN) 384-3474, or check their website at <http://143.213.12.254/mwr/seward.htm>



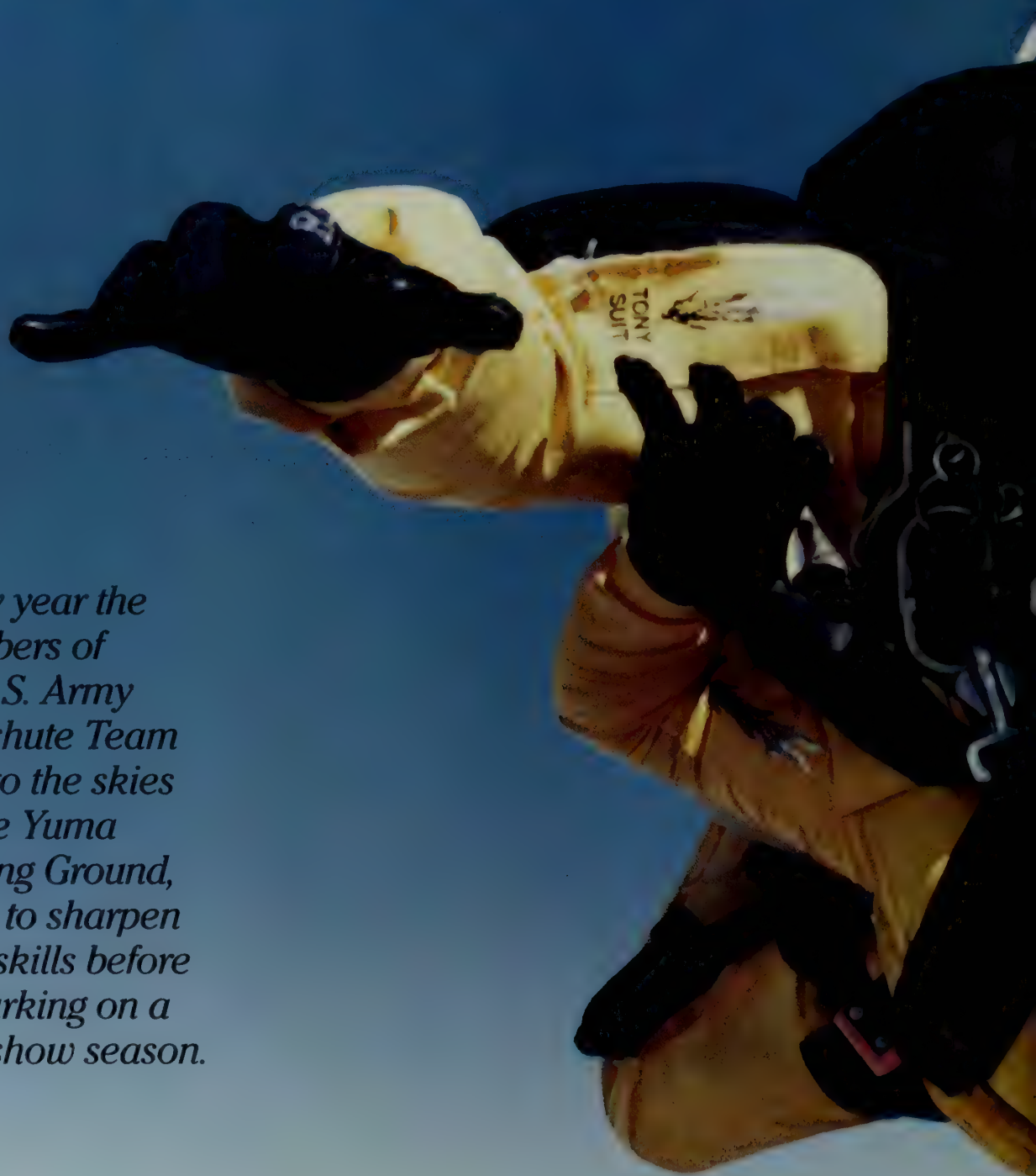
Fishing adventures end at the Fish House, where soldiers working at the resort help guests clean their catches.



The Seward Resort offers a range of comfortable accommodations, ranging from RV sites to motel rooms, townhouses and a cozy log cabin.

'Chutes over

Every year the members of the U.S. Army Parachute Team take to the skies above Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., to sharpen their skills before embarking on a new show season.



Yuma

Story by SFC Michael Battise and SGT John Love
Photos courtesy of the Golden Knights



JUST as it has for each of the past 26 years, the United States Army Parachute Team spent an intensive training cycle in the desert skies over Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., before embarking on its current season.

"We spend eight weeks here getting all of our teams ready," said LTC David Stahl, the Golden Knights commander. "We have to be able to leave here and put on quality shows every weekend."

Completion of training marks the beginning of the Golden Knights' 40th year. Before they return to YPG, they will have spent more than 230 days on the road, performing 71 shows, participating in more than 50 Army recruiting support days and competing in 12 parachuting competitions. In that time they will have logged more than 10,000 jumps and 4,000 flight hours.

SFC Michael Battise is the U.S. Army Parachute Team's media relations NCOIC, and SGT John Love is a team photojournalist.

The most visible elements of the team are the black and gold demonstration teams that perform the difficult maneuvers people see each weekend at air shows and festivals.

"Yuma is like the second stage of our tryout program," said SFC Jake Brown, the gold demonstration team leader. "Here, the new members will be put through the pressures of becoming good demonstrators."

A typical training day starts at 6:30 a.m. with drop zone setup. From there, it's six to 10 jumps a day, rehearsing maneuvers and learning to interact with audiences and the media. In all, demonstration team members collectively complete more than 9,500 jumps and conduct five practice programs.

Next to them on the drop zone, the competition teams train to win national and international competitions.

The Formation Skydiving and the Style and Accuracy teams make eight to 10 jumps a day, and also train with the demonstration teams.

"This gives us the opportunity to spend time with the rest of the team and get to know more of what everyone does," said SSG Mario Rivera.

Team pilots use the training periods to hone their flying skills. The aviation section flies more than 800 hours on the six aircraft in the team's inventory: two Fokker C-31 Friendships, two De Havilland UV-18 Twin Otters and two Pilatus UV-20 Chiricahuas.

Another element of the team's



After his own landing, SSG Rob Cairns narrates the performance of fellow Golden Knights during the Silver Spur Rodeo.



SSG Sergio Pruneda, a member of the black demonstration team, hands out brochures to a crowd after the team's performance at the Silver Spur Rodeo in Yuma, Ariz.

training in Arizona is the Tandem Orientation Program. This program, which supports Army public relations and recruiting, provides selected distinguished guests, media members and Department of Defense personnel with an opportunity to jump with the

world's best parachutists. This year's tandem day included members of the Navy's "Blue Angels" and Air Force's "Thunderbirds" flight-demonstration teams and selected Army and Marine personnel who jumped in tandem with Golden Knights team members. □

"Airborne" Recruiters

FOR 34 recruiters, jumping out of an airplane with members of the Golden Knights was a reward for a job well done. The recruiters had earned their jumps through an incentive program that rewards top producers.

Now two years old, the Recruiter Jump Program has seen more than 60 active duty, National Guard and Reserve recruiters make more than 100 jumps at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., during the Golden Knight's yearly eight-week training session there.

Each recruiter spends a week at YPG to learn how the team helps promote the Army and to talk with audience members who come to watch the practice sessions.

Sometime during the week the recruiters make at least one tandem jump with a Golden Knights team member, and each recruiter receives a certificate, videotape recording and photographs commemorating the jump.

"Not only are we rewarding the recruiters for being the best, but they in turn are a big help for us," said MAJ Keith Walter, the Golden Knights executive officer and tandem instructor. "They help hone our own tandem instructors' skills by serving as passengers.

"We don't want to train our instructors using experienced parachutists, because they would know what to do in the air," Walter explained. "Having someone who is new to this keeps the instructor alert and helps to teach the fine points of working with an inexperienced and possibly nervous participant."

The recruiters also enjoy the chance to interact with the Golden Knights.

"I'm really glad they gave us the opportunity to jump with them," said SSG Debra Williams, of the Conroe, Texas, recruiting company. "They really made us feel like part of the team." — SGT John Love



The parachute falls around a Golden Knight and his passenger after a tandem jump at Yuma Proving Ground.

ON YOUR FUTURE'S NET

If you're getting ready to ETS, you owe it
to yourself to check out the website
designed to give you facts about
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United States Army A Heritage of Honor

South Korea U.N. Defensive, June 27 – Sept. 15, 1950

NORTH Korean forces invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950, capturing Seoul by June 28. Following a United Nations Security Council resolution recommending assistance, President Harry S. Truman sent in American forces from Japan. The initial U.S. response, given the speed of the North Korean drive and the state of American unpreparedness, was to trade space for time. Task Force Smith — two rifle companies and a few supporting units — set up a defense 30 miles south of Seoul on July 2. The task force was attacked by a North Korean division with 30 tanks on July 5 and withdrew with heavy losses as other American units took up defensive positions with the remnants of the South Korean army.

By the beginning of August the enemy had pushed U.S. and South Korean forces beyond the Nakdong River and eventually threatened Taegu. The North Koreans made significant gains through September, but the defenders blunted their drive and, with the arrival of reinforcements, were ready to begin a U.N. offensive in southeastern Korea.



GEN Walton H. Walker

1899-1950
Commander, Eighth Army

With U.S. units understrength and South Korean forces demoralized, Walker fought a stubborn withdrawal to the southeast corner of the Korean Peninsula, skillfully shifting his limited reserves to hold the Pusan perimeter and gain time for troop landings at Inchon on Sept. 15. Thus reinforced, he then pushed the North Koreans back as far as their capital, Pyongyang. He was killed Dec. 23 in a jeep accident on a road between Seoul and the front.



PFC Melvin L. Brown

1931-1950
8th Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division

During an enemy counterattack Brown climbed onto a 50-foot-high wall and held off attackers with his rifle and hand grenades until his ammunition was exhausted, then braved a hail of fire to gather more hand grenades and return to the wall. When the last of these resources were exhausted he confronted the attackers with his entrenching tool, knocking 10 or 12 enemy from the wall before he was overwhelmed in the assault. His actions so inspired his platoon that they repelled the attack and held their position.



U.N. DEFENSIVE 1950

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Soldiers

DEPOSITORY
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

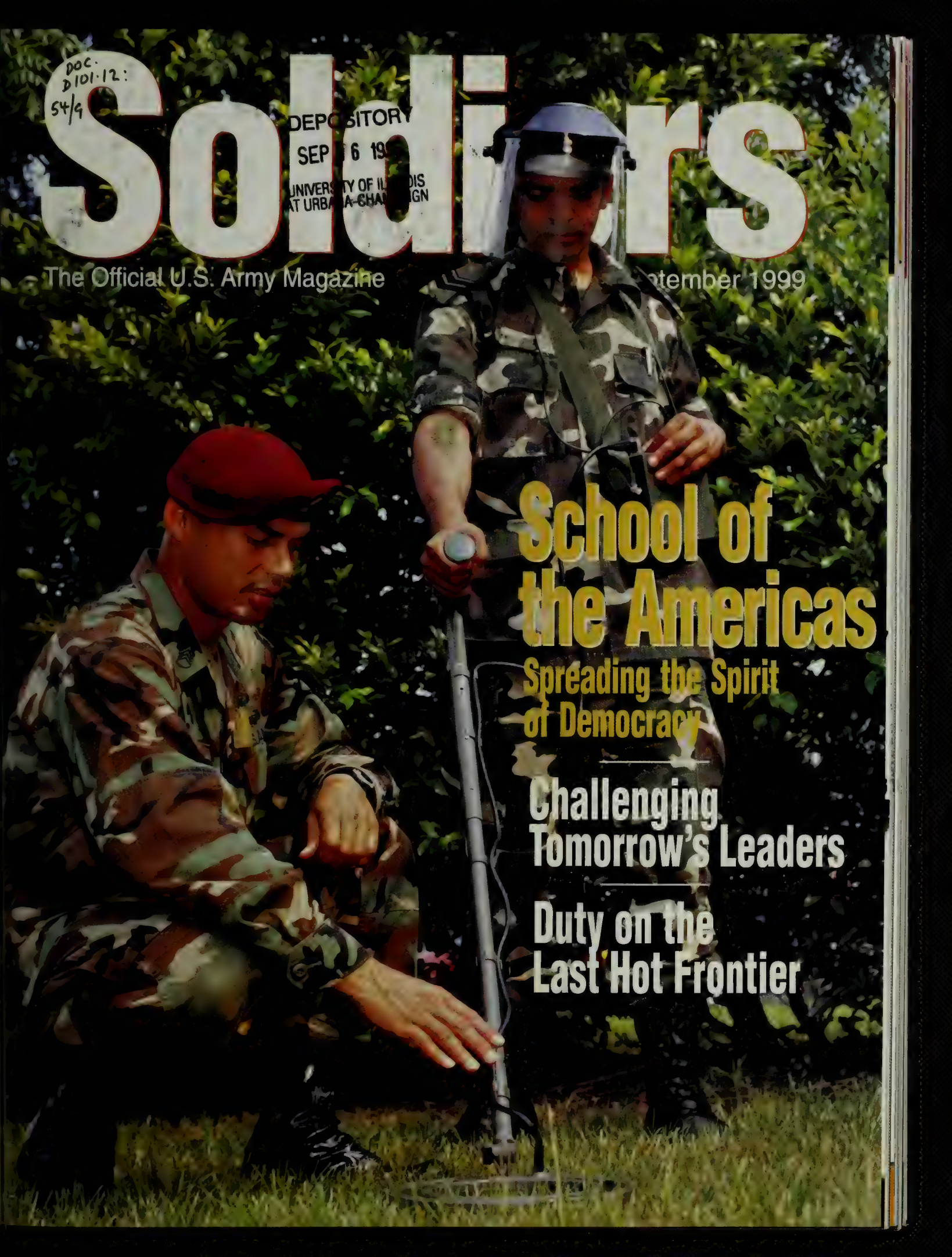
September 1999

School of the Americas

Spreading the Spirit of Democracy

Challenging Tomorrow's Leaders

Duty on the Last Hot Frontier



Soldiers

September 1999 Volume 54, No. 9



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▲ 16

FEATURES

2 School of the Americas: Spreading the Spirit of Democracy

Latin American students at Fort Benning, Ga., learn American values as they brush up on their military skills.

8 Army Acquisition Gets SMART

Simulation, modeling and virtual reality help the Army develop better equipment.

16 Attaché Duty

Living, working and traveling abroad are the norm for members of the Defense Attaché Service.



▲ 20

Two Divisions Return

▲ 32



Centralized Selection Boards: Getting Ready ◀ 24



▲ 28

20 Challenging Tomorrow's Leaders

ROTC Advanced Camp helps determine if cadets have what it takes to lead soldiers.

24 A Guide to Preparing for Centralized Selection Boards

Here are some tips that might help you make the grade.

28 An Explosive Competition

Competitors from throughout the Army recently gathered at Fort Dix, N.J., to compete for the title of "EOD Team of the Year."

32 Two Divisions Return

The colors of two historic units are flying again after activation ceremonies at Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Carson, Colo.

38 Screaming Eagles "In the Box"

Paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division's 3rd Brigade "fought" hard when they landed at Fort Polk, La.

41 Duty on the Last Hot Frontier

U.S. soldiers still serve on what experts call "the most heavily armed border in the world."

KOREA

▲ 41



DEPARTMENTS

- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 26 Postmarks
- 34 Focus on People
- 36 Sharp Shooters

◀ 38

Front cover:

An Army instructor at the School of the Americas shows an Argentine student how to operate a mine detector. — Photo by SSG John Valceanu

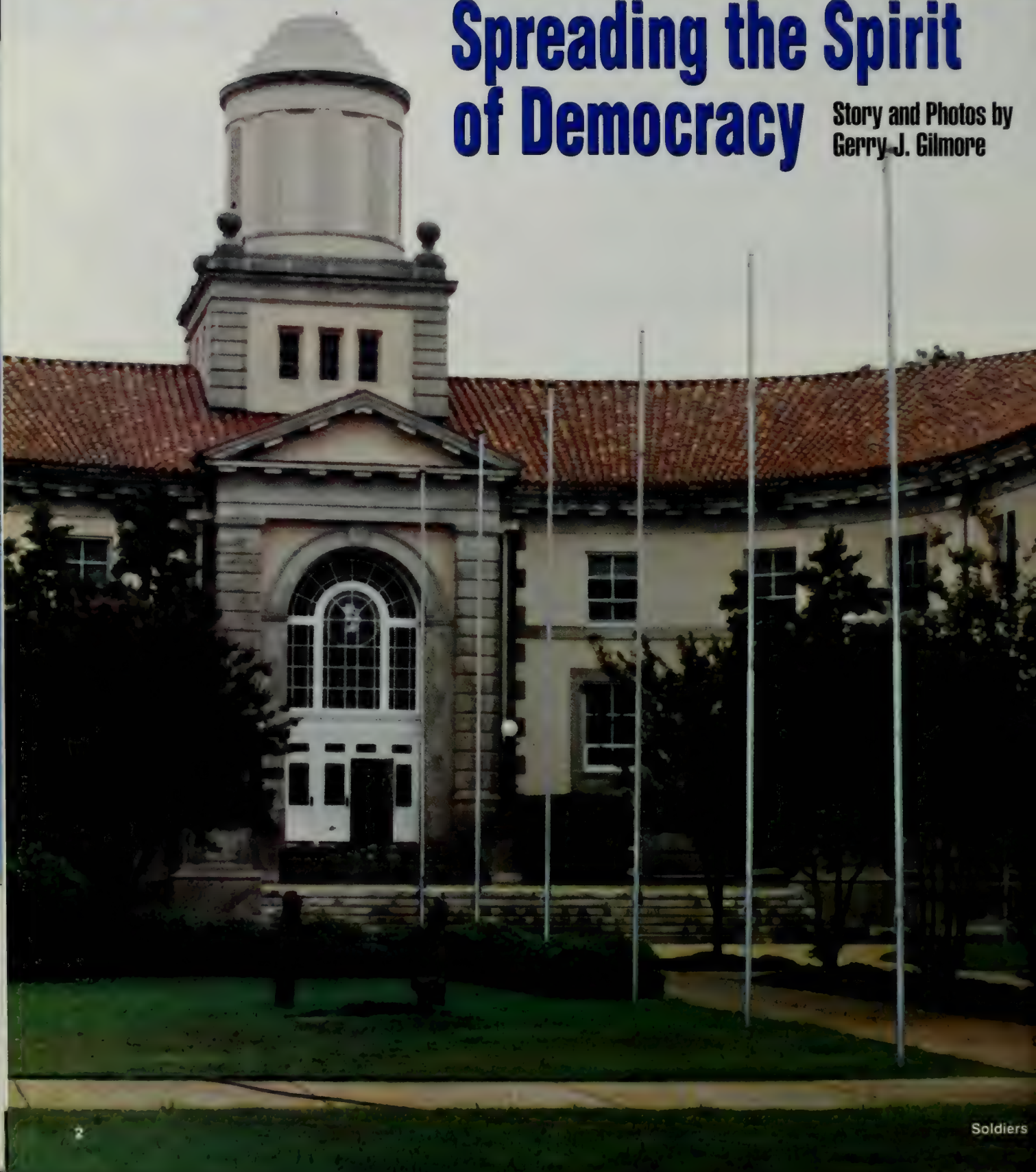
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School of the Am

Spreading the Spirit of Democracy

Story and Photos by
Gerry J. Gilmore



ericas:



THE Bolivian officer's brow contracted into a series of ridges as he considered the question asked of him concerning the abuse of prisoners to obtain information.

Maj. Luis Lujan was in his third week of a course offered to Latin American and Caribbean

Gerry J. Gilmore is a staff writer for the Army News Service at the Pentagon.

military personnel, police officers and government officials by the U.S. Army School of the Americas at Fort Benning, Ga.

After a moment, Lujan's features relaxed and he gave his answer, in Spanish, to U.S. Army CPT Reinaldo Jimenez, a USARSA faculty member who translated it into English.

"Based on international

and other laws, nobody should torture prisoners to obtain information," said Lujan through Jimenez. "In the military, we all know we could become prisoners of war. Our hope is the enemy would obey international law and treat us humanely and with respect."

Lujan's response would have pleased COL Glenn R. Weidner, USARSA's commandant.

USARSA's lesson plans "reflect U.S. military doctrine and U.S. and international law," Weidner said. "Our intent is to transmit, through course content and by example, the same values and professional standards taught to our own soldiers."

Weidner said current U.S. national security strategy stresses engagement with foreign governments and militaries in order to shape the international environment in ways favorable to U.S. security interests. USARSA plays an important role in that endeavor, he said.

In recent years the school has come under attack by human-rights groups claiming that USARSA has trained and continues to train Latin American military officers and police officials in techniques to suppress populations



LTC Jorge Matos introduces a group of Argentine army officers to the M-16 rifle at Fort Benning's Patton Range.



An Argentine army USARSA guest instructor (at left) records the M-16 marksmanship score of a Colombian police officer as a Bolivian army NCO looks on.

back home seeking societal and governmental reform.

Specifically, critics say some USARSA graduates have conducted crackdowns, which included torture, against government dissidents in countries such as Panama and El Salvador. They also suggest that such abuses were taught during, or inspired by, their USARSA training.

Weidner strongly denies the allegations. He graduated from the USARSA's Command and General Staff Officer Course in 1986, and then served on the faculty as course director.

"I believe the campaign to close USARSA has relied upon a systematic distortion of the record to achieve its purpose," Weidner said. "My reading of that record and my experience at the school in 1986 and 1987 convince me that the school has promoted values entirely consistent with those espoused by its fiercest critics."

Noting that some 60,000 Latin American soldiers and officials have attended USARSA in its 50-year history, Weidner said there were bound to be some "bad eggs," like USARSA alumnus Gen. Manuel Noriega, the former Panamanian dictator now imprisoned for drug-dealing and other crimes.

"USARSA promotes U.S. values with respect to democracy, the proper role of the military in society and

adherence to international standards of human rights. USARSA did not and does not teach torture or violations of the law. It does just the opposite," Weidner said.

In 1991 the U.S. government conducted a review of intelligence training conducted for foreign nationals by various American agencies. During the review, Weidner said, 26 inappropriate sentences or passages left over from 1960s sources prepared by other agencies were found among seven instructional manuals. Four of those manuals had been introduced to USARSA in 1989.

Those manuals were recalled as a result of the review, said Weidner, noting that since 1989, in response to critics, USARSA has undergone 12



Salvadoran army 1SG Oscar Mendoza, USARSA's guest instructor of the year, works on lesson plans.

separate investigations requested by the Department of Defense and Congress, providing the school with a clean "human rights" bill of health.

Oversight of the school, which has included biennial reviews since July 1996, "has been greatly improved," he said.

Weidner noted that official government concern with the fortunes and welfare of its Latin American and the Caribbean neighbors began with the Monroe Doctrine, which warned European nations not to intervene militarily in the Americas.

In the 20th century the United States again turned its attention to Latin America and the Caribbean to meet the developing threat of Nazi Germany and its Axis allies. With the end of World War II the United States' concerns shifted to containing communist penetration in the western hemisphere during the Cold War.

The Organization of American States was created in 1948 to foster economic, cultural and security cooperation among nations in the hemisphere. That same year the Latin American Training Center - Ground Division was established in the Panama Canal Zone. It became the U.S. Army School of the Americas in July 1963, with Spanish as the official language.

Since the end of the Cold War communist-inspired violence and activities in Latin American and Caribbean countries have all but disappeared, and the school suspended operations in 1984 to comply with the terms of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, Weidner said. Three months later, USARSA reopened at Fort Benning.

Today USARSA trains approximately 1,000 Latin American and Caribbean military, police and civilian students and about 20 U.S. students each year.

The school's curriculum — taught in Spanish by bilingual U.S. military



Two USARSA NCO students engage in a standing stretch exercise during a physical-training session.

and guest-nation instructors — is certified by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, said Jimenez, USARSA's U.S. Army detachment commander for civil-military operations. All lesson plans, he said, are translated into Spanish from TRADOC texts.

"To go into a course taught in another language and to learn all the concepts is very difficult," said Jimenez. "By teaching our students in Spanish, they're able to understand and learn much more."

The school offers a 49-week command and general staff officer

course, which is equal in accreditation to the course at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Other USARSA courses include military organization, combat operations, civil-military operations, counterdrug operations, peace operations, border observation, humanitarian demining, defense resource management, principles of democratic government and human rights.

Above all, USARSA strives to achieve better understanding and cooperation among nations to meet mutual security needs, Weidner said. Today's foreign policy

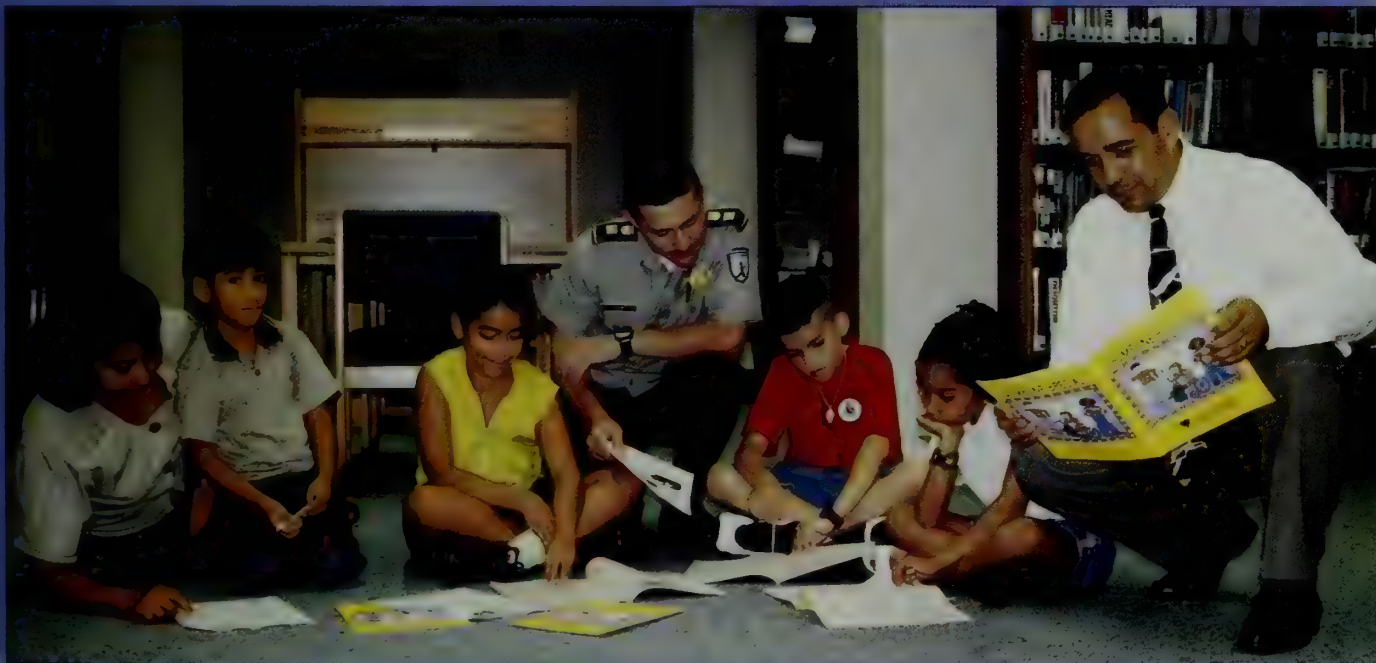
of engagement, which took the place of the previous Cold War containment policy, makes USARSA's mission more important than ever, he said.

And Weidner said that the philosophy of individual rights and shared responsibility is reflected in the school's motto: "Uno Para Todos Y Todos Para Uno," — "One For All, and All For One."

Today, with Cuba being the only non-democratically elected government in the Western Hemisphere, most nations have realized that democracy best enables their citizens to achieve full individual potential and maximum economic growth, Weidner said.

Speaking of the role of military and police organizations in the region, Weidner said: "You can't have progress without peace and stability. But the armed forces in societies have to be held accountable to the people."

In a free society, it is paramount that military and police understand —



Nicolas Britto

Children of both students and cadre members take part in the school library's summer reading program.



Latin American soldiers practice their patrolling and communications skills as part of their USARSA coursework.

through training and education — how they should interrelate with democratically elected government officials and private citizens, Weidner said.

That means teaching principles of human rights, a major part of USARSA's mission.

Since the early 1990s USARSA has required that every course include a block of instruction on human rights. USARSA human rights instructor MAJ Tony Raimondo and school chaplain (MAJ) Ruben D. Colon said human rights training is essential for any army or police force of any democratic nation.

"We give the students human-rights training with a specific focus on the

rights and duties of a soldier or policeman to disobey illegal orders," said Raimondo. "One of the problems when human rights abuses occur is that on the one side you have soldiers who've been trained to be loyal and to obey orders without question.

"Well, there is such a thing as an illegal order. An officer cannot say, 'Soldier, torture this prisoner' or 'shoot these drug traffickers,' and if that were to happen a soldier has a duty to disobey illegal orders," Raimondo said.

Colon said USARSA's students are also taught how ethical conduct by U.S. soldiers corresponds to their role as professionals.

"We give the students human-rights training with a specific focus on the rights and duties of a soldier or policeman to disobey illegal orders."

"I lay out the responsibilities and conduct we're held to as professional people," he said. "I discuss the Uniform Code of Military Justice and moral convictions, which leads into what MAJ Raimondo presents about human rights and value systems."

USARSA guest instructor Capt. Carlos Leon of the Costa Rican Police seems to have a clear sense of his value system: He emphatically said he doesn't like drug traffickers. A member of the school's 241-member faculty, Leon said he has shared his experiences with fellow staff members and plans to implement the knowledge he obtains at USARSA in counter-narcotics operations back home.

"Narcotics adversely affect democratic sustainment. The first thing they penetrate is the family," Leon said. "Once the family unit disintegrates, and because the family unit is the pillar of society, it immediately affects democratic government."

Leon said drug traffickers target young people to use and sell drugs and that these young drug users lose all ties with "normal" society.

"Everything decays," he said. "Drug users first lose their values; then they lose their freedom."

Leon added that fighting drugs should be a worldwide responsibility among the world's nations.

One woman attending USARSA's NCO Development Course is also involved in anti-drug operations.

"Because of my involvement in



During USARSA field medical training soldiers and police officers from Latin America practice working together to save lives.

anti-drug community programs back home, they sent me to attend this course," she said. "Without community support, the police wouldn't be able to do their jobs."

Historically, the NCOs of some Latin American and Caribbean countries haven't been provided as much responsibility as noncommissioned officers in the U.S. Army, said SSG Anthony A. Lugo, the course director at USARSA's NCO Academy.

"We have to set the example, because many students haven't been introduced to the U.S. Army NCO system," said Lugo. "The more NCO students we get, the more will go back home to help effect change."

USARSA NCO students are taught U.S. Army-style leadership, training management and other courses, said instructor SFC Andy Ramirez.

"The students also share their

expertise with us, so we can learn how they perform back home," said Ramirez. "They have some pretty sharp guest instructors and students."

Dominican Republic army Sgt.

Felix Segura, like the other student NCOs, is eager to teach what he learned at USARSA.

"This is excellent training, because it sets the foundation to become a good NCO," he said. "My soldiers are expecting me to come back with those lessons, so that they can be led and trained, similar to the NCO corps training here in the United States."

Raimondo said the U.S. Army promotes human rights and values, empowers its NCOs and conducts its business in a fairly democratic fashion for an army. It is also held as the standard of excellence for armies the world over.

"There is an international movement toward democracy," he said. "Human rights is the qualitative measurement of how good a democracy is. Without the respect for human rights, you really don't have stability, or if you have stability, it is at gunpoint and you won't have it for long."

"If you want to be a player in today's world, you have to have a democracy."

"The way good democracies will be measured will be according to their records on human rights," he concluded. □

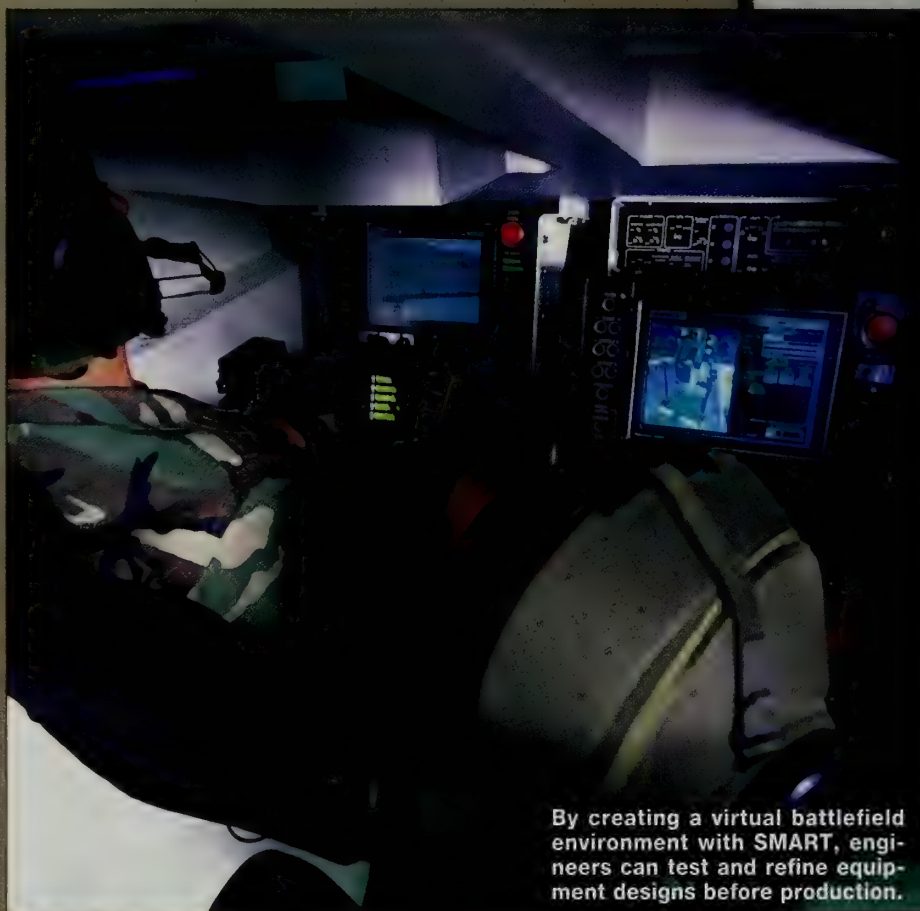


Colombian army Lt. Col. Alejandro Navas, president of USARSA's current Command and General Staff College class, slams a single during an intramural softball game.

Army Acquisition Gets

SMART

Story by Ellen M. Purdy



By creating a virtual battlefield environment with SMART, engineers can test and refine equipment designs before production.

"We can use SMART to develop equipment that better serves the soldier, making him more lethal while increasing his survivability."

It started as a routine reconnaissance mission to support a river-crossing operation.

Intelligence reports stated that the bridge was heavily defended, but no activity was detected except in the immediate vicinity of the bridge.

Two natural routes of advance led from the assembly area to the bridge. Bravo 5 Kilo, the team leader, would follow the western route of advance. The second vehicle, Bravo 5 Hotel, would take the eastern approach.

For nearly five minutes the vehicles traveled through seemingly empty terrain. Each stopped at predetermined checkpoints, as required by doctrine. The Joint Service Lightweight Service Chemical Agent Detectors remained quiet. The fourth-generation Forward Looking Infrared showed nothing. The radar detected no movement.

Suddenly a shell exploded just meters in front of B5K, close enough to damage the sensor mast. The FLIR started screaming. Someone was targeting them! The gunner turned up the gain on the Improved Thermal Weapon Sight, frantically trying to find the source of the attack.

The crew commander began lowering the sensor mast, but it jammed. The driver pressed his eyes to his viewing port, looking for the safest route out, but the vehicle refused to respond. The flashing warning light, indicating that the damaged mast had not retracted, was just out of his view. The override switch to his left remained untouched.

The gunner continued having difficulty acquiring the undetected enemy. The software for the sensor suite apparently still contained some

Ellen Purdy works for the assistant secretary of the Army for acquisition, logistics and technology at the Pentagon.

bugs, and the fusion between the fourth-generation FLIR and the ITWS was creating a blind spot. The gunner had little indication where to fire.

Seventeen seconds later the crew heard the dull thud of a round impacting their composite reactive armor. It was the last sound they heard.

If only the warning lights were located closer to the viewing port or an audio signal had been included to attract the driver's attention, he would have been able to initiate the override mechanism, allowing him to move the vehicle out of harm's way.

If only doctrine had still required scout vehicles to deploy in pairs. Each pair could have moved down the two approaches using bounding overwatch.

If only the software was more comprehensively tested so that the blind spot was detected.

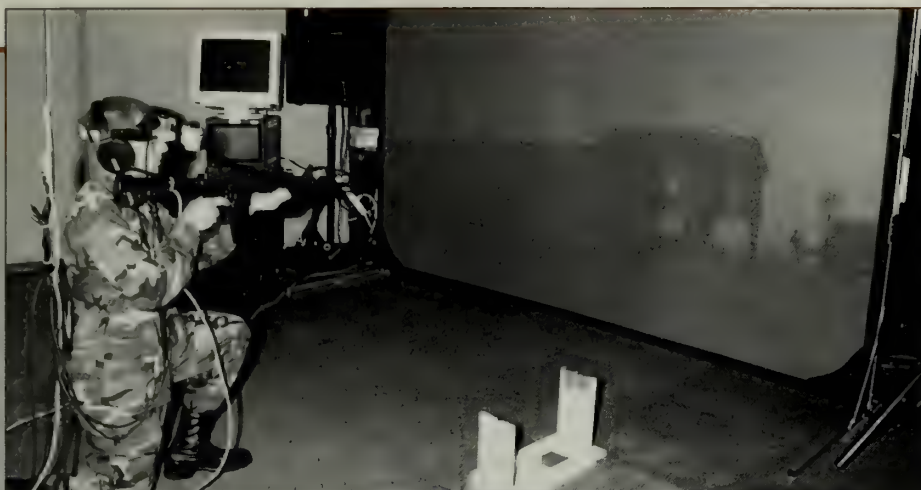
Unfortunately, these glitches had not been entirely worked out, and it cost a Future Scout and Cavalry System crew and vehicle.

Fortunately for the crew, these few minutes only existed in virtual reality. At the completion of the exercise, the crew stripped off their immersion technology helmets and gloves, knowing they had just made a significant contribution to the future survivability and combat effectiveness of a new weapon system being developed by the Army.

The crew was participating in a simulated mission through a reconfigurable simulator plugged into a virtual battlefield environment.

The key word here is "simulation," and that is how the Army plans to acquire its future weapon systems.

The event described above is fiction, but the technology to conduct such



Virtual environments allow soldiers to participate in individual training sessions that approximate field conditions without the constraints of field training.

software in immediate response to recommendations and suggestions made by soldiers evaluating the proposed design," Kern said.

But this approach is not new, he explained, citing commercial examples such as the Boeing 777 aircraft and the Dodge Intrepid automobile, which used virtual prototypes in their design processes.

Kern said another attribute of SMART is its potential versatility.

The same tools used during design, engineering, test and evaluation of new weapon systems can be used to support training.

The Army plans to make extensive use of SMART to develop the Future Scout and Cavalry System. Once the system is ready for production, the models and simulation used in its development will be used to train crews, even before the first FSCS rolls off the assembly line.

"The same scenarios, virtual environments and simulators used in developing future systems can be used to train crews in the operation of those systems and to create the best possible tactics, techniques, and procedures," Kern said.

Training and mission rehearsal will rely increasingly on simulation, Kern said, and many of these simulations will have their genesis in the acquisition of the systems in which soldiers train and fight.

"By capitalizing on the potential of SMART, our nation will continue to field an Army unmatched in capability in the 21st century," Kern said. □

an exercise is real. The Army Acquisition Workforce is capitalizing on this technology with a concept known as SMART — Simulation and Modeling for Acquisition, Requirements and Training. Soldiers will be a key part of the process.

LTG Paul J. Kern, military deputy to the assistant secretary of the Army for acquisition, logistics and technology, has crafted a vision for SMART in which modeling, simulation and technology are used to build weapon systems and equipment "better, faster, cheaper." At the same time, the systems will accommodate easier, more effective training and will be easier and less expensive to operate, support and maintain, he said.

"We can use SMART to develop equipment that better serves the soldier, making him more lethal while increasing his survivability," said Kern.

SMART also offers soldiers the chance to have a direct impact on new equipment by participating in exercises and providing critical feedback early in the design phase.

Using SMART to create virtual prototypes — or digital representations of the system's design and performance — allows the design to be repeatedly changed and tested. "A virtual prototype can be quickly changed by altering lines of

Virtual prototypes are used to assess the man/machine interface, which allows the recommendations of soldier-evaluators to be immediately included in the design.



From the Editor

THIS month we feature the U.S. Army School of the Americas, at Fort Benning, Ga. In the past the school has been the center of much controversy. Its detractors call for it to be closed; its supporters say it plays a valuable role in spreading democracy. We thought you'd enjoy an inside look at the contributions the SOA is making for the nation.

We also show you the Army's role in Korea. "Duty on the Last Hot Frontier" is a look at life in Korea and some of the unique duties and opportunities that await those assigned to the Land of the Morning Calm.

The Army Research Institute's Fall 1998 Sample Survey of Military Personnel asked soldiers how they obtained news about the Army. We're happy to report that the survey indicated that more than half of the Army's non-commissioned officers and better than one-third of the officers used *Soldiers* frequently or very frequently. We hope you continue to find the information here useful and usable in leading your units. If there are topics or news items you'd like to see in these pages, please let us know.

Ray Whitledge

Adoption Option

READING "Adoption Option" in your July issue, I was surprised that AR 608-12, "Reimbursement of Adoption Expenses," was not discussed in detail. You may want to remedy that; savings of up to \$2,000 is something that all potential adopting parents should know about.

CPT R. Stuart Phillips
Fort Sill, Okla.

MOH Museum

RECENTLY I toured the National Medal of Honor Museum in Chattanooga, Tenn. This museum was built and is operated entirely by volunteers. It is an exciting collection of military history and the stories and artifacts of many Medal of Honor winners, including many that *Soldiers* has already featured.

A discussion with the volunteers disclosed that they were not familiar with the back cover MOH series in *Soldiers*, so I am inquiring to find out how this nonprofit organization can obtain future as well as past copies of *Soldiers*. I would also like to recommend the story of this museum for a future issue of *Soldiers*. It was built by veterans who wanted to maintain the integrity of the Medal of Honor and is a wonderful asset to any military historian as well as a touching visit for any American soldier.

2LT Terry Johnson
via e-mail

Send us the mailing address for the museum, and we will add it to our comp list. We will also send copies of the back issues covering the Medal of Honor series.

Service Bar

I'M curious about the reply in

Safety First

IN your July issue, PFC Garrett Johns must be as tough as he looks in that photo, what with handling that razor wire bare-handed.

Of course, it could be simulated razor wire, and he could have simulated protection. Regardless, he should have gloves on, and probably his blouse. We train for the real thing and, in reality, that wire can inflict life-threatening cuts.

H. C. McCaffrey
White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

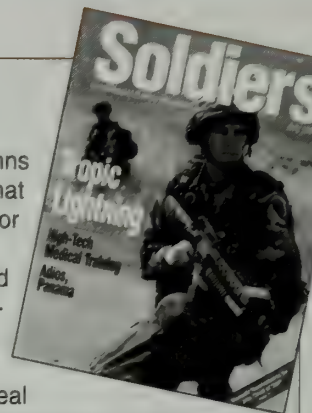
PFC Johns is either much tougher than all the rest of us, or extremely careless. Handling concertina wire without the appropriate safety gear is a good example of bad safety practices. Maybe he should "beef up" the protection on his hands instead of "beefing up" his position!

SFC Paul Vertrees
Via e-mail

THE young troop handling concertina wire is violating at least one, if not more, safety standards — namely, no wire gloves or, at a minimum, leather gloves. Another problem is that he is wearing his brown T-shirt instead of a BDU shirt; understand it being hot, but not having that shirt on means not providing any protection from the more nasty problems of wire, such as cuts.

In addition, why is he wearing a MILES harness with no halo?

SPC Mike Adams
Alaska Army National Guard



your July issue about the April issue's item concerning the awarding of the overseas service bar for a six-month period.

It seems that soldiers with six months overseas may be awarded the service bar — is that correct? The reason I'm asking is because I am currently in the National Guard but served six years on active duty. During that time, I spent six months in the Sinai and six months in Panama. I would like to know if I should be awarded the service bar. Also, several other soldiers in my unit are in the same situation and have similar ques-

tions. Thanks for your help.

1SG Robert J. Stiefvater
Via e-mail

SHARI Lawrence of the PERSCOM Public Affairs Office offers this response:

The Military Awards Branch home page (www.perscom.army.mil/tagd/awards) provides access to all of the latest information about the Army's Awards and Decorations program, including Army Regulation 600-8-22 (Military Awards).

Soldiers should direct specific awards and decorations questions to their immediate

supervisors, supporting personnel administration centers, personnel service centers or the Office of the Adjutant General/G1 of the local command. The command should refer inquiries that cannot be answered locally to the next higher command level in the administrative awards processing chain.

Award actions pertaining to Army retirees and veterans normally are handled by the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis, Mo. Requests must be in writing for NPRC to research a specific award action. The request should include a copy of the former soldier's separation or discharge document and any documents that support the request. The address for NPRC is: National Personnel Records Center, Attn: Army Reference Branch, 9700 Page Ave., St. Louis, MO 63132-5100.

Website Change

I'VE been trying to log onto the website for Army Correspondence Courses, but have been unable to do so. The URL that was carried in the May issue of **Soldiers** doesn't seem to work; is this still the correct address or has it changed? If it has changed, what is the new site?

Name withheld
via e-mail

The ACCP website URL has been changed. The current address is www.atsc.army.mil/accp/accp_top.htm. That should help you enroll in those correspondence courses.

Digital Regs

JUST went through your August issue and I can't help but mention that each issue gets better and better, both in content and quality. Well done!

I noticed the article about the new FM 22-100 being published and available, both digitally and on paper. I went to the Army home page and all it showed was the old version of the FM. Also, we have not seen the new hard-copy FM come through in distribution yet. My questions are (1) do you know where I can find the new FM digitally? And (2) when will the new "paper" version be distributed through the publications system?

LTC Marc Girard
University of Maine ROTC

THANKS for the good words about **Soldiers**. TRADOC's Center for Army Leadership at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., advises that the manual is undergoing revision but could be out by year's end. An interim version can be found at www.fm22-100.army.mil.

Poster Progress

FIRST, let me say that your almanac pull-out posters are always a big hit, but I would like to make a suggestion. The new pull-out still provides us with all the great images and information, but having it printed on both

sides means we have to get two copies or make photocopies in order to post both sides on our bulletin boards. Please consider publishing the posters on separate sheets of paper. Thanks, and keep up the good work.

SFC William Bissonette
via e-mail

Whither Airborne?

I WAS an infantry soldier from 1967 to 1969 and served a year of that time in Vietnam with the 1st Cavalry Division. The 1st Brigade was airborne for a time.

My question is: When did the 1st Bde., 1st Cav. Div., go on airborne status and when did airborne status end for that unit?

Chap. (LTC) William D. Willett
via e-mail

According to the 1st Cav. Div. Museum at Fort Hood, Texas, the brigade was airborne from 1965 to 1972. For further information, you might want to contact the U.S. Army Center of Military History, 103 Third Ave., Bldg. 35, Fort McNair, Washington, DC 20319-5058.

Reprint Request

THE arrival of your August is-

sue yesterday could not have been more timely. At a Korean War commemoration planning meeting then, I met retired Navy Lt. Michael Syvertsen, who is president of the Seattle Chapter of The Retired Officers Association. As part of the commemoration, he would like to reprint "Remembering the 'Forgotten War'" from your August issue, with, of course, credit to **Soldiers** and to the writer, in his organization's publication.

There was much interest in the story at the meeting last night, and thanks to you and the writer for including the websites. I expect we will be doing many things here, since Fort Lawton was the largest point of personnel embarkation during the Korean War.

Scott Handley
Fort Lawton, Wash.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a post card will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: Feedback, **Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.



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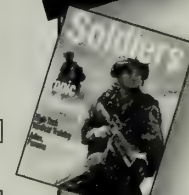
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Thank you for your order!



SFC Dorothy F. Young



Recent congressional action means soldiers can now look forward to receiving American flags upon retirement.

Washington, D.C.

Retirees Authorized American Flags

AMERICAN flags will soon be given to retiring soldiers.

Congress authorized the flags in the fiscal year 1999 Defense Authorization Act and directed the service secretaries to present U.S. flags to service members retiring from the military, but it did not allocate funds for purchase of the flags.

All soldiers who have retired since Oct. 1, 1998, are

eligible to receive a flag, according to an Army spokesman.

Last October the Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps directed local commands to distribute the flags and pay for the flags from their operating budgets, but the Army took no action.

Recently, complaints from many retirees began arriving at the Department of the Army through messages to the sergeant major of the Army and other Army officials.

Gary Smith, chief of Army Retirement Services, said he

has talked with LTG David Ohle, deputy chief of staff for personnel, and a draft policy is in the works now.

"We would like for the people at the transition points to take the responsibility of distributing the flags at local commands," Smith said, but no final decision has been made yet on who will be directed to do that.

"We'll take into consideration the people who have not gotten flags so far," said Army spokesman LTC Guy Shields. In the meantime, he suggested retirees make it known to retirement services that they want a flag. — *Army News Service*

Fort Jackson, S.C.

Corporals Complete Recruiting School

THE first two graduating classes of corporals have completed a six-week-long course at the Army's Recruiting and Retention School at Fort Jackson, S.C.

The idea for the introduction of corporals into the recruiting chain came recently, said BG Earl Simms, commander of the Soldier Support Institute, of which the recruiting school is a part.

"The reason we chose the corporal program was so that we could connect with the youth of America," Simms said.

"The idea is that youths 18 through 24 years old will identify more with recruiters their own age, which will make them more inclined to join the Army," said MSG Leo Barrington, director of training for the school.

The 117 corporals and 28

Getting Out

Guard and Reserve Vacancies

SOLDIERS magazine no longer accepts vacancy notices from units. Input is now provided directly from the National Guard and Army Reserve. Units with vacancies should contact the recruiting coordinators at the National Guard Bureau and the Office of the Chief of Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve has a website at www.army.mil/usar/vacancies.htm that lists vacancies. The ARNG recruiting point of contact can be reached at (703) 607-7191 or (DSN) 327-7191.

Top Army National Guard units with vacancies are:

Nevada
150th Maintenance Company
Carson City
(775) 887-7279

Georgia
221st Military Intelligence Battalion
Atlanta
(404) 624-6618 or
(800) 282-4222

Soldiers can also obtain ARNG vacancy information online at www.1-800-GO-GUARD.com.

Upcoming Events

September 1: Picatinny Arsenal hawk watch through December.

September 3-6: National men's softball championships, Johnson City, Tenn.

September 4-12: CISM regional golf tournament, Ottawa, Canada.

September 6: Labor Day.

September 7-12: Veterans of 29th Inf. Div. to Normandy.

September History

September 2: Japan surrenders, ending World War II, 1945.

September 3: Treaty of Paris ends the American Revolution, 1783.

September 5: 42nd Inf. Div. organized, 1917.

Labor Day

higher-ranking NCOs of the first and second class walked across the stage in July to receive their graduation certificates.

Two hundred soldiers Armywide, including privates first class, specialists and corporals, were selected to enter the program and attend the school at Fort Jackson. Forty percent of the soldiers are from the combat arms, and there are 30 percent each of combat-support and combat-service-support soldiers, said Barrington.

He said specific criteria had to be met by each soldier in order to be considered for recruiter duty. For instance, the soldiers selected had to be single and have no accompanying dependents. Also, selected soldiers had to have a minimum of two years remaining on their enlistments after the required six weeks of the course. Soldiers in the rank of private first class had to be eli-

gible for promotion without a waiver in order to attend.

Once selected, the soldiers reported for the six-week course at the Recruiting and Retention School. The school prepares soldiers for the demands of being Army recruiters and includes lots of hands-on training and practical exercises.

CPL Gerardo Garcia, the honor graduate for class 29-99, is ready to "lead the way for the rest of recruiting," he said. "It's an honor and a privilege to do this job. We're living proof of what recruiters always tell people, and we're changing the face of the recruiting mission." — *Fort Jackson Public Affairs Office*

Fort McPherson, Ga.

Mountain-Biking Enthusiasts Sought

MOUNTAIN-biking enthusiasts

may have reason to cheer if the sport can gather enough support to be added to the list of All-Army sporting events.

The sport has become very popular since it began just a few decades ago. The first mountain bike race was held in the 1970s, with a small group of competitors riding modified 10-speeds and street bikes on a mountain in Colorado.

Now mountain biking has become a huge sport with hundreds of thousands of participants competing in races around the world. The best part about the sport is that it is open to participants at all ability levels — racers are divided into ability groups that range from wobbly beginners to elite Olympians.

To match this worldwide interest in the sport the Armed Forces Sports Council needs to know if there are enough military riders interested in an

armed forces mountain bike championship.

The first step in this process may be to create an all-Army championship that could feed into an armed forces championship. If you are a rider and want to race against other military riders from around the world, contact CPT Judy Boyd at (DSN) 367-2626 or e-mail her at boydj@forscom.army.mil. — *Fort McPherson PAO*



SFC Lisa Slappy

Mountain biking enthusiasts may see the sport become an armed forces competition.

Career News

Army Seeks Respiratory Specialists

THE Army needs more active-duty enlisted medical respiratory specialists.

Soldiers in MOS 91V perform lung-function testing, breathing therapies, infection control and cardiopulmonary drug administration, said LTC Ray W. Francis, chief of the health services branch in the enlisted personnel management directorate of U.S. Total Army Personnel Command in Alexandria, Va.

Respiratory specialist training involves 16 weeks of classroom training and 16 weeks of practical on-the-job experience under experienced supervision, said Francis. The minimum time-in-service requirement for active-

duty soldiers upon completion of schooling is 25 months.

The 91V course is open to Army medical soldiers in the ranks of sergeant (non-promotable) and below, said Francis. Soldiers in MOSs 91C (practical nurse), 91K (medical laboratory specialist) and 91P (radiology specialist) will not be considered.

Soldiers who do not hold MOS 91B but are otherwise qualified for 91V may apply for a waiver of the one-year 91B experience requirement. If approved, they will first attend 91B training. Interested soldiers should contact their career branch managers for more information. — *ARNEWS*



September 9-16: Battle of Salerno, Italy, 1943.

September 11-12: Leavenworth, Kan., River Fest.

September 11-30: Soldier Show tours Korea.

September 12: Battle of St. Mihiel, first major U.S. offensive of World War I, 1918.

September 13: GEN John J. Pershing's birthday, 1860.

September 13: 1st Cav. Div. organized, 1921.

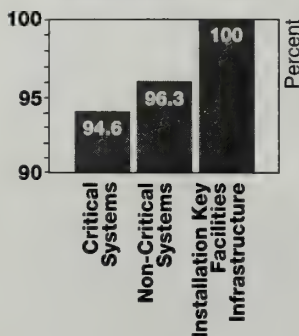
September 15: National Vision Rehabilitation Day, www.lighthouse.org. Children's Eye Safety Month, www.preventblindness.org.



What's New



As of July 27, 1999



Y2K Update

Status of Army Systems

ONE of the Army's top challenges for 1999 is the Y2K problem, which should be solved by November of this year.

This chart shows the percentage of Y2K-compliant Army systems as of July 27. — *Army Y2K Program Office*

New Orleans, La.

Guardsman Killed in Honduras

A LOUISIANA Army National Guard medic was killed in Honduras in early July.

SGT Francisco Morales was found dead after being shot in the coastal city of Trujillo,

where he was serving as a translator and medic with Joint Task Force Aguan. The task force is helping rebuild the Central American nation following last fall's devastation by Hurricane Mitch, and Morales has been with the joint staff in Honduras since February.

Robbery was the apparent motive, officials said, but an investigation is continuing.

"He was a model soldier," said MSG Curry Reed, the top sergeant for the medical detachment with the Louisiana Army Guard's state headquarters in New Orleans where Morales was assigned.

"He worked as a lab technician in our clinic," Reed added. "If no one else could work with a patient, Morales could. Everybody liked the guy."

Morales lived in New Orleans with his wife, Luz. They had been married for one year in June. Morales is also survived by a daughter from a previous marriage, and his widow's two children.

Morales joined the task force on Feb. 6. He was promoted to sergeant during the spring, and he planned to remain until the job was finished in August.

"He would have been one of the few to see the operation through from beginning to end," said a National Guard Bureau spokesman in Washington, D.C.

Morales was a former civilian security and correctional officer who served for more than 12 years in the active Army and the National Guard.

He spent three years as an infantryman, and he first joined

the National Guard in 1987. He served in the Georgia Army and Air National Guard before enlisting in the Louisiana Army Guard in April 1996. He trained to be a medic at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. — *National Guard Bureau PAO*

Kosovo

Soldiers Awarded Purple Hearts

AFTER being injured during night patrols in the Kosovo city of Ferizaj, two soldiers were recently awarded Purple Hearts by GEN Henry H. Shelton, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

SSG Roderick Morgan and SSG Aaron Quinn, both squad leaders with Company B, 3rd Battalion, 505th Infantry Regiment, received the awards during a ceremony in the city square of Ferizaj.

Morgan was on patrol in the city during the early morning of July 13 when his squad came under fire. He was knock-

ed unconscious when a bullet struck his Kevlar helmet. Shrapnel from the helmet caused ligament damage to his right hand, and he was also treated for a fractured hand.

Quinn was hit in the head and stabbed while searching a house. He was treated for a

two-inch cut across his right cheek, and he received stitches, said 2LT Dan Heidenreich, a physician's assistant.

Morgan said his squad members were performing a mounted patrol in Ferizaj when they were attacked.

"I started taking fire from my right front. After I heard two shots, as I turned, something struck my helmet. It just snapped my head back, and I heard a loud popping sound. Then I blacked out," he said.

Morgan was given first aid by a squad medic, PVT Colin Britton, and taken to the trauma center maintained in Ferizaj by

the 2nd Bn., 505th Inf. He said that 10 minutes later other members of his unit started taking fire about two blocks from where he was shot. This lasted for 10 to 15 seconds, he added.

Quinn said that on the night of July 5 he was covering an area reported to have a lot of activity not far from the city square in Ferizaj. He was going through a dark house thought to

have people hiding inside and was attacked while rounding a corner.

"Somebody punched me in my right eye and tried to take my weapon from me. When he couldn't get my weapon away from me, the individual tried to stick a knife in my face. I was slashed across my right cheek



GEN Henry H. Shelton recently presented Purple Heart medals to two soldiers injured during operations in Kosovo.

Timeline (cont.)

September 16: National Student Day, www.collegeknowledge.com.

September 18: Oktoberfest, a traditional German festival, runs through October.

September 19-25: National Singles Week. Check out activities at your local BOSS facility.



September 17: Battle of Antietam, "the bloodiest day of the Civil War," 1862.



September 18: U.S. Air Force established, 1947.

September 20: Civil War Battle of Chickamauga. Union forces repeatedly turn back Confederate attacks until they are reinforced.

and started to fall backwards. I managed to fire off two shots as I fell, but I don't know if they hit anyone," he said.

"I think they're heroes," said BG Bantz J. Craddock, commander of Task Force Falcon. "They are out on the beat in the middle of it all, putting their lives on the line. They could have taken the easy way out and called someone else in, but they did what they were supposed to do," he said.

"When we hear a shot, we ride to the sound of the guns. When we go to investigate, however, sometimes we get caught in harm's way — but it's part of our job here," Craddock added.

Quinn said he thanks God

he is alive, but this is part of his job. He likes what he does and what he has to do in Kosovo, but advises everyone else to pay attention to their training.

Morgan said it was a great honor to receive the Purple Heart and carry on what is a family tradition for him. He is the fourth person in his family to receive it.

Quinn has returned to full duty since being treated. Morgan has headed home from the forward area for orthopedic treatment in the United States, but said he is saddened at having to leave his soldiers from Co. B to perform their duties in Kosovo without him. — *TF Falcon PAO*



Lee Greenwood sings the praises of the military in "Portraits of America."

Sevierville, Tenn.

Singer Honors Military

COUNTRY singer Lee Greenwood makes no bones about

who his heroes are. He has pumped pride into millions of fans' hearts with his Desert Storm anthem "God Bless the USA." He sings even more eloquently of his heroes in his new song of the same name, which he performs most nights at his \$10 million theater in the Smoky Mountains resort of Sevierville, Tenn.

His heroes are the men and women in military service and veterans who wore the uniform during war and peace. While Greenwood has never been in the military, he has learned of the rewards and demands of military life during a dozen tours as a USO celebrity performer.

"I'd give any break I could to military people," said Greenwood. He did just that during August by reducing the admission fee for members of the National Guard and Army Reserve who wanted to see the musical "Portrait of America" at the Lee Greenwood Theater.

Having children to support when he was a young man made Greenwood ineligible for the draft and required him to stay close to home, he explained.

"I would love to have been in the military. I'd have done very well, I think," said Greenwood. "I get seasick and airsick," he laughed. "So I probably would have been a grunt."

For further information about "Portraits of America," contact the Lee Greenwood Theater at (423) 933-8080 or (800) 686-5471. — *NGB PAO*

Hot Army Website

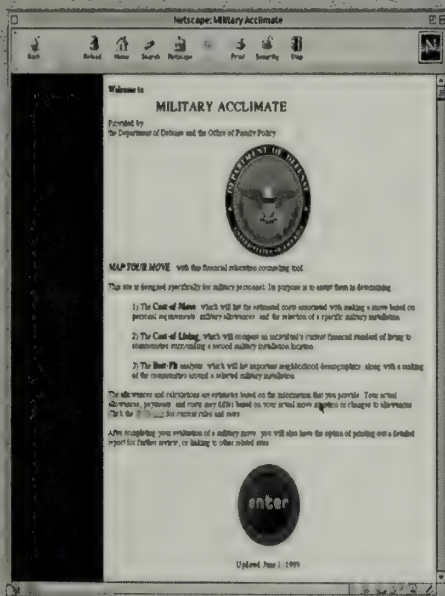
Website Helps Military Families Move

PACKING up and moving with the spouse, kids, pets and everyone's stuff every couple of years is an inherent part of military life. So the Department of Defense has created a financial planning tool to help make moving easier.

A new website, www.militaryacclimate.com, can help service members prepare for their next moves, said Iris Bulls, a family policy specialist in DOD's Office of Family Policy.

The site also provides links to other websites featuring information on military communities, including the Standard Installation Topic Exchange Service — known as SITES.

SITES, at www.dmdc.osd.mil/sites, provides information on military housing, childcare, and other facilities and services. When used together, SITES and Military Acclimate give service members and their families a good idea of the resources and costs in their next communities. — *American Forces Press Service*



September 23: First day of autumn.

September 25: Family fitness weekend.



September 26: Military Police Corps established, 1941.

September 26: Battle of Meuse-Argonne Forest begins, final great battle of World War I, 1918.

Attaché Duty

Story and Photos by CW2 Robert Baldi

THE white car accelerates quickly down the wide pavement. The quiet West Virginia afternoon is torn apart by the roar of the car's big 8-cylinder engine. Without warning, the driver stands on the brakes and wrenches the vehicle's steering wheel around, causing the car to veer suddenly to the left and then violently spin in a half circle.

With the driver's foot pressed hard against the accelerator, the vehicle is once again traveling at high speed, only now in the opposite direction.

For the vehicle's occupants, it's been a long day. They left Washington, D.C., at 5:20 a.m. and spent a grueling morning pushing vehicles through countless forward and reverse escapes, negotiating obstacles, slamming through roadblocks and performing other evasive maneuvers.

During the previous week the same

CW2 Robert Baldi is assigned to the U.S. Army Attaché Management Division at Fort Meade, Md.



Defense attaché personnel are given anti-terrorist and surveillance-detection training before going overseas. Here a student brakes during evasive driving training.

group blasted targets, with 9mm automatic pistols at a Department of Defense indoor firing range. Now, 100 miles to the west, they had a complete commercial racetrack at their disposal.

The occupants of the vehicle that just completed the so-called "180" evasive maneuver weren't Hollywood stuntmen working on a new action-adventure movie, nor were they members of a law-enforcement entity.

They were men and women from diverse military services and occupational backgrounds who work as Defense attaché staff specialists. They and their families work and live closely with representatives from the Department of State and numerous other agencies that make up the U.S. diplomatic presence at embassies around the world.

The Army is the biggest supplier of support personnel to the Defense Attaché System, contributing some 60 warrant officers and 85 noncommissioned officers to the Defense Intelligence Agency for this purpose.

In a defense world that has witnessed an ongoing pattern of shrinkage and downsizing, the DAS has seen dramatic expansion over the past 10 years. This expansion was intended to satisfy senior defense and national policy makers' ever-increasing need for information and engagement.

"Defense Attaché Offices are opening in Ghana and Uganda, and new Defense Attaché Offices in Asia, South America and Africa are in the planning stages," said CW5 Randall Hess, senior policy advisor to the deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency's Human Intelligence Service. "In 1987 there were 89



Army personnel assigned to the Defense Attaché System can be stationed around the world — Bern, Switzerland, is just one possibility.



Defense Attaché and Defense Liaison offices. Right now we have nine DLOs operating DAOs and DLOs, and there are initiatives in the works to increase this number to 135 over the next five years.

"The responsibilities and missions performed by defense attachés have not changed fundamentally over time," Hess said, leafing through the pages of a 1917 edition of the U.S. Army Officers' Manual. Turning to the chapter on military attachés, he pointed to a section labeled "364," which reads: "In general, it may be said the duties of a military attaché consist in collecting whatever information would be useful, directly or indirectly to our general staff, concerning the country where he is stationed; its organization, improvements in weapons, inventions, all new ideas and old ones not yet familiar to us."

Today the DAS retains that same mission — to openly collect and relay information about foreign militaries to decision makers at the uppermost echelons of the United States government. In addition to and complementing this mission, attachés represent their respective services to the military of their host country, advise the U.S. ambassador on defense matters and manage security assistance when there is no separate group designated to run a military aid program.

Engagement activities have figured prominently in the mission of many DAOs in recent years as former adversaries now work hand-in-glove with the United States in multinational peacekeeping exercises and operations. DAOs in Central and Eastern Europe serve on the front line of NATO's Partnership for Peace programs and other bilateral and multinational activities and exercises. DAOs in other

parts of the world have gained similar responsibilities.

Hess has worked within the Defense Attaché System for just under 25 years. Serving in such diverse locations and positions as Warsaw, Bogota, Rangoon, Hong Kong, Vienna and with the DIA Inspector General, he is currently the DIA's senior defense attaché



France's famed Chartres Cathedral is one of countless historic sites accessible to those on attaché duty.

INCENTIVES TO JOIN

MAKING a career change to the Defense Attaché Service can be challenging, but there are some very good incentives to make the jump. All members of the DAS are entitled to a civilian clothing allowance. Language pay for those in authorized billets is also available.

Many DAS locations are entitled to yearly funded environmental morale leave travel, where soldiers and their families are flown to designated FEML locations for rest and relaxation.

Most stations are on distribution for the newest AAFES movie releases and have access to extensive MWR library resources, all at no charge. Personnel serving at a number of remote embassies have been provided special grants for satellite television access and state-of-the-art exercise equipment.

Embassies often have employee associations, many of which run embassy "commissaries" and club facilities. Embassy Community Liaison Offices often sponsor extensive local and area travel programs, child and teen programs, and access to local cultural events. Children of DAS members are frequently enrolled in private international schools that provide unique educational opportunities rarely offered to U.S. military families, at home or abroad.

With rare exceptions, spouses who want employment can find it through an embassy's personnel office. Recent changes in State Department spouse-employment policy eased access to benefits. These included transferability and portability of grade and wage status, thrift saving plans, cost-of-living allowances and even retirement programs.

The decision to join the Defense Attaché System is one not to be made lightly. For soldiers and families who enjoy exploring differences in world cultures, cherish opportunities for travel and are open to the challenges of new languages, there is nowhere else in the Army where they will feel more at home. — CW2 Robert Baldi



Recently returned to Chinese control, Hong Kong is one of many cities in Asia that DAS personnel may find the chance to visit.

Lankford said that, whatever the hardships, the rewards of attaché duty heavily outweigh the drawbacks.

technician. He admits that the challenges of a job in the DAS can be daunting.

"Some younger NCOs have difficulty adapting to the lack of military regimentation to which they have been accustomed," Hess said. "The embassy structure is completely different from a typical military hierarchy, and it takes a while to adapt.

"NCOs may be given responsibilities and authority far in excess of what they can expect in a regular Army unit," he said. This, in turn, can be a strain on the family. "Although they are rarely deployed, almost every DAO works very long hours."

Major exercises, a presidential visit or some other mission with a high operational tempo can rapidly threaten to overwhelm the small military staffs of even the largest DAO. The upside of this increase in responsibility, Hess said, is that soldiers can feel comfortable in knowing that their spouses and children are likely

to have nice quarters and that a strong support structure is available.

CW3 Ralph L. Lankford Jr., a faculty member at the Joint Military Attaché School, agrees that there are hardships to surmount during a career in the DAS. Having served four tours of duty in sub-Saharan Africa and one in Eastern Europe, he knows something about hardships.

DAS work may be a sobering experience for the uninitiated. Many cities where Defense Attaché Offices are located suffer rampant crime, serious pollution and appalling poverty. The laws of repressive regimes may drastically restrict freedom of movement and other personal liberties that soldiers have come to expect at home and elsewhere abroad.

Over the years, DAS tours of duty have not been without danger. Civil unrest and outright war have forced the evacuation of numerous families and staffs to safe locations for six months or longer. And the job itself has proven deadly on a number of occasions. A modest plaque adorns the wall in a corridor outside the offices of the Human Intelligence Director of Operations Office in Clarendon, Va. Affixed to it are brass plates listing twelve members of the DAS who died in the line of duty during the 35-year history of the DAS. Attaché personnel have been killed in locations spread from Vietnam to Greece, Paris to



Living in a foreign land gives soldiers on attaché duty the opportunity to see local life as tourists never experience it.



Thirty years ago few American soldiers could have imagined one day visiting the tomb of Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi, Vietnam.



Army personnel on attaché duty have countless opportunities to interact with people in all walks of life.

Beirut. Tragically, another name was recently added, that of SSG Kenneth R. Hobson, killed in the August 1998 bombing of the American Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya.

While the dangers of the job can never be eliminated completely, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security work to ensure force protection is an active component of initial and ongoing training and everyday operations.

The driver training in West Virginia is just one part of a greater matrix that includes weapon training, counter-terrorist and counterintelligence coursework, mission and residential security systems, roving patrol and static guard forces and emergency communications links. All of these are designed to protect American personnel and family members serving in high-threat areas.

Despite safety concerns while serving in high-profile overseas positions, Army NCOs recently in training for DAS assignments were eager to get out to station. SFC Carl S. Alerta, a former psychological warfare specialist, said working in the DAS is something he's always wanted to do.

Alerta reported to USDAO Vienna, Austria, in September as the station's operations NCO.

SGT Marvin B. Corea, also in training at the Defense Intelligence College for the same type of position, said he entered the DAS searching "for

something different — something with a challenge." The former personnel administration specialist recently settled into his new position at USDAO Hanoi, Vietnam.

SSG Sheila L. Horgan is slated for assignment to Minsk, Belarus, to be the station's operations coordinator, a position normally filled by a warrant officer. She cited opportunities to travel, the ability to exercise increased responsibility and opportunities for advancement as the chief motivators for her decision to seek attaché duty.

Lankford said that, whatever the hardships, the rewards of attaché duty heavily outweigh the drawbacks.

"One draws a great sense of accomplishment from doing things that matter. Serving in Hungary, where only a few years before we saw a Warsaw Pact adversary, is extraordinary. We now view these former Soviet satellites as candidates for NATO integration. Contributing to something of national interest and feeling that you played some small part is extremely satisfying," he said. □

How to Join

NCOs wishing to serve the Army at the highest levels and make a direct impact and contribution to furthering the national security interests of the United States may obtain further information about a career in the Defense Attaché Service (and application requirements) in AR 611-60, or by going to the Adjutant General Enlisted Branch website at www.perscom.army.mil/enlist/ag/attache.htm. Those without access to the web may contact SFC Bernard Jensen at DSN 923-3901 or (301) 677-3901.

There are occasional openings in the attaché technician ranks not filled by attaché NCO accessions. Qualified warrant officers from other fields who possess the necessary prerequisites are encouraged to submit their packets for consideration. For information on warrant officer accessions into the 350L career field, contact CW4 Mark D. Pickenstein at (DSN) 923-5352 or (301) 677-2134, ext. 2631. — CW2 Robert Baldi



Close contact with military personnel of other nations — in this case, Australia — is one of the opportunities offered by defense attaché duty.

ROTC

ROTC Advanced Camp is a challenging 5-week course that develops fitness and leadership skills.

Al Zdarsky



Soldiers

Challenging Tomorrow's Leaders

Story by CPT Arnold V. Strong

MORE than 3,900 Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets and over 160 National Guard officer candidates were in the Pacific Northwest this summer to attend U.S. Army Cadet Command's ROTC Advanced Camp at Fort Lewis, Wash.

The cadets represented 271 college and university ROTC programs in all 50 states, Guam and Puerto Rico. The National Guard soldiers were enrolled as part of their officer-candidate schooling.

Advanced Camp is a challenging, five-week-long training and evaluation exercise that all ROTC cadets are required to complete before they are commissioned as second lieutenants, said COL Raymond Rasmussen, Advanced Camp commander.

"Our mission is to train cadets and National Guard officer candidates to Army standards, to develop their leadership skills, and to evaluate their officer potential in a demanding and realistic environment," Rasmussen said. "We build on the training and experience cadets and officer candidates receive on campus and at home station, and we provide challenging training in a progressive, sequential structure that culminates in a series of squad and platoon tactical exercises."

The cadets' levels of experience and expertise as they began camp were as varied as the Army itself, Rasmussen said. While a few were prior-service NCOs or enlisted soldiers with some troop-leadership experience, most arrived at camp with only their campus' instruction to build on. Some still lived at home with their parents. Others were in their late 20s and were parents themselves.

The majority were attending camp during

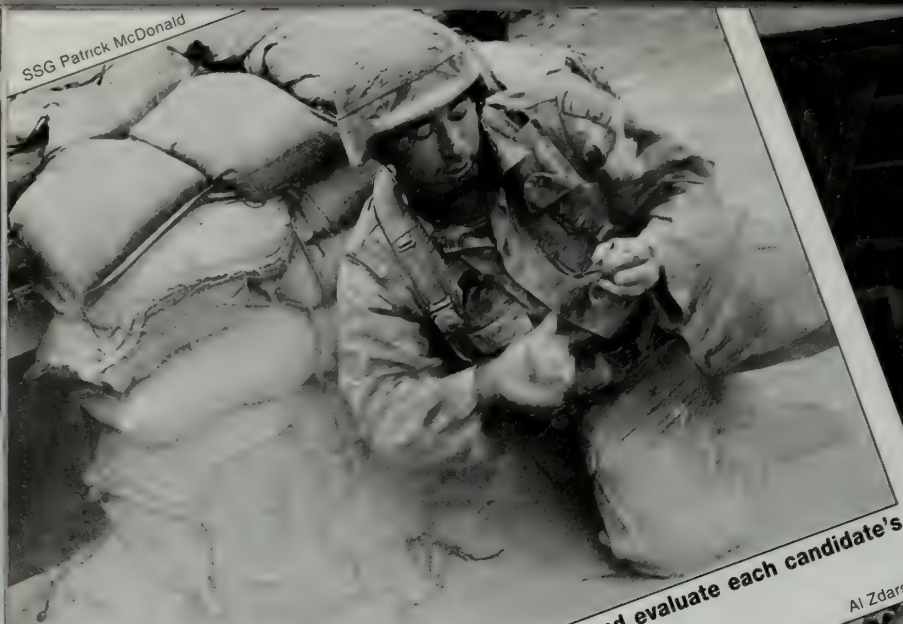


Al Zdarsky

Map reading and land navigation are among the general military subjects taught during each cycle.

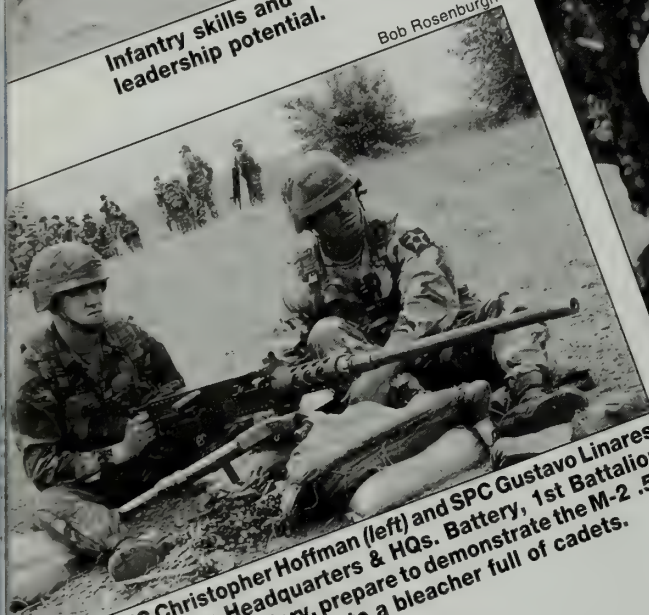
CPT Arnold V. Strong is the public affairs officer for Fourth ROTC Region, Fort Lewis, Wash.

SSG Patrick McDonald



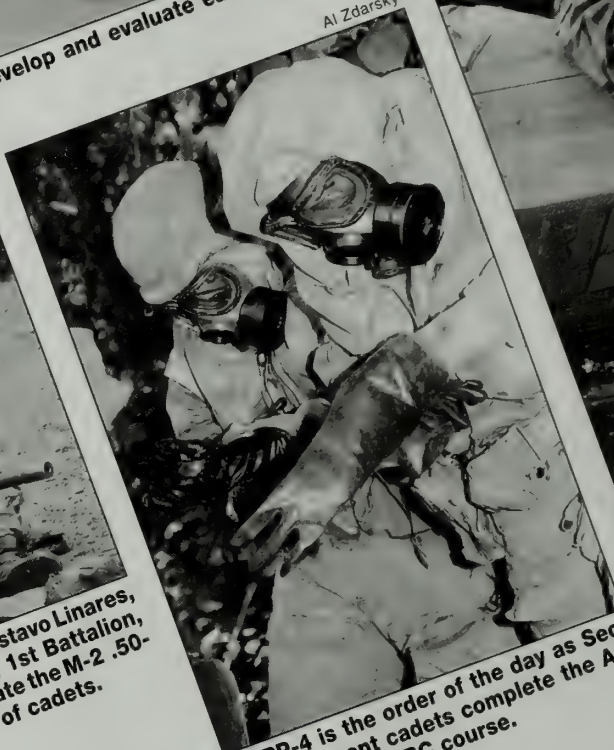
Infantry skills and tactics are used to develop and evaluate each candidate's leadership potential.

Bob Rosenburgh



PFC Christopher Hoffman (left) and SPC Gustavo Linares, both from Headquarters & HQs. Battery, 1st Battalion, 37th Field Artillery, prepare to demonstrate the M-2 .50-caliber machine gun to a bleacher full of cadets.

Al Zdarsky



MOPP-4 is the order of the day as Second Regiment cadets complete the Advanced Camp NBC course.

the summer before their senior year of college, but a fair number were students at one of the country's six military junior colleges. For them, high school graduation was only a year ago.

A small number had already earned their bachelor's degrees and were commissioned at the Advanced Camp graduation ceremony.

From the first day, cadets were evaluated by cadre in the garrison, by committee members at training sites and by the other cadets in their squads.

Training began with individual tasks such as the Army Physical Fitness Test, basic rifle marksmanship and general military subjects such as land navigation. This was followed by team-building exercises such as individual tactical training, where four- or five-person teams traversed a 500-meter assault course, or the field leadership reaction course, where cadets were challenged with obstacles that could be overcome only through teamwork.

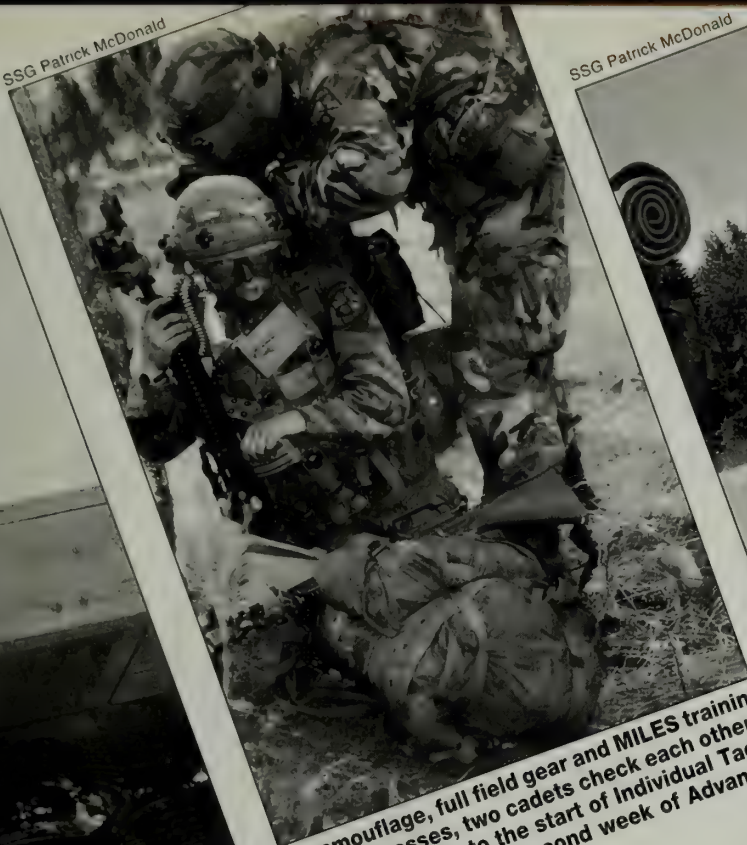
The training program culminated in

a squad- and platoon-level situational training exercise.

"Cadets come to camp to learn, to lead, to be led and to develop their leadership potential," said Rasmussen.

This is accomplished by providing them with several leadership and team-building opportunities, all of which are evaluated by experienced soldiers, he said.

SSG Patrick McDonald



In camouflage, full field gear and MILES training laser harnesses, two cadets check each other's equipment prior to the start of Individual Tactical Training in their second week of Advanced Camp.

(Left) The Field Leadership Reaction course requires cadets to use teamwork to overcome multiple obstacles.

chief for the squad situational training exercise and professor of military science at Eastern Washington University, said the cadets spent five days in a realistic field environment.

There they were equipped with MILES gear and took on an opposing force in

continuous force-on-force operations that were later critiqued through after-action reviews.

"We use infantry tactics as a vehicle to develop and evaluate officer-leadership potential," Westfield said. "The result is that cadets have conducted tough, realistic and professional training, and have been fairly evaluated twice before moving on to the platoon situational training exercise."

Platoon evaluator SFC George Skerritt spent his summer assessing each platoon leader during a 25- to 30-hour period of operations.

"The most important thing I look at is how they respond to situations of

great stress in a combat environment," Skerritt said. "The leadership habits the cadets develop here will carry them throughout their military service."

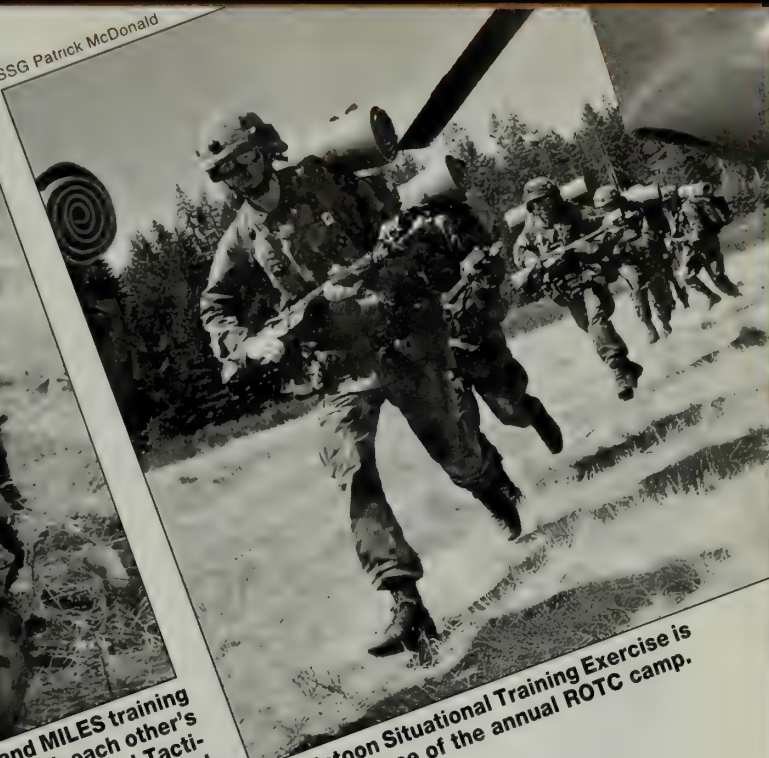
"Technical competence is a factor, but it's just one of the dimensions," he said. "We're not trying to make infantry soldiers out here. The technical and tactical competence will come when they attend their officer basic courses. We're evaluating their potential."

"The cadre evaluates each cadet and candidate in a series of leadership positions in garrison and field environments," said Rasmussen. "We're training and evaluating their decisiveness as leaders. Sometimes it's less important how they accomplished the mission than the fact that they chose to act or made a decision on how the job could get done," he said.

Once they finished camp, the next step for the future officers was submitting accession packets with their requests for active or reserve duty and their preferences for an initial officer branch of assignment. They then returned to college for their final year of academic study.

After that, it's graduation, their officer basic course and first duty assignment. □

SSG Patrick McDonald



The Platoon Situational Training Exercise is the final phase of the annual ROTC camp.

Al Zdzarsky

The training committees use enlisted soldiers from Fort Lewis or Army Reserve and National Guard units, who instruct the cadets in skills such as nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, machine-gun operations or calling for artillery support.

This summer, units from the 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, supported tactical training.

LTC Alan Westfield, committee

ROTC

A Guide to Preparing for Centralized Selection Boards

[Editors Note: The following "helpful hints" were extracted from the "Guide to HQDA Enlisted Centralized Selection Boards," a memorandum distributed by the U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center. The contents of the guide are not official policy and established Department of the Army policy will prevail over conflicting information. This information is also available at the USAEREC website www-perscom.army.mil/erec/board.htm.]

NONCOMMISSIONED officers competing for promotion to the senior grades do not "appear" before DA centralized selection boards. Instead, each soldier is represented by his or her official military personnel file, and it is from this OMPF that board members select soldiers for promotions, schools and discharge.

Soldiers greatly enhance their chances for selection if they prepare their records with the same attention to detail with which they prepare themselves for an in-person board appearance. According to USAEREC, soldiers should begin preparing their records six months before a centralized board convenes.

Board members review five items during the selection process: the OMPF (on microfiche); the Personnel Qualification Record, which includes the DA Forms 2A/ERB and 2-1; the Personnel Data Sheet; the photograph; and correspondence to the board president.

The following tips may help NCOs in reviewing and preparing their records for centralized selection boards.

Your PQR

IF you are in a zone for consideration for an upcoming board, your local personnel office should schedule you for a PQR review. However, you should review your records frequently.

With the DA Form 2-1 board members can see a soldier's history of assignments, military schooling and promotions. The DA Form 2A/ERB is a computer printout showing current essential information pertaining to the soldier. There are numerous corresponding blocks of information on the DA Forms 2A/ERB and 2-1.

Check the following areas to ensure they correspond:

- NAME
- SSN
- SMOS
- MIL ED
- RACE
- DOR

Correspondence to the Board President

VOTING members of the board see memorandums to the president of the selection board. You may write to the board president to call attention to any matter you feel is important to your consideration. The memo should be brief, well written and carefully proofread.

What you should do:

- Use memorandum format (AR 25-50).
- Be brief, concise and factual.
- Use correct grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- Include only information not in your OMPF/PQR.
- Address it to the board president.
- Include a complete SSN.
- Sign the memo.

What you should NOT do:

- Address information already on record.
- Use it as an avenue to express grievances.
- Use it to justify past misconduct.
- Boast about yourself.
- Enclose extraneous materials.

Address all memorandums to: President, (SFC, MSG, SGM) Selection Board, c/o Commander, U.S. Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, ATTN: PCRE-BA, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249-5301.

Your Microfiche

THE microfiche provided to the board is the performance "p" fiche of your OMPF. It contains evaluation reports, awards and decorations, Articles 15, courts-martial, letters of reprimand, course completion certificates, transcripts and so on.

You may request a copy of your microfiche from USAEREC by writing the Commander, USAEREC, ATTN: PCRE-RP, Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46249-5301. You may also request it by calling (DSN) 699-3714.

- Make sure all EERs, NCOERs and AERs are on file.
- Ensure all authorized awards are on file.

THE PDS is a computer-generated summary of information drawn from DA personnel databases, SIDPERS, EERs/NCOERs and the PQR. USAEREC produces this form for board use only.

- Verify the data on your PQR.

- Make sure all evaluation reports are on your OMPF.

THE photograph represents the soldier appearing before the board and is used by board members in the decision-making process. Many board members have said the photograph is the soldier's personal statement of professionalism to the board.

A sloppy appearance, unauthorized awards or appearing to be overweight could affect your opportunity for selection. A missing photograph may mislead board members to believe you are apathetic or are trying to hide something.

Soldier/Chain of command

- Current photo
- Military appearance
- Uniform
- Awards and decorations
- Stand at position of attention

- Lighting
- Position
- Background
- Focus
- Taping uniform
- Photo processing



DA Photograph

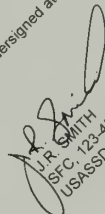
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Correspondence to the Board President



IASSG-STL

25 June 1953
 MEMORANDUM FOR President, MSG Selection Board, c/o Commander, U.S.
 Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center, ATTN:
 PCRE-BA, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46240-5301

- FOR President MSG Selection Board,
Army Enlisted Records and Evaluation
PCRE-BA, 8639 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis,
IN 46219-5000
1. I have earned a Bachelor of Science degree conferred June 20, 1999.
However, the actual diploma will not be in hand for approximately six weeks.
Please send the enclosed letter from the university as verification of degree
conferral and my personnel file upon receipt.
2. Point of contact at this office is the undersigned at DSN 693-2875 or
commercial (314) 263-2875.
- 
J.R. SMITH
USFC, 423-45-6789
USASDS, ST. LOUIS

Encl

Soldiers

The Official US Army Magazine

From Army Posts Around the World



SSG Patrick Diedrich, an explosive ordnance disposal expert in the 702nd EOD Detachment, detonates a charge that will destroy a simulated terrorist explosive device.

Grafenwöhr, Germany

EOD Detachment Takes on Terrorists

MEMBERS of the 21st Theater Support Command's 702nd Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment, here, recently had the opportunity to put their hands on some of the newest and most advanced anti-terrorist, bomb-disposal and explosive-disruption equipment available, and at the same time they were able to see what this equipment could do for them.

Jeff David, program manager for the Technical Support

Working Group, an interagency program funded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the departments of Defense, State and Energy, said the TSWG develops new tools for EOD units such as the 702nd to help them take on the terrorist threat.

"Until recently we had no capability to deal with large-vehicle bombs," David said. "But we're getting to the point where we can deal with them now."

David said the TSWG has been working with the U.S. European Command in three major areas: blast mitigation for structures, methods of bomb detection and "methods to ren-

der safe an explosive device planted by terrorists, particularly large-vehicle bombs."

CPT Kyle Nordmeyer, 702nd EOD commander, said his unit's training to react to a bomb threat or suspect package using the new techniques and equipment began several months earlier when they learned that the TSWG team was coming to Grafenwöhr.

Nordmeyer said the 702nd soldiers began by reviewing their current procedures and equipment, then the TSWG provided technical training and information on the new resources that had become available. The training culminated on range day when EOD personnel participated in demonstrations using some of the new equipment.

—SSG Cameron V. Porter, 21st TSC Public Affairs Office

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Public Water Club Still Strong As Iron

ROCK Island Arsenal has become the first Army installation to join an elite club made up of public water systems known for their longevity and durability — the Cast Iron Pipe Century Club.

Paul Hanson, senior regional engineer for the Ductile Iron Pipe Research Association, said that membership in the CIPCC now stands at more than 530 and includes public water systems operated by municipalities across the United States.

DIPRA is a non-profit trade association representing iron pipe manufacturers. The association formed the Soldiers of Co. A., 14th Engr. Bn., take part in a local sports event.

CIPCC in 1947 to honor public water systems using iron pipes that are more than a century old.

The oldest working iron pipes in RIA's water system were installed in 1873, during the arsenal's construction. For 126 years the underground pipes have provided water to residential and administrative areas and for use in arsenal manufacturing processes.

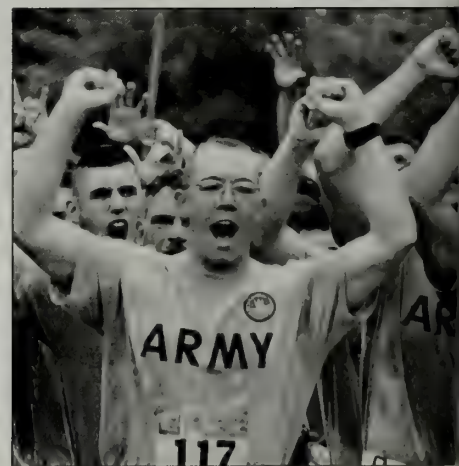
"Joining this club is a tribute to the original manufacturer of the pipe, and to the people who operate and maintain the system today," Hanson said.

Over the years, RIA's water system has grown to about 20 miles of pipes distributing water to more than 100 buildings. The newest parts of the system use ductile iron pipes, which are more flexible and less prone to cracking. — Paul Levesque, RIA PAO

Fort Lewis, Wash.

Best Engineers Are at Fort Lewis

COMPANY A, 14th Engineer Battalion, was named the Active Army Itschner Award winner for 1998, during a ceremony held at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., in April.



The award was named for the 39th chief of engineers, LTG Emerson Itschner, and recognizes the winning engineer company's accomplishments of the previous year.

Co. A received the award for achievements during several challenging deployments and while performing missions around Fort Lewis, and it was recognized for such community activities as adopting a highway, participating in Toys for Tots, supporting Army Emergency Relief and winning sports competitions.

Former platoon leader 1LT Michael Kovacs attributed much of the company's success to its commander, CPT Jeffrey P. Dennis, and 1SG Charles Burton who, Kovacs said, helped create the conditions for soldiers to participate in worthwhile activities and know their work goes toward a good cause. — PFC Aaron Shaw, 28th PA Det.

Fort Eustis, Va.

MTMC Facilitates Panama Drawdown

THE Military Traffic Management Command's Deployment Support Command provided guidance and technical support to U.S. Southern Command and



Family members were scheduled to depart Panama in August.

its transportation industry partners to ensure a successful withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the Panama Canal Zone in accordance with the terms of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty.

As part of that effort, MTMC DSC's 596th Transportation Group and its subordinate units based in Panama and Puerto Rico undertook strategic port-management functions to move SOUTHCOM elements from Panama to Puerto Rico.

"It's a major undertaking," said MAJ Todd Robbins, commander of MTMC DSC's 955th Trans. Company, in Panama. "Desks, chairs, equipment, privately owned vehicles, household goods — you name it, and we're moving it!"

To ensure that the 955th focused completely on the movement from Panama, the company transferred its other joint chiefs of staff missions for Central and South America to its higher headquarters, the 832nd U.S. Army Trans. Battalion, located in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"We're transferring missions because our workload here has dramatically increased," said Robbins. "Our monthly container bookings have increased fivefold. All family members must depart Panama by Aug. 1, since all quality-of-life amenities are being terminated."

With such tight timelines,

the mission encountered some start-up glitches. The initial underprojection of household goods movement requirements was one of those challenges.

"April was a surge month," said COL Keith Morrow, MTMC DSC deputy chief of staff for operations. "We were notified that the April projection had jumped from 367 individual household goods shipments to 640, and we had very little reaction time."

To remedy the situation, MTMC DSC provided on-site assistance to the installation transportation officer, to coordinate with carriers to expedite containers and packing material into the theater.

SOUTHCOM and its components were scheduled to complete their moves by Sept. 1 — while maintaining effective counterdrug, theater engagement and contingency operations. — June M. Pagan, MTMC DSC PAO

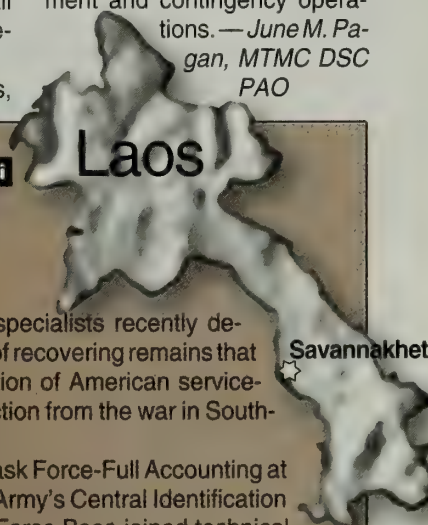
Camp H.M. Smith, Hawaii

Search Team Deploys to Laos

A TEAM of U.S. military specialists recently deployed to Laos with hopes of recovering remains that may lead to the identification of American servicemen listed as missing in action from the war in Southeast Asia.

Members from Joint Task Force-Full Accounting at Camp Smith and the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory at Hickam Air Force Base joined technical representatives from the Laotian government to begin remains-recovery operations in Savannakhet province.

Since 1973 the remains of 522 formerly missing and unaccounted for American service members have been identified and returned to their families. Of the 2,061 Americans still unaccounted for from the war in Southeast Asia, 444 are in Laos. This will be the 43rd Joint Field Activity conducted in Laos, and the 100th overall JFA in the tri-country region of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia since JTF-Full Accounting was formed in 1992. — JTF-Full Accounting PAO



SSG Terry Goodman



An Explosive Competition

Story and Photos by Gil High



(Above) A team member from the 716th Ord. Co., Fort Richardson, Alaska, prepares to X-ray a "homemade explosive device" that threatens a fuel-storage area and nearby community.

(Left) The task facing members of the 718th Ord. Co., from Camp Red Cloud, Korea, was to check an unfired rocket for chemical contamination or leakage, seal the leak and prepare the rocket for shipment.

WHEN reporters and camera crews converged on Fort Dix, N.J., recently, their attention was focused on the thousands of Kosovar refugees arriving by plane or waiting to join sponsoring families elsewhere in the United States.

Most of the media were unaware of the soldiers testing themselves in the nearby training areas — even though many of these young professionals had recently returned from clearing mines in Bosnia or may soon be finding and disabling mines and other ordnance in Kosovo before the refugees can return to their homes.

The 24 competitors in eight three-man teams were at Fort Dix to determine which was the Army's best explosive ordnance disposal team.

The EOD Team of the Year competition began in the mid-1980s as an event to determine which team was the best within U.S. Army Forces Command.

Today it's an Armywide competition, drawing the top teams from each of four battalions in the United States plus the best teams from Korea, Alaska, Hawaii and Germany.

The coordinator for this year's competition, SGM Ralph Brooks of the 52nd Ordnance Group at Fort Gillem, Ga., explained that the four-day competition was built around the scenario of a cleanup operation following a low-intensity conflict similar to the one in Kosovo.

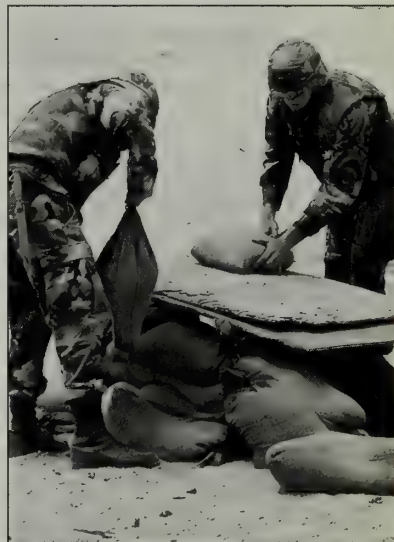
"The teams faced 10 field problems," Brooks explained. "Each problem began when they were given a mission order that provided coordinates to a site and a brief description of the situation."

Both MOS-specific and common soldier tasks were worked into each scenario.

"The teams had to make their way to a site, evaluate the problem and then disable the threatening ordnance," Brooks explained.

(Right, above) Members of the 717th Ord. Co. from Fort Campbell, Ky., prepare a bunker that will shield them as they destroy multiple pieces of ordnance by gunfire.

(Right) The 717th Ord. Co. team members scan the range for multiple targets representing unexploded ordnance.





SSG Scott Willason of the 702nd Ord. Co. in Würzburg, Germany, clears a path through a simulated mined graveyard.

"Soldiers were graded on what procedures they used and in what sequence. There were no textbook answers to most of the problems, because you'll seldom find a textbook answer in the real world," he said.

Teams were timed at each event, and the clock ran from the moment they received their instructions at the previous site until the new task was completed.

Teams accumulated points for performance on an APFT and written exam, and for completing each EOD

event with its related common military tasks. But they could lose points for any action that could in real life cause injury or death.

During the scenario-driven portion of the competition, the teams had to destroy ordnance with gunfire and with explosives, perform EOD procedures on conventional ordnance and safely remove ordnance from a threatened area, among other tasks.

One event, for example, required the teams to find a piece of ordnance, note its dimensions and identifying characteristics, enter the data into a computer to complete the identification, and then determine the best way to disable or destroy the ordnance.



On the third day of competition the team from Fort Richardson, Alaska, was faced with an improvised explosive device strapped to a blindfolded civilian at a fuel depot.

Their task was to X-ray the device so they could determine how to disarm it before it ignited 25,000 gallons of fuel and destroyed a surrounding community.

Team members had to perform some tasks while wearing 75 pounds of



EOD Needs You

THE EOD career field, MOS 55D, provides qualified soldiers with opportunities for challenging and rewarding experiences. Soldiers can enlist for this MOS, but many are already on active duty when they volunteer.

Those who enlist for EOD must first complete training as ammunition specialists, MOS 55B, before beginning EOD training.

Sergeants and below with at least two years active service may volunteer, provided they meet certain availability requirements and can qualify under the prerequisites found at www-perscom.army.mil/Epord/od_ammo.htm:

- Have a final secret security clearance.
- Have a minimum score of 105 in aptitude area GM.
- Be a U.S. citizen.
- Have no previous disciplinary actions.
- Have a physical profile of 111121, with normal color vision and no allergies to explosives.

• Meet the qualification standards of the Personnel Reliability Program of AR 50-5.

• Be eligible for assignment to a CAT II presidential support position per AR 380-67.

- Be a volunteer
- Be able to wear chemical protective clothing while performing mission-related functions for an extended period of time.

Interested soldiers should contact the nearest explosive ordnance disposal company to schedule an interview. The interviewing officer and NCO team will also review the soldier's military records and

administer a practical test that includes an evaluation while wearing chemical protective gear for an extended period of time.

The company will then assist accepted candidates in submitting applications through the personnel system. Once a school date is determined, the soldier is attached to the company for up to 90 days before reporting for training.

This gives soldiers an opportunity to become more familiar with the duty and working conditions and allows company leaders to further evaluate the soldier's suitability.

If at any time during this period the soldier or company leaders have a change of heart, the soldier can return to his unit without penalty.

Once soldiers start EOD School, they are trained for nearly six months before assignment to an EOD company. — CSM James H. Clifford, 63rd Ord. Bn.



A competitor clearing a "crash site" collects explosive debris that was thrown from a mine when his team detonated the device to render it safe and clear the area for evacuation.

body armor, but the greater challenge was dealing with the panicked victim. In the end, a team member's wrong decision while dealing with the civilian set off an alarm announcing that his move, in real life, would have cost him his life and killed innocent bystanders.

The team from Korea faced an equally difficult challenge: enduring 2 1/2 hours of heat and humidity while they fought a strong wind and the restraints of chemical suits to perform the delicate task of identifying and disarming a Russian chemical round.

"This event definitely required patience, because you lose a lot of

dexterity when working in gloves, and there's a temptation to rush through a task and maybe cause a serious error," said team leader SSG Thad Smith.

For SSG Scott Willason, a competitor from Germany, one event hit very close to home.

His team's mission was to eliminate explosive hazards and clear a path through a graveyard so someone from mortuary affairs could go in and

retrieve the bodies from a mass grave found there.

"This situation was very realistic, because it involved things I've either done myself in real life or have heard stories from friends who have had to do them," Willason said.

"I've done tours in Bosnia and tours in Africa dealing with humanitarian demining and pulling things out of the ground. Occasionally you will find bodies in the minefields, and it's a reality you have to deal with."

Brooks said that while



A team member from the 716th Ord. Co. checks a detonator in the hands of a "hostage" who has been strapped to an unknown explosive device.

1999 EOD Champs

"YOUR culture is different," said BG Mitchell Zais, commander of Task Force Provide Refuge, as he addressed teams, evaluators and other participants at the conclusion of this year's EOD Team of the Year competition.

"It takes a lot of courage to do what you do," he said. "You're in a risky business that asks you to be brave without being reckless. You make sure people can go where they need to go by making it safe at the risk of your own lives. We're proud of you and what you've accomplished."

The winner of this year's competition was the three-man team from the 718th Ordnance Company at Camp Red Cloud, Korea. Team members were SSG Thad Smith, SGT Samuel Ennis and CPL Brian Davis.

Second-place honors went to the team from the 760th Ord. Co. at Fort Dix, N.J. Team members were SSG Loren Vigil, SGT Michael Widhalm and SPC Fred Kotowitz.

The third-place team at this year's competition was from the 717th Ord. Co. at Fort Campbell, Ky. Team members were SSG Robert Moore, SGT Eric Dibben and SPC Brandon Banchio.

The other top teams from throughout the Army chosen to compete in this year's event were from the 716th Ord. Co. at Fort Richardson, Alaska; the 706th Ord. Co. at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; the 759th Ord. Co. at Fort Irwin, Calif.; the 761st Ord. Co. at Fort Sill, Okla.; and the 702nd Ord. Co. in Kaiserslautern, Germany. — SSG Steve Snyder, Fort Dix Public Affairs Office

the competition is an annual event, the EOD mission always comes first and that there have been years when the competition was canceled because EOD teams were needed elsewhere. Those missions have included cleanup operations in the wake of Desert Storm and missions when teams were assigned tasks to support the Secret Service in protecting candidates during presidential elections. □

Two Divisions Return

Story by Daniel Hobson and CPL Bryan Beach



Members of the 4th Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, Salute Battery fire a 17-gun salute during the 24th Infantry Division activation ceremony. Gary Skidmore



THE colors of two historic divisions are flying once again after activation ceremonies at Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Carson, Colo., in June.

The 24th Infantry Division at Fort Riley and 7th Inf. Div. at Fort Carson are the first Army organizations that combine both active-duty and reserve-component soldiers in one military headquarters.

The divisions each consist of three Army National Guard enhanced brigades with an active Army headquarters. The term "enhanced" refers to



The Fort Carson Mounted Color Guard was part of the 7th Inf. Div. activation ceremony. CPL Bryan Beach

increased resources and manning priorities with improved strategies that enhance the

units' abilities to deploy.

The National Guard units for the 24th Inf. Div. include the 48th Inf. Brigade from Georgia; the 218th Inf. Bde. from South Carolina; and the 30th Inf. Bde. from North Carolina. The division commander is Fort Riley commander MG Freddy E. McFarren.

The 7th Inf. Div. includes the 39th Inf. Bde. from Arkansas; 41st Inf. Bde. from Oregon; and the 45th Inf. Bde.

from Oklahoma. Fort Carson commander MG John M. Riggs commands the division.

Almost 2,000 people attended the 24th Inf. Div. activation ceremony and watched as retired LTG Joseph DeFrancisco uncased the division colors. DeFrancisco commanded the division at Fort Stewart, Ga., when it was inactivated in 1996.

Many of the spectators attending the ceremony had fought with the division at some time during its history.

Warren Avery, for example, fought with the division during the Korean

Daniel Hobson works for the Fort Riley Public Affairs Office. CPL Bryan Beach works for the Fort Carson post newspaper, the Mountaineer.



CPL Bryan Beach

BG Walter A. Paulson II, commanding general of the Arkansas National Guard's 39th Infantry Brigade (right of center) and his staff present arms during the playing of the national anthem at the 7th ID activation.



Gary Skidmore



Gary Skidmore



CPL Bryan Beach

(Far left) Retired LTG Joseph DeFrancisco holds the colors of the 24th Inf. Div. He was the division commander when the 24th was inactivated in 1996.

(Left) Soldiers wear period uniforms from each of the major conflicts the 7th ID was involved in — World War I, WW II, Korea and Operation Just Cause in Panama.



Costumed soldiers of Battery D, 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, fire a volley during the 24th Inf. Div. activation. Brad Mincey

BG Antonio M. Taguba, the 24th ID's assistant division commander for maneuver, MG Freddy McFarren, commander of the division and Fort Riley, and 1st Army commander LTG George A. Fisher Jr. review the troops during the ceremony.

War. He traveled to Kansas from Connecticut to see the unit activated. Avery said he was proud of his service with the division and was glad to see it serving the country again.

Activation of the 24th means that Fort Riley is home to a division headquarters for the first time since the 1st Inf. Div. left the post in 1996. While that division's 1st Bde. remains

at Fort Riley, the "Big Red One" is now headquartered in Würzburg, Germany.

It has been five years since the 7th Inf. Div. was inactivated at Fort Ord, Calif., and the event was very special for many of the 7th Inf. Div. and 7th Inf. Regiment associations' members and other veterans who attended the activation ceremony.

"It makes me so happy to know the 7th ID is going back into action," said Eimar H. Ingman, a Korean War veteran and Medal of Honor recipient.

GEN Thomas Schwartz, commander of U.S. Army Forces Com-

mand, spoke at each of the activation ceremonies, each time emphasizing the important role the active-reserve component divisions will play in the future army.

Speaking at Fort Riley, Schwartz said, "In front of us is the unveiling of a very historic event, the building of our Army of the future, a reorganization of the Army as you see it."

Speaking again at Fort Carson, he said: "Looking out on the field today, you can't tell the difference among any of those soldiers. You can't tell which ones are active duty and which ones are National Guard. It's all one Army." □



Abrams (left): Fittest winner.

Abrams, who regularly earns a perfect 300 on his Army Physical Fitness Test, completed 120 push-ups and 93 sit-ups, both in two minutes, respectively.

SSG Clarence Abrams, a patient administration specialist with U.S. Transportation Command at Scott Air Force Base, Ill., recently bested contestants from the Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps to win the Fittest of the Fit, an interservice physical-fitness contest.

The four-event contest included push-ups, sit-ups, a 220-yard obstacle course and a flexibility test.

Abrams, who regularly earns a perfect 300 on his Army Physical Fitness Test, completed 120 push-ups and 93 sit-ups, both in two minutes, respectively.

After the event Abrams said: "I was relieved because there were a lot of tough Air Force guys competing." — MAJ James Hutton, USTRANSCOM Public Affairs Office

TWO retired soldiers who logged nearly 70 years of service, collectively, were honored recently in front of Infantry Hall at Fort Benning, Ga., for their contributions to the infantry community.

Retired GEN William R. Richardson and retired SGM Basil L. Plumley received the Doughboy Award presented annually to two of the Army's top infantrymen.

Richardson retired in 1986 after 35 years' service in the United States, Japan, Korea, Vietnam and Central America. He was responsible for developing the Army's AirLand Battle Doctrine, the reorganization of the Army's heavy divisions to meet changing demands.

Plumley served 32 years in the Army, retiring in 1974. During his distinguished career he made five combat jumps, including jumps into Sicily, Normandy and North Korea.

The Doughboy Award, a chromed World War I helmet, is named after a pre-WWI training site near the Rio Grande River in Texas, where trainees blanketed in dust were called "Adobes" by mounted troops. The name was later shortened to "Dobies," and finally, "Doughboys."

Richardson and Plumley join such earlier recipients as Bill Mauldin, Sens. John Tower and Bob Dole, and GENs Colin Powell, Matthew Ridgeway and Aubrey Newman. — PFC Mitch Frazier, Fort Benning PAO

CW4 Gwen Schallow of the Army Reserve's 8th Battalion, 229th Aviation Regiment, has become the first female pilot-in-command of an Apache helicopter, according to U.S. Army Reserve Command officials at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Schallow began flying when her father gave her a flying lesson for her 17th birthday. "When my dad asked me if I wanted to keep flying, I said, 'yes.' He told me I'd have to get a job to pay for the lessons. So I got a job in a doughnut shop."

Upon graduating from high school, Schallow was offered a small music scholarship for playing flute. "But I questioned what I'd do with a music degree," she said. "Playing in an orchestra or teaching music didn't get me too excited. My dad suggested I check out the military."

Schallow enlisted in the Air Force in 1976 as an avionics technician and was stationed in England and New Hampshire. During her initial enlistment she earned her commercial airline pilot's license through civilian flight school.

She left the Air Force in 1981 to become a full-time flight instructor and corporate pilot and flew for the now-defunct Eastern Airlines in 1987. Later she flew for USAfrica Airways, which also stopped flying, and then for ValuJet Airlines.

In 1983 Schallow joined the New Hampshire Air National Guard, again serving as an avionics technician while awaiting enrollment in the Army's flight school. She graduated from the UH-1 Rotary Wing Qualification Course at Fort Rucker, Ala., in 1985.

While at flight school, Schallow met her husband, Michael, who's

Schallow (in rear seat): Another Army aviation leader.



also an Apache pilot with the 8th Bn., 229th Avn. Regt. The couple married in 1990.

Schallow said when she flies she likes to "think there might be at least one little girl who sees me in my pilot's uniform and gets the idea to try something she didn't think she could do because she's a girl. That's where I really get pleasure out of my job."

Schallow is currently a pilot for Continental Airlines, as is her husband. Switching back and forth between helicopters and the commercial jets is not difficult, she said. "The aircraft are so completely different, you don't get the two confused."

Schallow, who completed her bachelor's degree from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in 1997, is now working toward her master's degree in aviation management from Embry-Riddle. — *Headquarters, U.S. Army Reserve Command PAO*

DENNIS Marshall, an ROTC cadet at the University of Akron, in Ohio, was recently awarded the Soldiers Medal for heroism while on assignment in Korea with his former unit, the Fort Lewis, Wash.-based Company C, 168th Engineer Battalion.

Marshall, then an active-duty sergeant, risked his life by crawling across an electrically charged M9 armored combat earthmover to rescue PFC Andy Hadler.

The soldiers, who had accompanied their military vehicles en route to a training exercise, had been on the train 10 hours longer than they had anticipated, Marshall said. And they were hungry.

While the train was stopped at Kudun railway station, Hadler left the passenger compartment to get some MREs out of the ACE on one of the rail cars.

The wind had been blowing fiercely, Army officials said, and sagging electrical wires above the train were so low they hit Hadler as he stood atop the ACE.

Soon after, Marshall heard a loud bang rip through the air. "The noise was similar to that of an artillery simulator," he said. At first, he and others thought they might be under attack.



Marshall (center): Saved a comrade.

soldier over onto his back. Hadler's uniform ignited, and Marshall extinguished the flames with his hands.

Hadler's uniform ignited again, and Marshall put out the flames with the wool blanket.

Marshall and several other soldiers then moved Hadler from the ACE, and Marshall ordered an I.V. and initiated other first-aid measures. Then he located a feasible site for a medevac landing and called in rescuers who transported Hadler to the Army hospital in Seoul.

Hadler, who suffered kidney failure, was medevaced to Honolulu the next day, where he received a kidney transplant. He has since recovered from his injuries.

Marshall, who left the Army to return to college full time, is scheduled to complete Officer Candidate School in December. — *Cadet Emily English, University of Akron Army ROTC*

FORT Lewis, Wash., **1LT Michael Kovacs**, platoon leader for Co. A, 14th Engr. Bn., recently earned the Grizzly Award. The annual award is presented to the best engineer platoon leaders in the active Army, National Guard and Reserve.

Kovacs attributed his success largely to the soldiers and noncommissioned officers who work for him. He also credited his own knowledge of engineer equipment and his 13 years of job-related experience.

"He's one of the best platoon leaders I've worked for," said SSG Douglas Fowler. "I think it's because he wore the stripes before becoming an officer." Kovacs served as a staff sergeant before entering Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga.

Married and the father of five children, Kovacs is currently working to complete a bachelor's degree in business management. — *PFC Aaron Shaw, 28th PA Detachment, Fort Lewis, Wash.*

Then, they saw the dangling wire and sparks and saw Hadler lying on the vehicle, apparently in shock.

Marshall sprang into action, ordering others to locate a wool blanket and combat lifesaver bag. Then he climbed aboard the ACE, avoiding the 10,000-volt electrical lines. He positioned himself near Hadler on the ACE and rolled the injured

The ROTC cadet and former enlisted soldier was recently awarded the Soldiers Medal for heroism while on active duty.



Kovacs (with his wife, Dawn): Best Engineer Platoon Leader.



Sharp Shooters

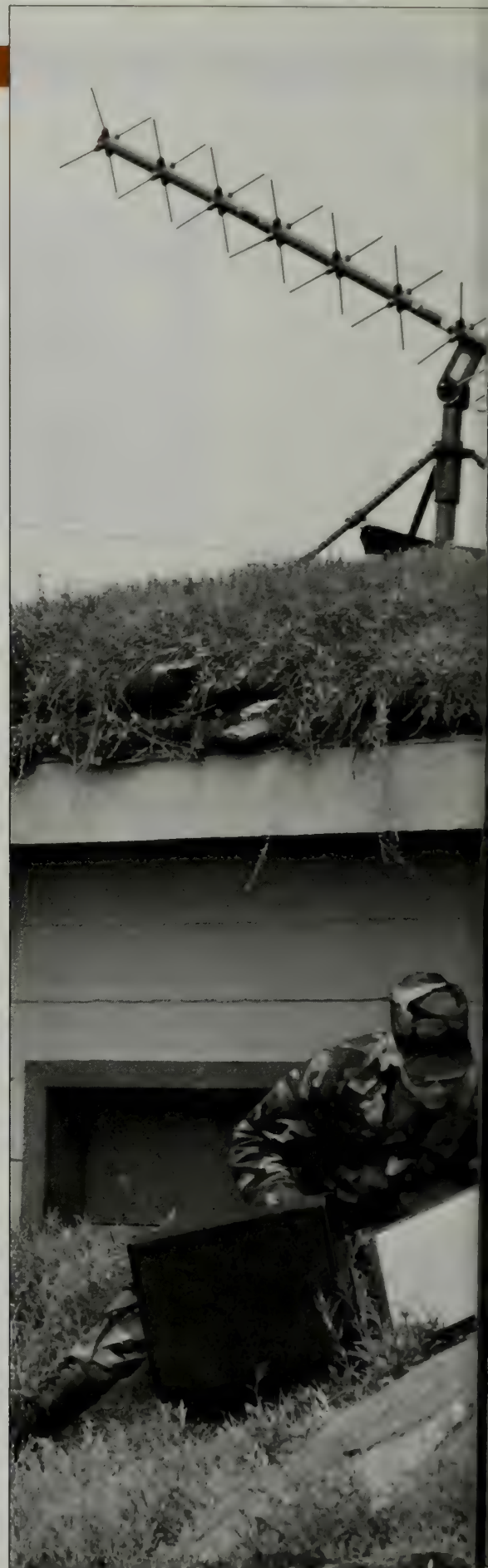
Compiled by SSG John Valcani

Photos From the Field

THE Army maintains a presence all over the world — from the streets of Puerto Rico and the sands of Kuwait to the Balkans and Korea. As the century draws to a close, the Army remains a truly global force.



The presence of Puerto Rico National Guard soldiers is having a positive effect on the island's public housing areas. The soldiers are providing security for law-abiding citizens in an effort to counter drugs. — Photo by SSG Gilberto Marquez





SPC Joseph Butler (left) and PVT Matt Blankenship of the 41st Sig. Bn., 1st Sig. Bde., establish communications during an exercise in Yungnam, Korea. — Photo by SGT Edward Benoit Jr.



SPC John A. Labianca (front) and PFC Kevin R. Green of Btry. E, 3rd Bn., 43rd ADA, go through a missile battle drill at near Ali Al Salem Air Base, Kuwait. — Photo by SPC Kap Kim



SPC Terry Gray (at gun) and SPC Michael Vaughn, both of the 1st MP Co., train in Hohenfels, Germany, in preparation for deployment to the Balkans. — Photo by SPC Terri Cook

Screaming Eagles “



SPC Michael Murray, a grenadier in Co. A, 2nd Bn., 187th Inf., steels himself for the next OPFOR attack while guarding a perimeter during his unit's JRTC rotation.

THE “enemy” knew every turn on every trail in the woods. They knew every bump on every road. And they were intimately familiar with every hiding place in the city.

Infantrymen from the 101st Airborne Division's 3rd Brigade fought an aggressive and determined force in its own backyard. With some critical help from aviation, artillery and forward-support elements, and from mechanized troops from the 2nd Infantry Div.'s 32nd Armored Regiment, they were able to accomplish their missions.

The soldiers attacked, they de-

fended, and they fought in the city. But, most importantly, they learned something new every step of the way. The soldiers were training earlier this year at the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La. They faced an opposing force composed of paratroopers from the 1st Battalion, 509th Inf. Regt., and scouts from the 2nd Armd. Cavalry Regt.

“The OPFOR is a free-thinking enemy. They're always a good, tough fight. You don't want it to ever be an easy time at JRTC,” said LTC Lloyd Miles, commander of the 101st's 1st

Bn., 187th Inf. “There's truly no opportunity to do this type of training on this scale back at home station. If you maintain a positive attitude and always try to learn something new, it's worth every penny a unit spends to go on a JRTC rotation.”

Miles said this was his fifth such rotation, and that the training experience just keeps getting better.

“The after-action review process has come a long way since my first rotation. We discuss what happened and identify areas where we can improve, but we work as a group and

in the Box"

Story and Photos by
SSG John Valceanu



Careful planning and preparation, such as this pre-assault rock drill, helped the 101st Airborne troops ensure a successful JRTC rotation.

come to our own conclusions," Miles said. "That's a lot better than someone telling you what you did wrong and what you need to do."

The observer-controllers who facilitate the AAR play a vital role in the training at JRTC, Miles said.

"OCs are just top-notch soldiers. They're among the best in their career fields, and it shows. They're a great part of the learning experience," he said. "The coaching and mentoring process that occurs between the OCs and training units is invaluable."

JRTC doesn't just offer rotating



(Above) Under withering "fire" from concealed OPFOR troops, 101st soldiers rush to take cover behind a building. (Background photo) Having captured one building in JRTC's Shughart-Gordon MOUT site, airborne soldiers prepare to assault another.

Screaming Eagles "In the Box"

units OPFOR and OCs. The training center also lets units train in different ways than they're used to on their home installations, Miles said.

"One of the important lessons a lot of the soldiers learned, especially during the fighting in urban terrain, is that we both need each other on the battlefield. Infantrymen need the firepower tanks can provide, and the tanks need infantrymen to protect them," he said.

Company C's 1SG Allan Burgess agreed. He said that one of the greatest benefits of training at JRTC was having the resources available to engage in combined-arms combat.

"JRTC lets soldiers see all the pieces work. You might be in an infantry platoon fighting alongside a tank from a unit you've never worked with before. Or you might find yourself calling in air support from an Apache attack helicopter," Burgess said. "These are the pieces that go to war with us, and training with them helps soldiers see the bigger picture."

This ability to exercise various parts of the combined-arms team is not only the greatest training benefit derived from JRTC, it also presents the greatest challenges, Burgess said.

"The toughest thing in 'the box' is dealing with all the coordination that's

required to make the operation work. If you only see all the pieces come together once a year, it's hard to get it all in synch," he said.

Forging teams and squads into a cohesive fighting unit was a challenge at the platoon level, said SFC Jerry Boden, a platoon sergeant in Company A.

"Three-fourths of my platoon was fresh out of basic training and AIT. We learned some valuable lessons during this rotation," he said. "The new soldiers learned to keep their heads down and listen to their team leaders. Leaders learned to practice patience on the battlefield and to ensure that all assets are in place before committing themselves."

Training in an unfamiliar environment and facing a tough enemy was another benefit of training at JRTC, Boden said.

"We focused on basic soldier skills, while a very professional OPFOR kept us under a lot of pressure. They are all very good soldiers, and they're here to help us hone our skills. We learned from them," Boden said.

For SPC Chris Bjork, assigned to the 101st's 326th Engineer Bn., the whole rotation was a chance to break new ground.

"I just came from a mechanized unit, and being with the light infantry is totally different," Bjork said. "This rotation was a learning experience for me, every step of the way." □

The Other Side of the Fence

SOME 101st Airborne Division soldiers had the opportunity to see military operations from the other side of the fence during the recent training rotation at JRTC. Division soldiers supported units rotating through the training center by acting as role-players and observer-controllers, augmenting those provided by JRTC.

The 101st soldiers came from a variety of military occupations and represented various division units not participating in the rotation. On occasion, they had the opportunity to fill roles directly related to their jobs. SPC Michael Silveira and SPC Sonny Fisher, for example, are both military policemen assigned to Fort Campbell's 194th Military Police Co. Both found themselves playing the roles of small-town policemen during the rotation.

"This experience gives us an inside view of how civilians and local police would feel about an army marching through their town," Fisher said. "I'm getting a much better understanding of how members of a local population might react to such a situation, and I'm learning a lot about how to work with people put in this position."

Silveira agreed with Fisher that this was a very valuable experience.

"This will help out a lot in our jobs, especially if we ever face a situation like this in a real-world operation. I've learned that you have to work to build a relation of trust with the locals, but you have to watch them all the time, because you can't necessarily trust them," Silveira said.

Other soldiers found themselves in roles only loosely related to their normal duties. SPC Heather Parrish, a supply specialist assigned to Headquarters and HQs. Co., 3rd Bn., 101st Aviation, became the assistant manager of a small-town's "feed and seed" store. Parrish liked the experience.

"This is three times better than a regular rotation. I'm getting to meet new people and learn new things, instead of just working in a tent, working with people I see every day back in garrison," she said.

This JRTC experience was also different for SGT Weyrann Austin, a team leader in Co. B, 2nd Bn., 502nd Inf. Austin was chosen to work as an augmentee observer-controller.

"As an infantryman, I'm used to being part of a unit coming through here on training. This gives me a different view. I get a chance to see our techniques in action from the outside," he said. "I can see what works well, and what doesn't. And I have the opportunity to take that information back to our unit and implement improvements in our training." —SSG John Valceanu



Alert for enemy activity, a team of 101st infantrymen prepares to cross a clearing between two buildings.

Duty on the Last Hot Frontier

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer

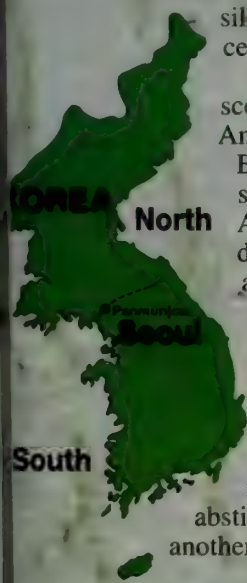
SEOUL, Korea, was in a full-frenzy of activity:

Thronged of curious visitors and potential buyers swarmed the famed Itaewon shopping district, with its overwhelming array of shops, restaurants and street-side vendors.

Salespeople hawked everything from the medicinal herb ginseng to jade jewelry, jogging suits, tennis shoes, custom-made suits, silk dresses and the country's famed celadon pottery.

Meantime, shoppers in Insadong scoured antique shops for treasures. And countless Koreans prepared for Buddha's birthday celebration, stringing colorful paper lanterns. Amid the activity, orphans — dressed in miniature versions of the attire worn by the monks who care for them — played kick ball on a vacant patch of earth.

In one ceremony hall after another, scores of lovers married. In a park, teenagers playing traditional Korean musical instruments rallied for abstinence from premarital sex. And in another park, elderly Koreans gathered



A South Korean farmer works in a rice paddy near the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas. Seoul, the south's capital, is just 35 miles from the DMZ.



Duty on the Last Hot Frontier

Today, what U.S. military officials say is the "most heavily armed border in the world" lies only 35 miles north of Seoul. The demilitarized zone, or DMZ, extends 1.25 miles on either side of the 151-mile-long Military Demarcation Line.





Teenagers at a Seoul-area park play traditional Korean musical instruments during a rally promoting abstinence from premarital sex.

for a Sunday meal and a chance to mingle with friends. Some of the men challenged others to Korean versions of chess and checkers.

Being stationed in Yongsan, the U.S. military district of Seoul, "is like living in Manhattan," said 1SG Michael Steele of the 362nd Signal Company. "There's always something to do here."

The ROK, an area roughly the size of Indiana, accommodates 46 million people — six times the number who live in that state, plus 10 million cars, said U.S. Forces, Korea, spokesman Stephen Oertwig. About 10.5 million people live in Seoul.

A glimpse of Seoul suggests that life in the ROK may be similar to life in other free societies. In reality, it's

much different from anyplace else on earth, said LTC Wayne Brainerd, commander of the 2nd Infantry Division's 2nd Battalion, 72nd Armored Regiment, at Camp Casey, about 10 miles south of the border with North Korea.

"It's the only place where American soldiers still face an armed communist threat," Brainerd said.

"It's a cold war here. And everyone in South Korea is within range of a few thousand North Korean artillery tubes, which brings a lot of focus to what the U.S. Army does here," Brainerd added.

"You can tell soldiers in the States they have to be trained and ready to fight. Here, they know it — without a doubt," he said.

The Korean peninsula was divided

into communist North Korea and democratic South Korea in 1945. And technically, the two Koreas are still at war, since the 1950 to 1953 Korean War ended with an armistice, not a peace treaty, Oertwig said.

Today, what U.S. military officials say is the "most heavily armed border in the world" lies only 35 miles north of Seoul. The demilitarized zone, or DMZ, extends 1.25 miles on either side of the 151-mile-long Military Demarcation Line.

Many negotiations between the two Koreas take place on the DMZ, in the Joint Security Area known as Panmunjom, or "Truce Village," under the watchful eyes of members of the United Nations Command Security Battalion *[to be featured in a future issue]*.

CPT Thomas Goldner commands Honor Guard Company, part of the U.N. Command that is composed of U.S., ROK, Thai and Filipino soldiers. The unit, located in Yongsan, protects the command staff and provides ceremonial support.

Recently, casket teams rehearsed for a week before participating in a repatriation ceremony that returned four sets of remains to the United States.

"Every time there's a repatriation, I stand 17 inches from the Korean People's Army soldier trained to kill me," said the company's flag unit NCOIC, SGT Scott Cannon. "There's only a 4-inch high, 17-inch wide piece of concrete separating us from them."

1LT Stanley Shin, who was born in Seoul, immigrated to the United States with his family when he was 4. The executive officer of Honor Guard Co. said demands on soldiers serving in his unit are high.

"We must be ready to go to war at a moment's notice. We must therefore stay focused as infantrymen, as well as guard the command staff, perform ceremonial duties and work with international units attached to us," said



Duty on the Last Hot Frontier



Merchants in Seoul's Insadong antique district sell everything from traditional craft items to old photos, clothing and brass ware.

Shin, who served up north, with the 2nd Inf. Div., from 1997 to 1998.

"I'm here in the 2nd ID on a two-year tour," Brainerd said. "Most soldiers are here for a year. Fifty percent of all enlisted PCSs, in fact, are in and out of Korea. For virtually every unit, that translates into a high turnover of personnel and a requirement for continuous training.

"A soldier here spends most of the year training. For us, it means shooting gunnery four times a year," Brainerd said, "about twice as much as tankers elsewhere in the Army."

Recently, 72nd Armor crews conducted gunnery exercises at the Korea Training Center near Camp Casey.

"We're actually training on ground that we might be fighting on in the future," said 1LT Rob Gagnon, battalion adjutant for the 2nd Bn., 72nd Armor. "This could be an actual avenue of approach if the North Koreans attack."

"In this environment, given what we know about the Korean People's Army, we have to modify our standard doctrine a bit," said Brainerd. "It works here, but we emphasize machine-gun training more. That's because tank

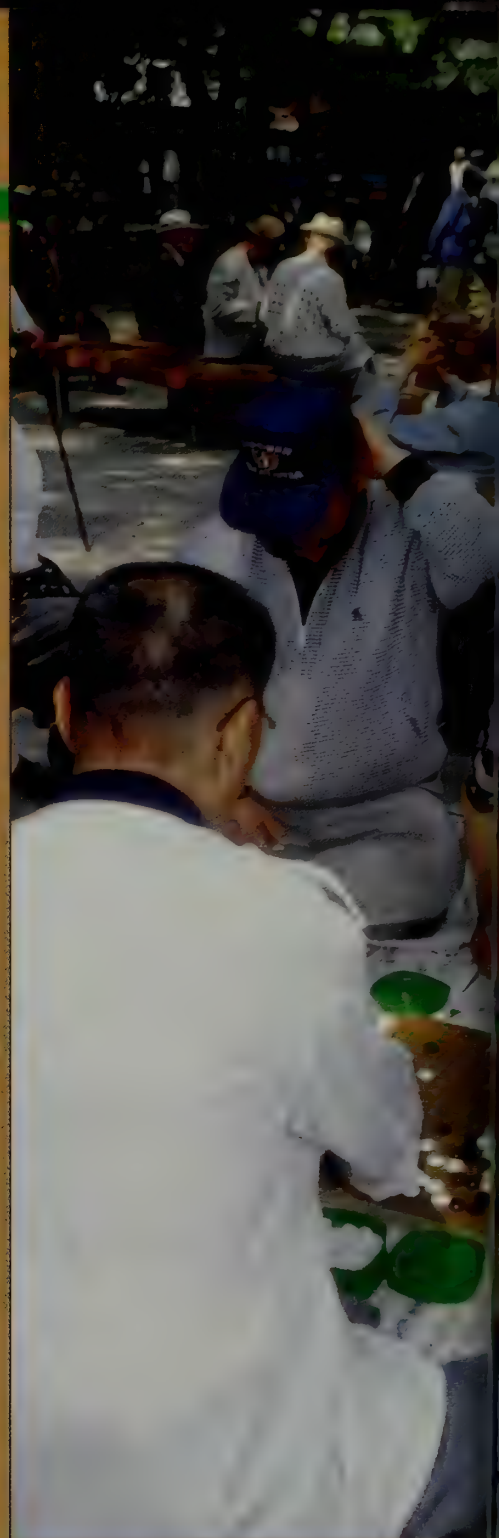


Spirituality and commerce coexist on a busy street in the heart of Seoul. The city is home to some 10 million people.

battalions typically train to eliminate a large mechanized force.

"We know the North Koreans don't want to pit their tanks against ours," he continued. "Instead, they'll send large dismounted forces and use chemical weapons and artillery against us."

Elsewhere in the ROK, soldiers at Camp Humphreys undergo base-defense drills twice monthly to hone



the skills they'll need should a real-life, hostile situation occur *[to be featured in a future issue]*.

"There aren't a lot of distractions here," said CPT Stephanie Rice, airfield commander at Disiderio Army Airfield, where some 10,000 departing and arriving flights annually make it "the busiest Army airfield on the peninsula," she said.

"Soldiers work extremely hard here because we have a real-life mission of tracking aircraft every day," Rice said.



Men gather at their local park for a Sunday afternoon of games and conversation.

"It's an unusual place for women," Rice added. "Over half of our dispatchers are women. Usually it's civilians who run airfields in the States."

Among the dispatchers' roles is initiating searches for aircraft that are 15 to 30 minutes overdue, said Rice, herself a UH-60 Black Hawk pilot. Rice is on a two-year accompanied tour with her husband, CPT Lucas Rice, an AH-64 Apache pilot.

"Killing tanks is our business," said CPT Christian Walters, a 3rd Squad-



Newlyweds and their family members pose for a picture following one of the many weddings that fill Seoul's ceremony halls during the spring and summer.

ron, 6th Cavalry Brigade, pilot. Besides a deep-attack capability against armor, the Apaches would counter special operations forces infiltrating by boat into the ROK.

LTC Michael Mudd, who commands the 52nd Avn. Regt.'s 2nd Bn. at Camp Humphreys, said his unit normally moves troops and supplies and sling-loads Humvees. "If North Korea attacks, our primary role would be to evacuate noncombatants."

Pilots must undergo 25 to 30 hours of special instruction to fly near the DMZ. And they always fly with a flight instructor first to become familiar with authorized routes. Besides the inherent danger posed by the DMZ, Korea's mountainous terrain, often coupled with restricted visibility due to smog, creates other challenges, Mudd said.

"For every flight hour, we spend five hours on maintenance," Mudd said. "Much of it's due to industrial pollution. Also, wind coming from China passes through here, filling the air with dust from the Mongolian Desert."

Nearby, at the ROK's Suwon Air Base, Battery B, 1st Bn., 43rd Air Defense Artillery, "maintains a higher state of readiness than most units," said battery commander CPT Brad Bohan. Five other of the battalion's batteries are spread over a 200-mile radius.

Patriot missile launchers are ready for action and soldiers operate on 24-

hour alert status, he said. "In less than five minutes we could fire two Patriot missiles at an enemy threat."

Back in Yongsan, soldiers from the 94th Military Police Bn.'s Special Reaction Team train in hap ki do, a martial art that specializes in subduing a subject without causing bodily harm. Twice weekly they go to the mat under the direction of respected Korean martial arts instructor Jeong Shi Gool. The soldiers also train in armed self defense, using M-9 pistols and M-4 rifles.

SGT Michael French said either of two teams within the SRT responds to situations that MPs typically aren't trained to handle. "We're the Army's version of a SWAT team."

"In Korea, I feel there's more of a chance of something happening; consequently, what we do seems to have more purpose," French said.

Despite the potential for real danger in Korea, "it's not at all what I expected," said 1LT Kelly Dill, commander of Headquarters and HQs. Detachment, 94th MP Bn.

"I was told to bring my BDUs and a pair of jeans because that's all I'd have room for, or would need," Dill said. "I expected to be working 16-hour days, 7 days a week, because officials here never know when North Korea could launch an attack."

"I expected people to be counting down the days," Dill continued. "But it's not like that at all. We're really



Duty on the Last Hot Frontier



An M1 Abrams tank of the 2nd Battalion, 72nd Armored Regiment, moves out during tank gunnery at the Korea Training Center.

spoiled in Yongsan — the paradise of Korea — where virtually every Western amenity is available either locally or through the U.S. military. And while the operational tempo is high, commanders make a real effort to strike a balance.”

In fact, “a lot of single soldiers extend their tour here,” said Dill, who was lucky enough to acquire joint domicile with her husband, CPT Anthony Dill, who works at the EUSA Public Affairs Office.

“There are incentives,” she said. Foreign-service tour extensions earn soldiers 30 days’ leave and a ticket home, for example.

Many soldiers choose to stay because they prefer being forward-deployed, unlike soldiers assigned to units in the States, who deploy across the country to the National Training Center and other training sites, she said.

“The hardest part of the ‘hardship tour’ is leaving and missing the people we love,” said French, whose wife and son are at Fort Hood, Texas, where she’s assigned to the 545th MP Co. “Being separated really makes you appreciate your family.”

“At the same time, a year goes by fast,” Gagnon said. “I can work 18-hour days and not feel guilty about not



PV2 Jason Newly of the 72nd Armd. Regt. boresights the main gun on his M1 tank before a tank gunnery exercise. Korea-based units shoot gunnery four times a year.

being home to tuck my son in at night or take him to the zoo.

“I came over here with a strong marriage. When I go home, it’ll be stronger,” he added. “If you come over here with a weak marriage, this tour won’t help.”

“Sixty percent of the soldiers in my

battalion are married,” Brainerd added. “All of them are here on unaccompanied tours. Only about 10 of 650 soldiers chose to bring their families in a ‘non-command-sponsored’ status.”

The Army’s strict policy to limit the number of command-sponsored positions in Korea stems from its

concern that everyone in-country could not be safely evacuated in time of war.

Preparing for war is serious business here, Dill said. "Every six months we conduct a noncombatant evacuation exercise, processing all our families for movement out of the country." Some family members are actually airlifted to Japan, about a two-hour flight away.

SPC Paul Narbone, a technical controller with the 362nd Sig. Co., had almost completed his tour in Korea when his son was born. In May, he counted down the days until he'd meet him for the first time.

The result of being away from loved ones is "you wrap yourself up in your work," said Narbone. "This was a really good first tour for me. Being away from my wife and child has been difficult at times, but I really had a chance to learn my job."

Many soldiers in the 2nd Inf. Div. volunteer their time at area orphanages or teach English at local schools, Gagnon said.

Single soldier programs and other incentives also help fill the void of absent family members, Gagnon added. "In our battalion, the chaplain has developed a tour program. Once a month, we take soldiers to the DMZ."

Additionally, the ROK government subsidizes what's called the Reunion Trip program, which brings families from the States to Korea at the lowest possible cost to them.

Recreation services hosts skiing trips in winter and visits to one of the ROK's most beautiful places, Cheju-Do island, where the Army's Morale, Welfare and Recreation center operates a hilltop hotel, said Dill. Other low-cost trips take soldiers to Japan, Thailand and the Philippines, among other nearby destinations.

"Most soldiers outside Seoul don't have cars. But military shuttles and commercial buses run between posts regularly," said CPT Kristen Carle, deputy public affairs officer for the 2nd Inf. Div. The ROK also boasts a dependable rail system and, like the subway system that operates in and around Seoul, color-coded routes and directional signs make traveling by

train easy.

Sergeants and below must typically live on post when housing is available, but a joint U.S.-ROK program called Korean Augmentees to the U.S. Army — specifically designed to augment U.S. military units and foster military-to-military exchanges — helps get soldiers and families out into the mainstream of Korean life, Dill said [*see related story*].

And commanders at installations across Korea host KATUSA Week activities annually, to further encourage U.S. and ROK cultural exchanges.

"The 2nd Inf. Div. has been great about working on quality of life issues to make soldiers in Korea more comfortable," Gagnon said.

At Camp Casey four soldiers used to share a room and a common bathroom, he added. Now two soldiers generally do. "What's key are the swimming pool, gym and other facilities we have that are comparable to those on U.S. Army installations."

Less than two miles from the DMZ is Camp Greaves, where the 1st Bn., 506th Inf. Regt., is the most forward-deployed battalion in the Army — second only to the JSA. "Things are a bit austere," said CSM Kenny L. Leon-Guerrero.

"We don't have the infrastructure that exists down south. Here, billets are old, three to four men share a room, and I live in a Quonset hut," he said. "But we know things will get better." One new barracks building was recently completed.

Soldiers at Camp Greaves and those who pull duty at the JSA can visit Camp Casey to enjoy some of the comforts of home, Gagnon said. There they can eat at Taco Bell and Dunkin' Donuts or play video games.

They can also enjoy Reggies microbrewery, "the only facility of its kind in the Army," said Gagnon. And they can shop at the large post exchange and spend time visiting friends and loved ones at the Pear Blossom Cottage, a short-term apartment complex on post.

Besides occasional complaints about barracks, what some soldiers



The Korea Training Center gives tankers the opportunity to engage a range of targets at varying distances.



Duty on the Last Hot Frontier



CPT Christian Walters, an AH-64 Apache pilot with the 3rd Sqdn., 6th Cav., prepares for a mission from Camp Humphreys.

often find initially disconcerting is the curfew up north, Shin said. "During the week, they're under a midnight curfew. On weekends, it's 1 a.m."

Curfews are in effect to ensure that 70 percent of the force is ready to fight at any time, Brainerd said.

"When I first came up on orders for Korea, I absolutely didn't want to

come here," said Rice. "Based on hearsay, I thought there wouldn't be anything to see or do here. Actually, there's plenty. And soldiers can actually save a lot of money here, because food and clothing are less expensive than in the States."

"I love the country and the people here," added Cannon, who recently married a woman assigned to Combined Naval Forces, Korea, in Yongsan.

"I enjoy working in a joint command, with the Navy and Air Force," he continued. "And it's quite an honor to participate in repatriation ceremonies that finally bring our soldiers' remains home."

"The hardest adjustment for Americans is the culture," added Shin. "Those who keep an open mind and have a positive attitude will find Korea has a lot to offer."

"I think a lot of soldiers would appreciate their tour in Korea more if they knew more about its history," said Cannon, who recently extended a one-year tour for the third time, to July 2000. "The United States has a 250-year history; the Korean peninsula, 5,000 years."

What's to come in future years is anybody's guess.

"North Korea's first request has always been for the removal of U.S. forces," said Oertwig. "They want a reunification of the two Koreas at any cost — even as a result of aggression." □



A soldier from the Yongsan-based Honor Guard Company prepares to fire the cannon for retreat.

KATUSA Soldiers

ABOUT 5,000 KATUSAs — Korean Augmentees to the U.S. Army — complement U.S. soldiers in Korea on virtually every installation, and in every role.

Paid by their own government, they progress up the ranks quickly, typically becoming sergeants within two years, according to CPT Anthony Dill, a public affairs spokesman for Eighth U.S. Army in Yongsan.

However, unlike U.S. Army sergeants, they earn roughly \$10 per month, he said.

"We learn a lot from the KATUSAs," said SGT Jeff Clark, a member of the 94th Military Police Battalion.

Besides supplementing the U.S. military work force, KATUSAs introduce younger U.S. soldiers, who might otherwise be prone to stay on the U.S. military installations, to the area, the food and Korea's rich heritage and customs.

"They've taken me downtown and shown me various parts of the country so I can understand how the people live," Clark added.

"I'd like to bring my son here to witness the differences in lifestyle," he said. "Theirs is much tougher, as indicated by the

farmers who work long hours in rice paddies and the delivery people who haul everything from floral arrangements to plywood and cases of fruit stacked three-feet high on the back of specially designed bicycles."


The Korean soldiers, who serve two-year tours with U.S. forces in Korea, train, work and live with the American soldiers. They wear U.S. Army uniforms and share meals and barracks with their American counterparts.

"The program provides a good opportunity for us to enhance our combined strengths and to build a solid relationship between U.S. and Korean soldiers. It's very important for mutual understanding, as well as military readiness," said SGM Kim Jong Kuk, a senior KATUSA assigned to the 94th MP Bn.


"Some of the best soldiers we have are KATUSAs," said SFC Jeffrey Spenader, a 2nd Bn., 72nd Armored Regiment, tank commander.

One of the KATUSAs on his crew, CPL K.H. Kim, a loader, "is a good candidate for a gunner's slot," said Spenader. It's the highest compliment a superior could give him, Kim said. — Heike Hasenauer

Become an Explosives Expert

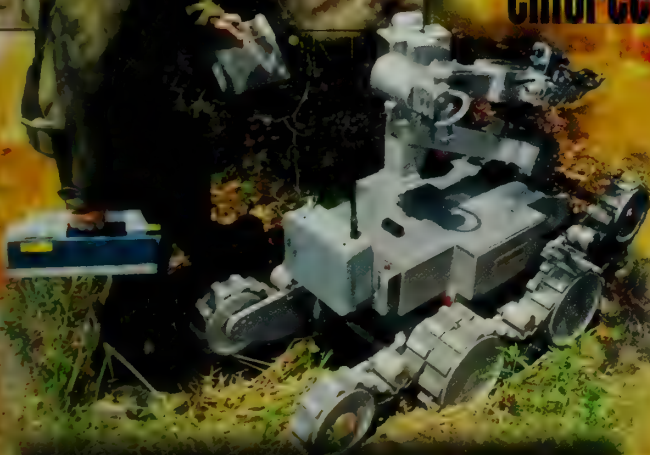
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United States Army

A Heritage of Honor

Meuse-Argonne,
Sept. 26 – Nov. 11, 1918

WHEN it was fought, the Meuse-Argonne Campaign, the final offensive along World War I's entire Western front, was the greatest battle in American history. Twenty-two American and four French divisions had engaged and decisively beaten 47 German divisions — 25 percent of the enemy's entire divisional strength on the Western front — from southeast of Verdun to the Argonne Forest.

The main American attack was made on the 20-mile-wide Meuse-Argonne front with three corps. V Corps was at center and struck the decisive blow. III Corps, to the right, moved up the west side of the Meuse and I Corps, to the left, advanced parallel to the French Fourth Army. The American front extended eastward some 60 miles.

More than 1.2 million Americans took part in the 47-day campaign. When the battle was over, First U.S. Army had captured 26,000 prisoners, 847 cannon, 3,000 machine guns and large quantities of other materiel.



GEN John J. Pershing

1860-1948

Commander, American Expeditionary Force, WWI

After the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917, Pershing set about planning for the organization, training, supply and deployment of the millions of civilians who would become the AEF. When his soldiers arrived in Europe, he resisted pressure from Allied commanders to use U.S. troops as replacements in French and British divisions, insisting instead that American units keep their own identity and integrity. The AEF conducted two significant operations, in the Saint-Mihiel salient and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

1LT Dwite H. Schaffner

1889-1955

Commander, Company K, 306th Infantry, 77th Division

On Sept. 28, 1918, Schaffner led his men in an attack on St. Hubert's Pavillion through heavy machine-gun, rifle and artillery fire and drove the enemy from strongly held trenches after hand-to-hand combat. His bravery inspired his men and enabled them to hold fast in the face of three enemy counterattacks. On his third reconnaissance, Schaffner discovered an enemy gun position and personally killed or wounded the crew. Later, during the enemy's third counterattack, and when his platoon was under attack on three sides, Schaffner mounted the parapet of a trench and killed a number of soldiers, capturing the enemy officer leading the attack.



MEUSE-ARGONNE 1918

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Soldiers

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On Patrol in Kosovo

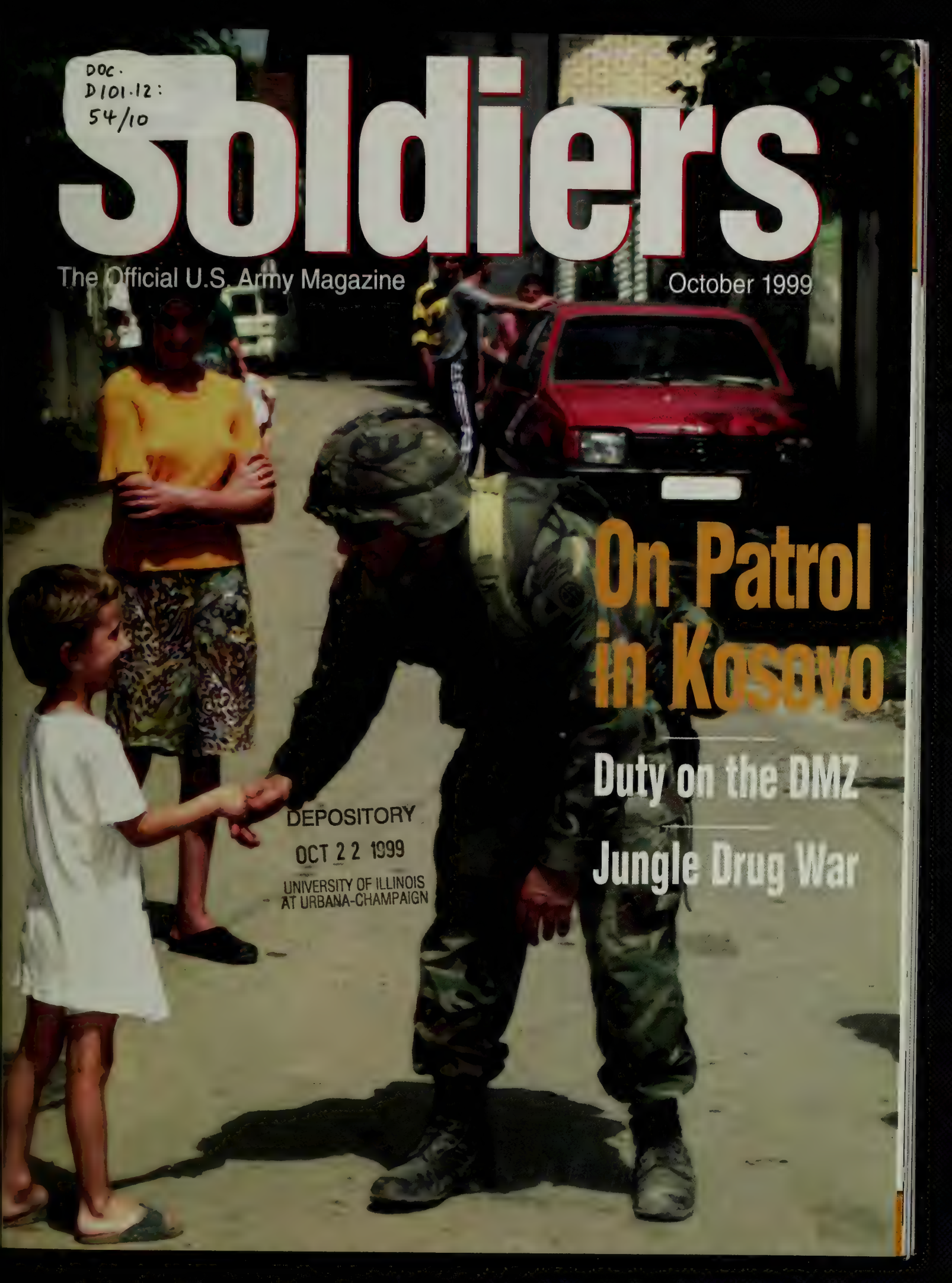
Duty on the DMZ

Jungle Drug War

DEPOSITORY

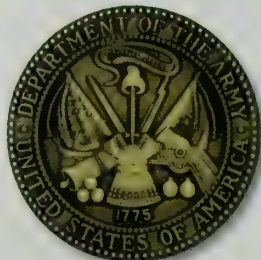
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Soldiers

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www.dtic.mil/soldiers



▲ 41



▲ 16

FEATURES

2 On Patrol in Kosovo

U.S. troops assigned to KFOR face a range of challenges each day as they attempt to maintain a secure environment in Kosovo.

4 Duty on the DMZ

Bunkers, barbed wire and the daily threat of combat are just part of the job for soldiers serving along the world's most heavily armed border.

8 Base Defense Korea Style

With North Korea just a stone's throw away, "readiness" takes on a whole new meaning.

16 Black Lava and Hellfires

Isolated, rugged and wide open, Hawaii's Pohakuloa Training Area lets units train in a realistic and unforgiving environment.





▲ 46



▲ 38

21 PTA: Life on the Lava Fields

Living and working at Pohakuloa Training Area poses unique challenges for staff members and their families.

28 The Road to Annette

Tackling Alaska's rugged wilderness in the name of progress isn't easy — just ask the Army engineers who are helping carve a path through the mountains.

38 The Lessons of Gettysburg

History comes alive for visiting students when LTC Greg R. Hampton — in period uniform — helps them “feel, see, taste and touch” the epic Civil War battle.

41 Jungle Drug War

By helping train Ecuadoran troops and police to locate and neutralize drug traffickers in the Amazon jungles, soldiers from the Fort Bragg-based 7th Special Forces Group are attacking the world's drug problem at its source.

46 Cargo Rodeo

Cargo handlers from throughout the Army come together each year to test their skills and share the techniques of their increasingly vital craft.

Duty on the DMZ

◀ 4



NCO Duties Pullout

◀ 24



DEPARTMENTS

- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 23 Around the Services
- 26 Postmarks
- 32 Environmental Front
- 34 Focus on People
- 36 Sharp Shooters



Front cover:

An American soldier on duty with KFOR greets a young fan during a patrol in Kosovo.
— Photo by SPC Jeremy Ausburn

◀ 2

On Patrol in Kos

Story and Photos by Arthur McQueen

AS ethnic Albanian refugees move back to their homes, U.S. troops patrol the cities and villages of Kosovo. One of Task Force Falcon's many jobs is to keep hatred between the Kosovar Albanians and Serbs from boiling over.

The number of soldiers and marines in Task Force Falcon will eventually total 7,000. They are part of a planned 55,000-member, 19-nation force called Operation Joint Guardian.

The mission of KFOR is to establish a secure environment in Kosovo and allow ethnic Albanians to return to their homes there, but force-protection remains a top priority.

A recent patrol by 82nd Airborne Division soldiers highlighted some challenges U.S. soldiers face every day.

"We came upon a group of suspicious-looking Kosovo Liberation Army members with large backpacks," said 1LT Jack Kredo, an 82nd Abn. Div. officer assigned to Task Force Falcon. "We took the opportunity to stop them and quickly search them and their gear."

Sitting along the dusty road in front

of a garage housing a broken Volkswagen, the KLA members waited to be searched. Despite the Kosovars' protests of innocence, the U.S. soldiers found grenades, .50-caliber ammunition, magazines for AK-47s and blasting caps. Some items were in the backpacks, others were taped to the KLA members' bodies.

Onlookers with unknown sympathies milled around, watching the Americans' actions with interest. The driver with whom the KLA members had hitched a ride sat quietly inside the cab of his battered truck.

The situation was tense at moments, but according to SGT Richard Rivero, an 82nd Abn. Div. infantry team leader, the seizure of the ammunition went "fairly smoothly."

One KLA member was irate at being stripped of his weapons.

"I can't understand this," he protested. "I can't believe it," he said, waving his open hands. But his intent was clear, when he declared, "I am nine months fighting — now I am killing Serbian peoples."

It is this kind of hate and revenge that American troops are dealing with every day.

The 82nd Abn. Div. soldiers were in control of the situation the entire time. Despite the young Kosovar's anger, he sat down when told to by 1LT Mike Binetti,

Departing Serb forces burned many homes in the town of Kacannic, now occupied by 1st Armored Division troops.

another division officer assigned to the task force. The other KLA members appeared happy to be relieved of their burden, and sat smiling and smoking on the side of the road.

This was Kredo's third encounter since entering Kosovo, and he said the majority of the KLA members are "pretty cooperative."

The rules of engagement for Kosovo are spelled out in several ways, including a videotape that illustrates in progressive order reactions to a hostile situation: verbal warning, display of weapon, non-lethal forces and methods, firing to injure, and firing to kill.

Soldiers have also been told that they are authorized to go straight to lethal

force if they think it necessary — for example, if human life is threatened.

"I had faith in my fellow soldiers; I knew everything would go well," said SGT Andrew Wiest, a division paratrooper, about the need to raise the level of engagement for the situation.

The American soldiers refused to be goaded into striking, disabling, or mistreating the KLA members, and after confiscating the illegal weapons, released them to go home.

After a short and very unsuccessful discussion with Kredo about who was going to re-pack his backpack, the most vocal member of the KLA group laid out his plans.

"I'm going to Albania now," he said, pointing in a random direction. "I'm going to get guns."

This was, in Wiest's words, "just another day in Kosovo." □

This cache of weapons and ammunition was confiscated from KLA members moving within Kosovo.

Arthur McQueen is a photojournalist for the U.S. Army, Europe, Public Affairs Office in Heidelberg, Germany.



OVO



A Kosovar boy stands by a checkpoint in Vrosevak, while U.S. tankers man their M1s in the background.



An 82nd Airborne Division paratrooper guards KLA members who were carrying illegal weapons and ammunition.



Soldiers and vehicles of the 1st Armored Division arrive in Macannic.

Duty on the

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenau

THE highway from Seoul runs about 40 miles north, past miles of rice paddies, concertina wire and Republic of Korea army guard towers along the Han River.

Nearing Camp Bonifas, home of the United Nations Command Security Battalion, Joint Security Area, fighting positions dot the grassy hills. False concrete overpasses and bridges, the latter outfitted with extendible steel barriers and spike-topped drums, emphasize the fact that "up north" isn't the friendliest, or safest, place.

Camp Bonifas, named for CPT Arthur G. Bonifas, the JSA officer killed in the infamous "Ax Murder Incident" in 1976, is located only 400 meters south of the southern boundary



Republic of Korea army guard towers dot the landscape along the Han River north of Seoul.

DMZ



The Military Demarcation Line runs through the center of Panmunjom. The village is located 50 kilometers north of Seoul and 5 kilometers south of the 38th parallel.

of the Demilitarized Zone, the "most heavily armed border in the world," according to U.S. military officials.

Before entering the JSA tour, the area also known as Panmunjom, visitors must sign a statement acknowledging that "the ROK is not responsible for incidents that might occur, which could result in injury or death. You will be entering a hostile area."

North Korea, an area about the size of New York state, boasts some 1.2-million active-duty troops — among them 80,000 special operations soldiers, according to U.S. Forces, Korea, spokesman Stephen Oertwig. Additionally, Korean People's Army reserve troops number an estimated 5 million.

They face off with more than 650,000 ROK soldiers and about

37,000 U.S. personnel, some 27,000 of them soldiers, Oertwig said.

Sixty-five percent of North Korea's ground forces are in offensive positions within 100 kilometers of the DMZ, he added.

While the ROK army provides most of the frontline military forces south of the DMZ, as well as more than 1,000 DMZ civil police manning more than 100 guard posts on the 151-mile-long Military Demarcation Line, one U.S. platoon is always in the JSA, said MAJ Michael Turner, JSA Battalion executive officer.

Additionally, a U.S. quick-reaction force is always ready to provide reinforcements within minutes. Turner said of 540 soldiers in the battalion, 60 percent are ROK soldiers and 40 percent are U.S. Army soldiers.

The latter serve as security guards or perform administrative, communications and logistics missions.

Since 1953, North and South Korean officials have met at Panmunjom to resolve military, economic and political problems. Red Cross representatives, Olympic officials, economic advisors and military negotiators have convened meetings at the site in attempts to keep the peace and reunite the peninsula, officials said.

It's here, too, that U.S., ROK and North Korean officials repatriate the

remains of service members from the Korean War, and release each other's citizens. In 1968, the North Koreans released the crew of the USS *Pueblo*, and in 1970, 39 South Korean passengers of a hijacked Korean Airlines jet.

In 1953 prisoners of war from both sides chose whether or not to return to their place of origin when they crossed the "Bridge of No Return," located in the JSA.

"We provide security inside the JSA, and for the residents of Taesongdong, also known as "Freedom Village," said PV2 Chris Hill, a U.S. soldier assigned to Camp Bonifas.

Freedom Village is the only authorized village in the U.N. Command portion of the DMZ. Located less than a mile southwest of the JSA, its inhabitants must be either original inhabitants or direct descendants of the villagers who were residing there when the 1953 armistice was signed.

Only 235 people live in the village, Hill said. Each family farms 17.5 acres of land, predominantly rice paddies and ginseng, and brings in about \$82,000 a year, tax-free. "They're required to spend 240 nights in the village annually, and live under curfew.



Soldiers assigned to the United Nations Command Security Force at Camp Bonifas are the most forward-deployed in Korea.



PV2 Chris Hill, who is assigned to the JSA, conducts a tour for visitors to the DMZ. North Korea is in the background.

The Bridge of No Return. In 1953, the bridge was used to return POWs of both sides, who were allowed to choose whether to go to North or South Korea.

"Sometimes you get a little nervous being out here," Hill continued. "But you get used to it. I certainly have no doubts about why I'm here."

Since July 1953, when the two sides signed the armistice, North Korea has repeatedly violated its agreement.

U.S. officials report that incidents at the DMZ alone have claimed some 50 American and 1,000 South Korean lives since 1953. One of the most horrific violations was the 1976 ax murders of two U.S. Army officers, including Bonifas, who were trying to cut down a tree in the U.N. sector that blocked their view into the northern sector.

More recently, in December 1994, one U.S. pilot was killed and another imprisoned for 30 days after the North Koreans shot down their unarmed OH-58 Kiowa helicopter after it strayed into North Korean airspace.

In 1996, a North Korean submarine ran aground off South Korea's east coast while conducting an espionage

operation involving heavily armed agents.

Another incident occurred as recently as June of this year. North Korean torpedo boats sailed into disputed waters in the Yellow Sea, creating a tense military standoff with the South that, after a week, resulted in the sinking of one North Korean vessel.

In 1998 the North made three armed infiltration attempts. That same year, the North Koreans fired a long-range missile over Japan, into the Pacific Ocean not far from Alaska, as

Before entering the JSA tour, visitors must sign a statement acknowledging that "the ROK is not responsible for incidents ... that could result in injury or death."



Joint Security Area soldiers undergo a variety of training programs. Here soldiers participate in mine-detection and "safing" procedures.

though advertising their continuing advances in missile production and delivery, Oertwig said.

Attempted negotiations for peace over the years have not changed the North's policies or its goal of infiltrating and undermining the South, Oertwig said.

As recently as 1990, U.S. troops discovered a fourth infiltration tunnel (they discovered the first ones in the 1970s). "Each of the four was large enough for one regiment per hour to move into positions behind our forward outposts," Oertwig said.

Turner said five-man patrols conduct roving and listening-post patrols inside the DMZ to check for any unusual activity.

PFC Michael Sallach is among

Often referred to as "Truce Village," the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom bisects the demarcation line separating North and South Korea.

soldiers who man Observation Post Ouellette — one of two manned by U.S. troops — only a few meters from the fence line separating North and South Korea. "My whole platoon is up there for 10 days at a time, on alert cycle for five days, then training cycle five days," Sallach said. "We get a four-day pass before the cycle begins again."

"Every day we see why we're up here," said Turner. "I think it's very important that soldiers see this. Some soldiers stationed in Korea never come here."

"The drive up from Seoul is very sobering," he continued. "You can see that every ridge line has trench lines and fox holes."

"An assignment here requires a certain level of maturity," Turner added. "It's an intense environment where soldiers carry live ammo

whenever they're in the DMZ."

And they "can't make any arm movements or gestures," he said, "anything that might be construed as a possible move to violence. It's difficult."

All assignments to the JSA are voluntary, and American soldiers assigned there must have secret security clearances. Ninety percent are infantrymen. □



A communist North Korean soldier peers through a window at U.S. and South Korean visitors touring the Joint Security Area.



Base Defense Korea Style

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer

"BASE-defense drills are common to virtually every installation in the Republic of Korea," said Bob Warner, a spokesman for the U.S. Army Support Activity, Area III, at Camp Humphreys.

"We try to pack force protection and an opposing force scenario, with mass casualties and mortuary affairs, into one exercise," added 19th Theater Area Army Command plans officer

LTC Douglas Atwater.

"Exercises like these test soldiers' understanding of the rules of engagement and their responses to various situations," he said.

A recent scenario included an incident in which "commandos" from a stranded North Korean submarine "killed" several ROK civilians while attempting to escape back north, Atwater said. That's when the installation commander instituted his base-

defense plan and all units on post responded.

"Every large unit has a quick-reaction force that stands ready to respond to armed infiltration at the perimeter," Atwater continued.

On this day, CPT Jason Mackay, from Headquarters and HQs. Company, USASA III, led the QRF.

"The Base Defense Center allocates all the defense resources," Mackay said. "When someone's in trouble, it mobilizes whatever force is needed. When more than military police are needed, a base QRF will be called.

"We can mobilize in as little as three minutes," Mackay said. "We're trucked to within a safe distance of the perimeter and then move, dismounted, to restore order to the perimeter. We're trained to destroy the enemy if he comes through."

Near one of the gates at Camp Humphreys, a vehicle approached. A USASA guard told the driver to stop. But he continued on through the gate and several "bandits" jumped out, firing.

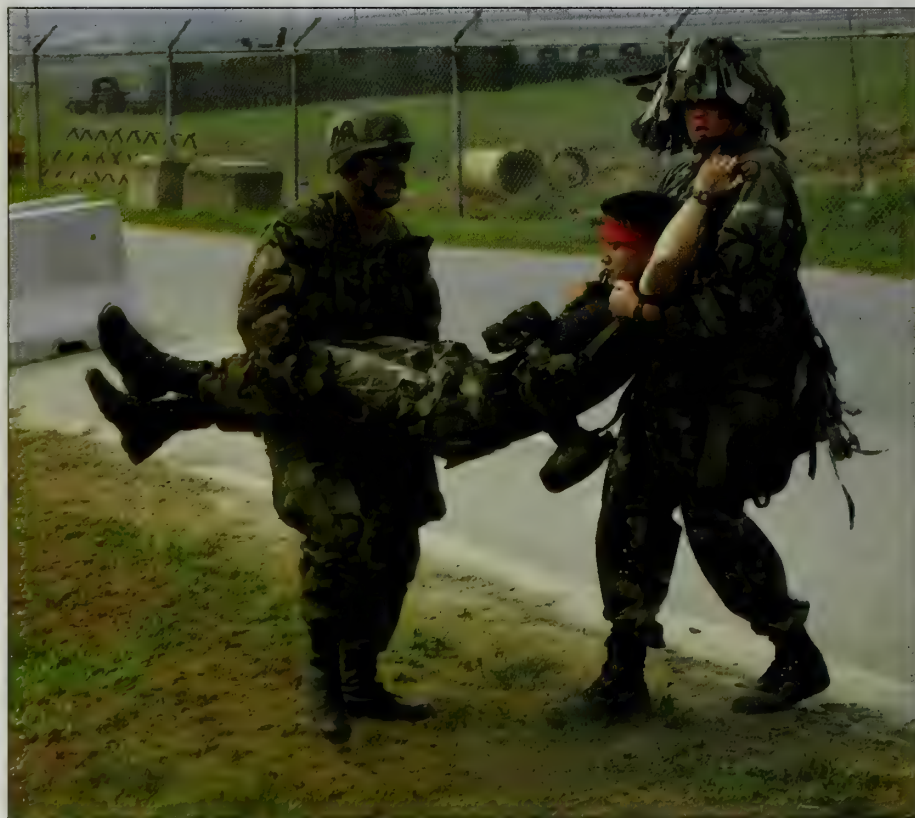
Mackay started yelling commands through the fierce exchange of gunfire that left at least half-a-dozen people "dead."

"You hear a lot of yelling and screaming. That's so our guys know that in the midst of chaos, someone's in charge," Mackay said.

The QRF uses basic infantry skills, Mackay said.

Typically, the only people who do this on a day-to-day basis are infantry and cavalry scouts, he added. "So — in order to execute the tasks to standard every time — this training is especially critical for combat service support personnel like us, who work as clerk-typists, information management personnel and mailroom clerks."

CPT Jason Mackay (right), commander of HHC, U.S. Support Activity III, helps carry a "dead enemy" soldier to a vehicle.





SGT Erica Hines, NCOIC of HHC, 23rd Area Support Group's mortuary affairs collection point, checked "bodies" at the "pre-receiving" area to ensure they had been examined for explosives by explosive ordnance disposal personnel.

"We sign for remains that are delivered to us from the field," Hines said. "Then we fill out toe tags, assigning each set of remains an identification number."

Fingerprints are taken and any distinguishing marks, including wounds, amputations and tattoos, are annotated.

"We search for personal effects and place a detailed description of belongings found on the body inside the body bag," she added.

Paperwork is checked and re-checked before remains are released for transport to the next-level collection point, Hines said.

The most somber task wraps up the criticality of training in Korea, Hines said. "We all hope the incidents we train for will never really happen." □



Mortuary affairs personnel (above) practice procedures they'd follow in real life. A base defense drill (right) at Camp Humphreys, Korea, pits fictional North Korean infiltrators against Quick Reaction Force soldiers from HHC, USASA.



From the Editor

THE national military strategy of the United States calls in part for the Army to be engaged around the world to help shape the global political environment and respond to any crises that may arise. The stories in this month's issue illustrate just how engaged the Army is.

In Kosovo soldiers from the 82d Airborne Division confront armed Kosovars bent on revenge. In Korea 2d Infantry Div. and Joint Security Area soldiers maintain a vigilant watch on an unpredictable North Korea. In Hawaii soldiers train at 6,500 feet in the harsh, unforgiving volcanic rock to hone their combat skills. In Ecuador special forces soldiers put their lives at risk training local military and law-enforcement personnel to fight drug traffickers. And in Alaska National Guard and Reserve soldiers toil in rugged wilderness with fellow military engineers to open a road to an isolated village.

These and the other stories this month demonstrate the Army's support for and commitment to keeping our nation strong. We hope you enjoy reading them.

Ray Whitledge

Tropic Lightning

IN reference to your July article on the 25th Infantry Division, I want to express my anger and the anger of my fellow aircrew members about the aviation support shown in the article.

The author pictured a CH-47 picking up a sling load, and I am here to tell you that they don't come close to the hours we fly to support the division. I am a crew chief on the UH-60L Black Hawk in Company B, 2nd Battalion, 25th Aviation Regiment. We are part of the 25th Inf. Div., unlike the pictured CH-47, which is part of the 45th Support Group. Our battalion has flown more than 3,569 hours in support of the division during the past fiscal year. We can move a battalion of infantrymen and artillery in a matter of minutes.

We fly for the troops and I believe credit is due for our battalion.

SGT McCraw
via e-mail

Vietnam Vet

THE front cover of your July issue pictured a soldier from Co. A, 2nd Bn., 35th Inf. Regt., 25th Inf. Div. That unit was part of the 4th Inf. Div. in Vietnam; I know, because I was in the unit back then. Thanks for these articles.

SSG Billy J. Purser
via e-mail

Adios, Panama

YOUR July issue had an article about Panama. I am trying to find out if you are going to dedicate an issue to the U.S. Army in Panama, since the Army has been there for more than three-quarters of a century.

SGT Albert D. Fleming
Fort Sill, Okla.

Keeping in Touch

SOLDIERS is a top-of-the-line publication! I especially enjoyed the August issue's article on GEN Eric K. Shinseki, one of Hawaii's sons who has risen to the top in his chosen profession. I hope to read more about him as he settles into his tour as the Army chief of staff.

I came across a copy of **Soldiers** at the Fort Shafter identification card office during the summer and decided after reviewing it that this is what I needed to "keep in touch" after having retired from the Army some seven years ago. Keep up the fine work!

LTC Michael F. Tanigawa (Ret.)
via e-mail

Goodbye, McClellan

I APPRECIATE your August article on Fort McClellan. It is sad that such a historic post with so much history had to close. Unfortunately, Alabama did not have the political pull in Washington during the 1990s to keep it open. Luckily, the Alabama National Guard had the foresight to make a permanent military presence at Fort McClellan. Thanks to all the soldiers who served there, especially the MPs who served there through Sept. 30. You will be missed.

A virtual tour of Fort McClellan's historic sites and rich history can be found at www.calhounconews.com/murals/index.htm.

CPT John C. Jacobi
Huntsville, Ala.

THE July coverage of the Army's role in Panama included a historical perspective and timeline on the canal's development, a story covering the Army's involvement in Panama, a status report by the commander of U.S. Army, South, and a wrap-up story about the land and the units.

NICE job on the July Panama piece—I had a good time "looking back." I talked with some of the folks being reassigned; most are already in place in Puerto Rico. Meantime, I'm getting settled in Italy.

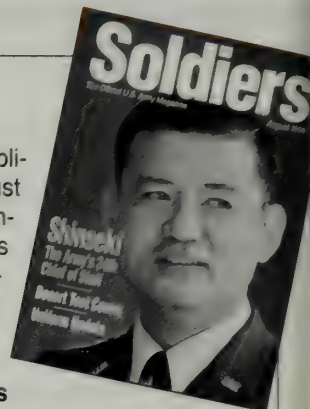
SFC Christopher Calkins
Vicenza, Italy

Change of Address

U.S. Army, South, moved from Panama to Puerto Rico effective Aug. 13. As a result, this office has a new mailing address for its monthly shipment of **Soldiers** magazine.

Lorenzo Daetz
Fort Buchanan, P.R.

CHANGES of address and other distribution functions are handled for **Soldiers** by the U.S. Army Publishing Agency's Distribution Facility in St. Louis, Mo. The procedure was spelled out in the July issue on page 10 or you can go to **Soldiers Online** and click on "ordering" and then



on "U.S. Army Publishing Agency" for support.

Scenic Seward

SINCE the Seward Resort article ran in the August issue of **Soldiers**, some of the information has changed. Please note the following:

The Seward Resort is open year-round. During the spring and summer the resort has an eight-hour Wildlife and Glacier Cruise available on the 53-foot *Arctic Light* in Kenai Fjords National Park in Resurrection Bay. Experience wildlife in abundance — humpback and orca whales, dall porpoise, stellar sea lions, otters, harbor seals, mountain goats, bald eagles and marine birds — and see glaciers calving. Two boats, the 38-foot *Glacier View* (10 passengers) and the 42-foot *Snowbird* (14 passengers) are available through a free boat lottery that gives registered guests an opportunity to go fishing for a full day. Additionally, the resort offers charter fishing aboard the 42-foot *Jackpot* (children must meet the 50-inch-tall safety requirement before boarding the fishing boats).

Winter opportunities include snow machine rentals, ice fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, sledding, mushing, dog-sled rides, wildlife cruises and hot tubs. For information or reservations, call the Seward Resort at (800) 770-1858 or (907) 224-2654 or 2659. The Seward website is at www.usarak.army.mil/framwr/seward.htm.

Terry Yeomans
Fort Richardson, Alaska

Army Values On Display

I THINK it is an excellent idea to attach the Army Values tag to the ID tags worn around soldiers'

necks and to carry them in our wallets.

However, I think the program, as described on page 4 of **The Soldiers Almanac**, would work more efficiently if we could produce some type of key-chain tag that would be seen at all times.

For instance, every time you use your keys for any reason, the green and yellow tag would be there flashing at you. Believe me, it works! I attached an Army Values tag to my set of keys and it keeps me on track at all times. I only see the ones attached to my ID tags in the morning when I put them on and in the evening when I take them off.

The program works; I just believe that even more can be done.

Ssg Richard Sanchez
Fort Bragg, N.C.

A "Hooah" Fix

I WAS researching the term "hooah," as Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura uses it frequently in his speeches around the state. I found the January 1995 **Soldiers** article by SGT Audrey Brunson, "The Face of Hooah!," both interesting and informative.

I would like to offer one minor correction about it, however: Operation Urgent Fury was in Grenada; Operation Just Cause was in Panama.

LTC John W. Oravis
Roseville, Minn.

Posters Please

HOW could we obtain additional copies of the awards and uniform chart that appeared in this year's edition of **The Soldiers Almanac**? Are these items available for use on bulletin boards?

CW4 Stephen M. LaVelle
via e-mail

MY office in the California National Guard headquarters just received a request from a member of the State Assembly for a half-dozen copies of the poster that displays Army awards and medals.

Please send the posters or advise what I need to do to get them.

Michelle Loper
Sacramento, Calif.

THE only copies of the awards and badges poster we have left are folded and inside of the January 1999 edition of **The**

Soldiers Almanac. Your requested copies have been shipped. Let us know if you need more.

Wimpy Photo

ON pages 34-35 of **The Soldiers Almanac**, you have a TOW firing an atwess cartridge from the adapter installed. Kind of a wimpy backblast shot for such a nice weapon. All of your other systems looked very good.

How about a photograph of a live-fire with the missile just out of the tube and the wires trailing?

MAJ David R. Oten
via e-mail

SOLDIERS would love to have the photo you described. Do you have a high-quality color slide like that?

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a post card will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: Feedback, **Soldiers**, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.



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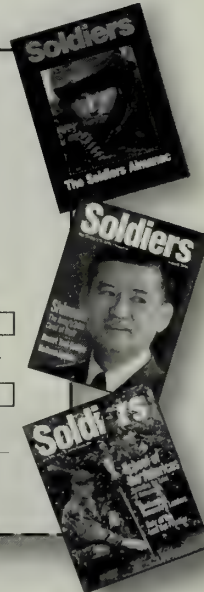
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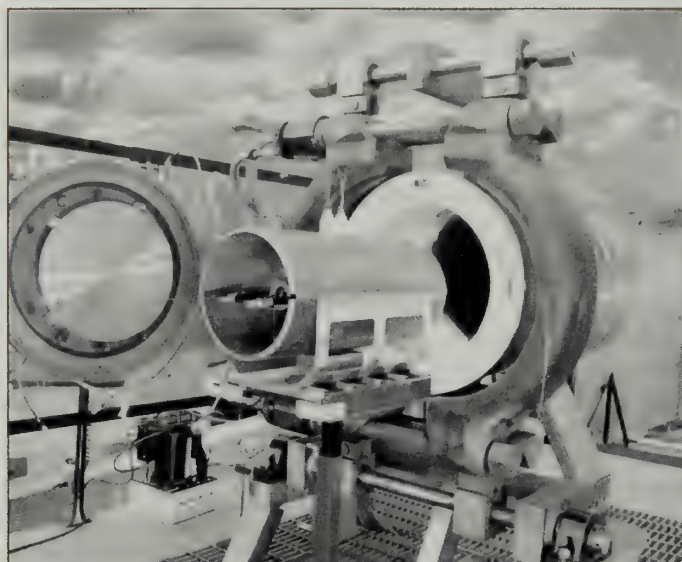
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The Explosive Destruction System is designed to safely detonate chemical munitions and neutralize chemical agents inside a sealed steel chamber.

Aberdeen, Md.

Army Accepts EDS Delivery

FUTURE ordnance specialists can look forward to a safer way of disposing of chemical munitions, thanks to the development of the Explosive Destruction System.

The EDS is a transportable system that safely detonates chemical munitions and neutralizes chemical agents inside a sealed steel chamber. It is specifically designed to handle explosive munitions from World War I and World War II that are unsafe for transport or storage.

The EDS can also treat a variety of other munitions, such as the 75mm artillery shell, the 8-inch Livens projectile and the 4.2-inch mortar shell. The system can open and neutralize

munitions and other containers filled with the chemical agents GB (sarin), HD (sulfur mustard), and other chemicals.

A munition shield on the EDS absorbs the impact of exploding munitions and allows the system to withstand hundreds of detonations before the chamber can no longer be used.

When the chamber is used to neutralize chemical agents, the treatment products can be emptied into commercial waste drums and disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local laws.

The Phase 1 EDS was constructed to demonstrate the system's operational capabilities. Two series of tests were conducted in New Mexico and California to test system functions and explosive containment capabilities. Both test series were successful.

Construction and assembly of the Phase 2 EDS, capable of treating larger containers, began this summer and is scheduled for field use in 2002. — *Project Manager for Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel*

Washington, D.C.

50 Schools Join Army's JROTC

SECRETARY of the Army Louis Caldera and retired Army GEN Colin L. Powell recently announced a major expansion of

the Army's Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps program, which will add 50 high schools in school year 2000-2001 and more each year for the next five years. Army JROTC already involves 230,000 high school students each year.

The JROTC expansion — the first of its kind in a decade — will involve new school programs in 17 states. The JROTC program is offered in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam and overseas locations where American military family members are educated in Department of Defense-operated schools.

Army JROTC will be offered at 1,420 high schools as of September 2000. The high school JROTC program has nearly doubled in size since 1993, when 856 programs were active, Army officials said. The number of participating students has also nearly doubled, with 230,000 students participating during the 1998-1999 school year.

"This is an investment in

Correction

All Army Sports Suggestions

IN September's "What's New" we printed a story entitled "Mountain-Biking Enthusiasts Sought," which solicited e-mail and phone calls to support the creation of all-Army and armed forces mountain biking championships.

Although well meaning, the author unknowingly provided inaccurate information concerning proper procedures for adding new all-Army and armed forces championship sports.

The proper procedure for proposing a new all-Army sport is to write a letter to the Department of the Army Sports Office. The letter will be brought before the Armed Forces Working Group and forwarded to the Armed Forces Sports Council for a final vote.

The address is: U.S. Army Sports Office (CFSC-SF-RS), The Summit Centre, ATTN: BJ, 4700 King Street, Alexandria, VA, 22302. — *U.S. Army Sports Office*

Upcoming Events

October 1: Happy 2000! Federal government begins new fiscal year.

October 3-9: Fire Prevention Week.

Philippines

October 7: Soldier Show, Rock Island, Ill.

October 9-10: Soldier Show, Fort Campbell, Ky.

October History

October 3: Germany is reunited on this day in 1990.

October 7-13: Battle of Cavite. U.S. forces destroy the organized resistance here and in the adjacent provinces of the Philippines, 1899.

October 8: SGT Alvin C. York single-handedly captured a German position, killing 20 enemy soldiers, taking 130 prisoners and seizing 35 machine guns, 1918.

our youth," Caldera told the assembly. "It develops confidence, leadership and teamwork in our young people." He also said by expanding the program, the Army reinforces its commitment to the youth of the nation.

Powell, who was instrumental in the JROTC expansion in 1993, also lent his support to the planned expansion and said

that it benefits youth and their schools, and is also an opportunity for retired military members to have a second chance to serve the country. "It allows us to take great sergeants and officers and use them to teach and mentor our youth."

He said the Army wants young people to learn, and by joining JROTC students are

making a statement that they want to be somebody.

Army officials said the purpose of JROTC is to guide students toward success in high school and beyond by achieving specific tasks in specific time frames and to a specific level of excellence.

Earlier in the week one of the ranking members on the House Armed Services Committee, Congressman Ike Skelton, said JROTC helped him as a youth. "During my high school days, I was a member of the JROTC," Skelton said. "I found it to be one of the most formative experiences of my life." — *Army News Service*

Natick, Mass.

Soldier Intercom System Fielded

To improve the communication needs of soldiers, the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center has put together a commercially available intercom package that allows soldiers to talk to each other from up to 700 meters without giving away their positions.

The new system is called the Soldier Intercom, and each SI unit will have a receiver/transmitter, rechargeable battery pack and headset with boom microphone. The SI was in the hands of the 75th Ranger Regiment and 82nd Airborne Division in November 1998. Other dismounted units will receive the SI through fiscal year 2001.

The SI will allow soldiers to operate in all kinds of terrain and environments. A squad

leader will now have the ability to talk to the entire squad simultaneously on a discreet channel heard only by them.

The Army plan for initial fielding is to "push-issue" — meaning the individual unit incurs no cost — to the field through purchases from GSA and approved unit priority lists indicated by the Department of the Army. Initial issue will be on a unit-by-unit basis and delivered to the receiving unit's central issue facility or central receiving point. Sustainment of the SI will be the responsibility of the individual units, and the contractor will warrant the unit for up to two years. — *U.S. Army Soldier Systems Public Affairs Office*



Tom Findner

Using the Soldier Intercom, a squad leader has the ability to talk to an entire squad simultaneously on a discreet channel heard only by them.

Observance News

Red Ribbon Week

DEPARTMENT of Defense Red Ribbon Week activities will be observed at the Pentagon Oct. 18-20. The national theme for the 1999 Red Ribbon Week activities is "Leading By Example."

The observance is part of a national program of anti-drug education and drug-abuse awareness sponsored by the National Family Partnership.

For the past nine years Red Ribbon Week activities at the Pentagon have focused attention on the many programs of community partnership, volunteerism and mentoring conducted by the Defense Department. The intent is to educate the individual, family and community on the destructive effects of illicit drugs and the positive alternative life choices available to our young people.

Red Ribbon Week honors Drug Enforcement Administration Special Agent Enrique S. Camarena, a Marine Corps veteran who was kidnapped and tortured by drug traffickers in 1985. He was 37 years old at the time of his death.

Each October thousands of organizations distribute red ribbons to honor Camarena's sacrifice. By wearing a red ribbon, millions of Americans demonstrate their commitment to a drug-free community lifestyle.

Each year the Office of the Defense Department's Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support asks the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and National Guard Bureau to nominate four installations or military organizations whose exceptional anti-drug education programs deserve recognition. One nominee from each service is selected to receive the Secretary of Defense Community Drug Awareness Award at the Pentagon during Red Ribbon Week. — *Office of the DOD Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support*

October 10: *by 10-Miller.*

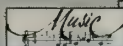
October 11: Columbus Day
October 11-13: AUSA 1999
Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.



Columbus Day

October 11: GEN Pulaski Memorial Day. Killed at the Battle of Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11, 1779, Casimir Pulaski is considered the "Father of the American Cavalry."

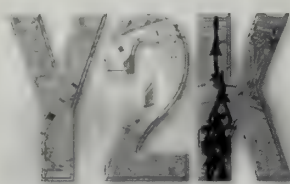
October 14: Dwight D. Eisenhower born 1890. Served as supreme commander of Allied forces in Western Europe during World War II and 34th president of the United States.



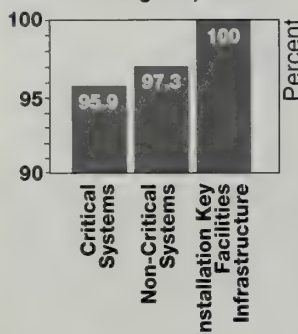
October 19-20: Soldier
Show, Fort Rucker, Ala.

October 21-25: Armed
Forces Men's and Women's
Marathon, Washington, D.C.

October 19: Victory at Yorktown, Va., 1781. The American and French siege of Yorktown (Sept. 28-Oct. 19) was the last battle of the American Revolution.



As of Aug. 25, 1999



Y2K Update

Status of Army Systems

ONE of the Army's top challenges for 1999 is the Y2K problem, which should be solved by November of this year.

This chart shows the percentage of Y2K-compliant Army systems as of Aug. 25. — Army Y2K Program Office

Washington, D.C.

Upcoming Retiree Appreciation Days

THE Army has a RADical way for soldiers, retirees and family members to get information on retirement benefits. Retiree Appreciation Days are one- or

two-day seminars conducted annually at major Army installations to bring retirees, soldiers and their families up-to-date information on the Army and on changes in retirement benefits. RADs often include speakers from the Social Security Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service's retired pay center, Army headquarters and military associations.

Installation representatives usually include members of the legal office, the ID card office, the medical treatment facility and others.

Some RADs include a special health fair. For information on a RAD, contact the retiree services office sponsoring it.

The 1999 RADs are scheduled on the following dates at the following locations:

- Oct. 6 — Fort Detrick, Md.
- Oct. 14-15 — Fort Benning, Ga.
- Oct. 16 — Houston, Texas; Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and Naval Air Station, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Oct. 23 — Fort Polk, La.
- Oct. 22-23 — Fort Rucker, Ala.
- Oct. 30 — Rock Island, Ill., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- Nov. 4-6 — Fort Knox, Ky.
- Nov. 6 — San Diego, Calif. — Army Retirement Services

Tobyhanna, Pa.

Force Providers Sent to Europe

DEPLOYED soldiers in Europe can thank the Defense Distribu-

tion Depot Tobyhanna if they happen to be enjoying the comforts of two soldier recreation centers, called Force Provider, recently packed and shipped to Europe.

Each \$6.33 million Force Provider module is air and sea transportable and provides everything 550 soldiers need to relax and have fun, including sports gear, games, kitchens, and laundry and shower facilities, said John Hopkins, Force Provider project coordinator. A module's generators, power units and water distribution systems can also be used to support disaster relief.

"We got a request from the Department of the Army to ship two modules for prepositioning in Europe," said Arlene Scutt, a

traffic management specialist. "Sierra Army Depot was also tasked to ship one module. We started the project in June."

"To ship the modules, we required 45 tractor-trailers and 23 Seavan containers," said Dennis Barnum, chief of DDTP's Transportation and Shipping Division. "Despite the large task, we still managed to plan carefully enough to cut our projected time to ship from 10 to five days."

The modules are vacuum-packed and sealed for long-term storage and can be sent anywhere.

"This shipment is the culmination of a two-and-a-half year set-assembly program involving DDTP and Tobyhanna," Hopkins said. — Tobyhanna Army Depot PAO



A Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna crane crew loads part of a Force Provider module onto a tractor-trailer. Each module houses equipment to provide rest and relaxation for 550 soldiers.

Timeline (cont.)

October 25: Exercise Orient Shield, Japan.

October 27-28: Soldier Show, Fort Stewart, Ga.

October 30: Soldier Show, Fort Bragg, N.C.

October 25: U.S. forces invade Grenada following a political coup on the island, 1983.

SPORT	APPLICATION DUE	ARMY TRIAL CAMP	ARMED FORCES	NATIONALS	CISM
Boxing	20 Aug 99	Ft Carson, CO 4 Oct - 14 Nov 99 Box - Offs 26 - 29 Oct 99	CP LeJeune, NC 15 - 19 Nov 99	Colorado Springs, CO 10 - 15 Jan 00	None
Wrestling	12 Nov 99	Ft Carson, CO 12 Jan - 14 Mar 00	NAS Pensacola, FL 16 - 21 Mar 00	Las Vegas, NV 21 - 22 Apr 00	CP Le Jeune, NC Oct 00
Taekwondo (M & W)	15 Dec 99	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA 15 Feb - 14 Mar 00	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA 15 - 20 Mar 00	TBD (USTU Champ.) 1 - 5 Apr 00	Seoul, Korea 13 - 20 Nov 00
Cross Country (M & W)	2 Jan 00	No Camp - Selections By Application	TBD, Florida 19 - 22 Feb 00	None	Algeria 25 Feb - 1 Mar 00
Basketball (W)	20 Jan 00	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA 20 Mar - 14 Apr 00	Pope AFB, NC 15 - 20 Apr 00	Orlando, FL 27 - 30 Apr 00	None
Track & Field (M & W)	3 Feb 00	West Point, NY 3 Apr - 7 May 00	West Point, NY 8 - 12 May 00	TBD	None
Volleyball (M & W)	19 Feb 00	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA 19 Apr - 14 May 00	CP LeJeune, NC 14 - 20 May 00	Columbus, OH 29 May - 1 Jun 00	None
Bowling (M & W)	3 Mar 00	No Camp - Selections By Application	Ft Jackson, SC 5 - 11 Apr 00	None	None
Racquetball (M & W)	14 Mar 00	Ft Sam Houston, TX 14 - 22 May 00	None	TBD 23 - 28 May 00	None
Triathlon (M & W)	1 April 00	No Camp - Selections By Application	Ft Eustis, VA 14 - 18 Jun 00	None	TBD
Tennis (M & W)	5 April 00	West Point, NY 11 - 16 Jun 00	West Point, NY 18 - 25 Jun 00	None	Ukraine TBD
Softball (M & W)	24 May 00	Ft Indiantown Gap, PA 24 Jul - 19 Aug 00	NAS Miramar, CA 20 - 26 Aug	Auburn, AL (W) Lawton, OK (M) 1 - 4 Sep 00	None
Golf (M & W)	7 Jun 00	Ft Bliss, TX 7 - 13 Aug 00	Air Force Academy, CO 14 - 18 Aug 00	None	Air Force Academy, CO 20 - 25 Aug 00
Soccer (W)	14 Jun 00	Ft Eustis, VA 14 Aug - 10 Sept 00	Ft Eustis, VA 11-16 Sept 00	None	None
Soccer (M)	18 July 00	Ft Eustis, VA 18 Sep - 22 Oct 00	Ft Eustis, VA 23 - 28 Oct	None	Ft Eustis, VA 29 Oct - 11 Nov 00
Basketball (M)	2 Aug 00	Ft Hood, TX 2 Oct - 11 Nov 00	Charleston AFB, SC 12 - 18 Nov 00	None	Shape (Belgium) 1 - 8 Dec 00
Marathon (M & W)	1 Sept 00	No Camp - Selections By Application	Quantico, VA 19 - 23 Oct 00	None	None
Rugby (M)	8 Aug 00	No Camp - Selections By Application	NAS Pensacola, FL 8 - 15 Oct 00	Tampa, FL 1 - Dec 00	None



The big island of Hawaii offers 25th Infantry Division soldiers something their home-station can't ...

Black Lava and Hellfires

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer

HAWAIIANS call the small mountain flanked by two volcanoes — active Mauna Loa and dormant Mauna Kea — “Pu’u Menehune,” or “Menehune Hill” after the mythical and, some say, magical, race of small people that arrived on the island before the Polynesians.

From Pohakuloa Training Area’s tactical area command cell atop the grassy hill — a patch of green in a vast black desert — SFC Edward Mitchell and CPT Chris Seeber, from the 25th Infantry Division’s 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, orchestrated the fireworks: Hellfire missiles and 2.75-inch rockets from Army OH-58 Kiowa helicopters, Army and Marine Corps TOW missiles and 105mm howitzer rounds.

Black-orange smoke and white phosphorous clouds colored the azure sky over the high desert plateau as the missiles and rockets raced above black lava fields that spanned the horizon as far as the eye could



CPT Chris Seeber (on phone) monitors the air-ground battle at the Pohakuloa Training Area.

see. Tufts of dry white brush grasses punctuated the otherwise barren “moonscape.”

Jagged black rock extends for miles on either side of Saddle Road, a snaking two-lane route that slices across the island of Hawaii, from the city of Hilo on the east coast



Soldiers of the 25th Infantry Division's 3rd Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment, from Hawaii watch the battle unfold at Hawaii's Pohakuloa Training Area.



Ground cavalry scouts from the 3rd Sqdn., 4th Cav. Regt., work with the unit's aircrews to locate the "enemy."

to Kona coffee country and the cattle pastures of the famed Parker Ranch on the west coast.

A few miles up the road from Hilo, local residents post signs updating the number of accidents and fatalities on the road in any given month.

U.S. Army engineers paved the former donkey trail during World War II, careful to retain every curve, dip, incline and decline to thwart a potential Japanese infiltration across the island, said LTC David Hergenroeder.

Hergenroeder commands

Pohakuloa Training Area, or PTA, which lies about midway along the challenging route. It's an area pummeled by unpredictable winds and frequent, though brief, evening rains. NASA once used this unforgiving terrain to train astronauts for the first

lunar landing, Hergenroeder said.

It was to PTA that the 25th Inf. Div.'s 3rd Sqdn., 4th Cav., recently deployed from Wheeler Army Airfield, on Oahu, for a joint, combined live-fire exercise called Saber Thrust.

The exercise tested the Army's latest-version Kiowa, the "digitized" OH-58D, at high altitude — some 6,500 feet above sea level — for the first time, said executive officer MAJ Richard White.

The new aircraft, which last year replaced the unit's older and less capable AH-1 Cobras and OH-58C Kiowas, features a more powerful engine, more sophisticated electronics and an "all-glass" digital cockpit, White said.

The aircraft is armed with Hellfire missiles, which are much more lethal than the earlier TOW missiles. And because the Hellfire is laser-guided, the aircraft firing the missile can hover in the background, out of danger, while the missile homes in on the target by following a laser beam provided by another friendly aircraft, said CPT Adam Lange, commander of the 3rd Sqdn.'s C Troop.

The digitized OH-58D can carry two air-to-air Stinger missiles, seven rockets, .50-caliber machine guns and two Hellfires, said CW2 Gary Schaefer, a unit pilot. And when it's airlifted, its blades can be quickly folded and unfolded, making it ready for action soon after being unloaded.

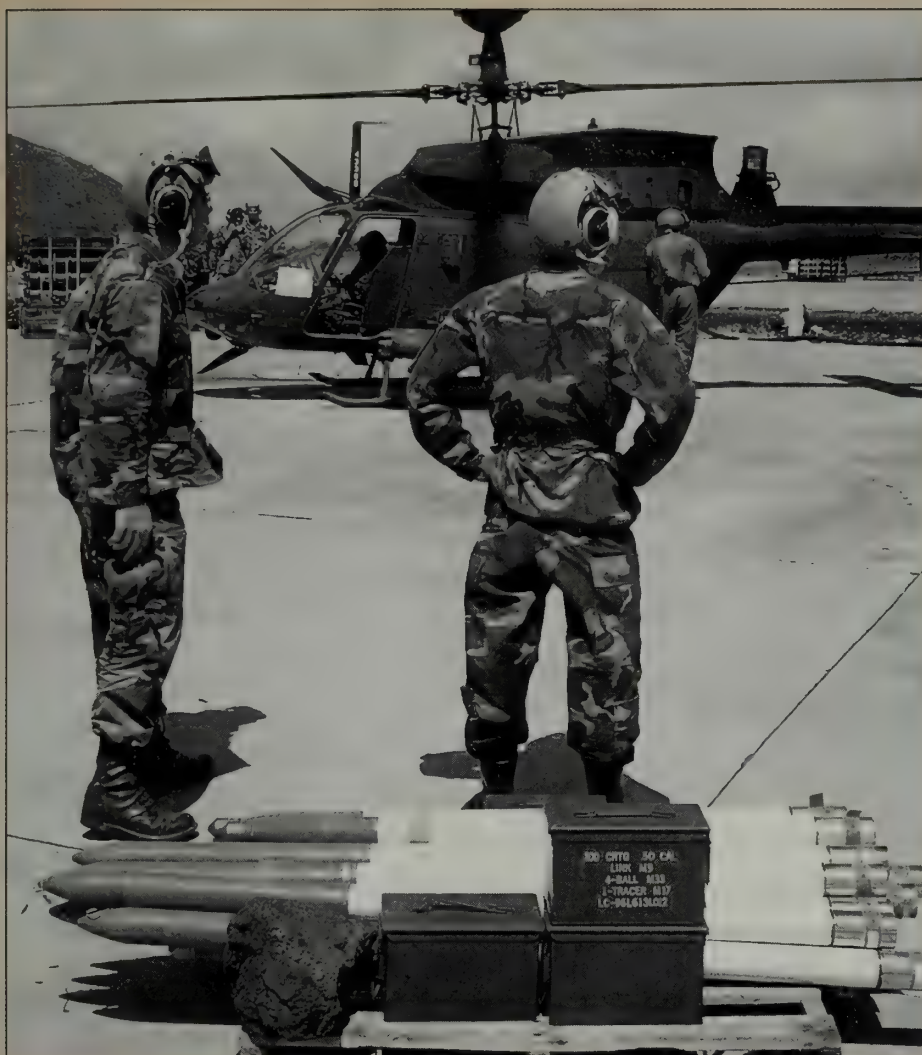
"All our aircraft can now go out on reconnaissance missions armed," Lange said. "Before, we had unarmed scouts flying in front of Cobras, and the Cobras provided overwatch."

The Kiowas self-deployed to the big island of Hawaii from Oahu, about an hour's flight away, affording aircrews the opportunity to qualify in over-water, single-engine flight operations.

Aircrews conducted day and night live-fire exercises and completed Table VIII qualifications. Next they were planning and rehearsing for collective training, with ground and air troops working on air-ground integration.

During Saber Thrust the ground cavalry unit manned Humvee-mounted TOW missiles and .50-caliber machine guns. Two air troops fired Hellfire missiles, .50-caliber machine guns and 2.75-inch rockets.

The Marine Corps' 1st Bn., 12th Field Artillery Regt., also from Oahu,



Soldiers at the forward-area arming and refueling point stand by to load Hellfire missiles and 2.75-inch rockets aboard OH-58D Kiowa helicopters.



Squad and platoon leaders go through the exercise step by step during a sand-table rehearsal.

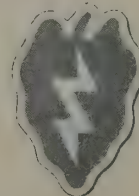
supported the training.

"We want to make sure we can communicate through the Marine fire-support element to our guns," White said. "The Marines will cover our ingress and egress, firing 105mm artillery to keep the 'enemy' pinned down."

During the exercise, ground cavalry platoons searched areas for enemy troops and checked and reported on the state of access routes, said SFC Todd Wright, a platoon sergeant in A Trp.

"This is the only place in Hawaii where soldiers can conduct up to brigade-staff-level maneuvers; there isn't enough land on Oahu," White said. "Consisting of 109,000 acres, PTA is the largest training area in the Pacific. Today, it's used by all the U.S. military services."

Boasting a C-130-capable airfield, 19 ranges, 24 mortar points,





Soldiers from the Oahu-based 3rd Sqdn. maneuver over vast fields of black lava that extend as far as the eye can see.

unlimited artillery firing positions and a 51,000-acre impact area, PTA can accommodate all types of conventional weapons, said Hergenroeder.

When Exercise Saber Thrust was over, SGT Jose Hinojosa, a MK-19 grenadier, said: "I thought the live fire was realistic. Using artillery fire to form a screenline showed how much firepower a scout platoon has, and how helicopters use it to destroy the enemy's forward elements."

Maintenance crews gauged their success by the number of helicopters they kept airborne.

"This is the first time we've been in such a high-altitude environment with such high winds, salt air and volcanic ash," said CPT Scott Perkins, commander of D Trp., the squadron's maintenance troop. "There's a much lower margin for error in this environment."

The exercise posed new challenges for the mechanics who had to keep the Kiowas running. "At such a high altitude, engines don't run as efficiently, and there are weight limits on fuel and armament," Perkins said.

"We've had to do a lot of maintenance we wouldn't ordinarily do," said maintenance test pilot CW2 David Greenwood. "After each flight, we've had to clean lava dust from the turbine engines."

The main and tail rotor blades also tend to erode more quickly in the harsh PTA environment, Greenwood said, requiring more preventive maintenance.

At the forward area rearming and refueling point, loaders and refuelers honed their skills, too.

"The helicopters can't do anything without being fueled and armed," White said.

"We're two hours away from being infantrymen," Schaefer joked. "That's

the maximum time we have in the air without refueling."

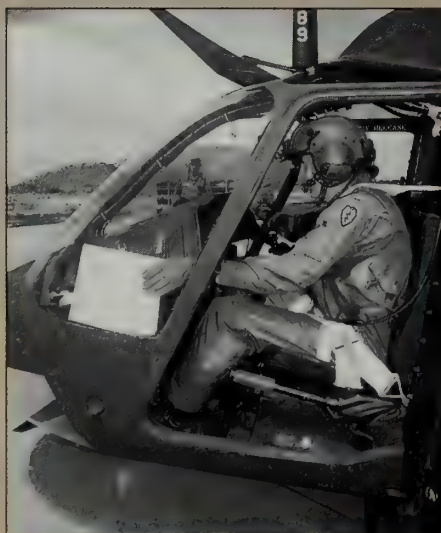
CW2 Jim Lavalley has flown Kiowas for five years and has fired five Hellfire missiles, he said. "This is the first time I've participated in a live-fire exercise and worked with ground elements.

"I'm very lucky to be here flying the top-of-the-line helicopter," Lavalley added. "I'm a computer nerd, and I think I have an instinct for this cockpit, this instrument system."

Since receiving the digitized OH-58D the squadron's air crews have completed gunnery exercises at Fort Hood and the Joint Readiness Training Center at Fort Polk, La., and deployed several aircraft to Alaska to participate in extreme cold weather training during Exercise Northern Edge, White said.

And the unit employs flight trainers at its home station, Lange said, using inert missiles with guidance systems that replicate the characteristics of real missiles. Crews also train at McCarthy Flats, a laser-approved training site at their home station at Schofield Barracks, on Oahu.

To maintain their flight status, crews must fly 70 hours every six months. They take annual written and oral exams and three flight tests to demonstrate their proficiency, Lange said. □



An OH-58D from C Troop awaits load-up at the Pohakuloa Training Area's forward-area arming and refueling point.

PTA: Life in the Lava Fields

Story and Photos by Heike Hasenauer



(Above) Hawaii's Pohakuloa Training Area offers a unique training environment. (Inset) Located in the "saddle" formed by three volcanoes, Pohakuloa is a rustic site of quonset huts and WW II-era buildings lumped together on a sea of black lava.

"I'm learning a lot I didn't learn in the field artillery," said PTA commander LTC David Hergenroeder. "There aren't many people in the Army who can say, 'My biologist told me so and so,' or 'My archaeologist said ...'"

HAWAII'S Pohakuloa Training Area sits in the "saddle," the elevated lava plateau created by the convergence of the Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Hualalai volcanoes.

The "tropical, sub-alpine dryland ecosystem," as environmentalists describe it, is one of the rarest on the planet, according to officials from U.S. Army Garrison, Hawaii's, Environmental Division.

"I'm learning a lot I didn't learn in the field artillery," said PTA commander LTC David Hergenroeder. "There aren't many people in the Army

who can say, 'My biologist told me so and so,' or 'My archaeologist said ...'"

PTA's Directorate of Public Works includes an environmental section composed of nine civilian scientists from the University of Hawaii and one Department of the Army civilian. Hergenroeder's full-time staff includes 20 soldiers, two airmen, one marine, and 103 Defense Department civilians and contract personnel.

The nearest town is Hilo, an hour's drive down challenging Saddle Road. It's where most people assigned to PTA live. TRICARE provides their medical support because there are no Army medical facilities on the Big Island. And there's no commissary or post exchange.

For soldiers, it's considered a hardship tour: 18 months unaccompanied, two years accompanied.

At PTA the troops provide range control and serve as ammunition and safety specialists and medical personnel. Four are qualified emergency medical technicians. And the Army stations an ambulance at PTA that's used by those soldiers who are the first responders to incidents on Saddle Road.

"On a more routine basis, assigned soldiers provide a link between the training units and the civilians who run PTA," said Hergenroeder.

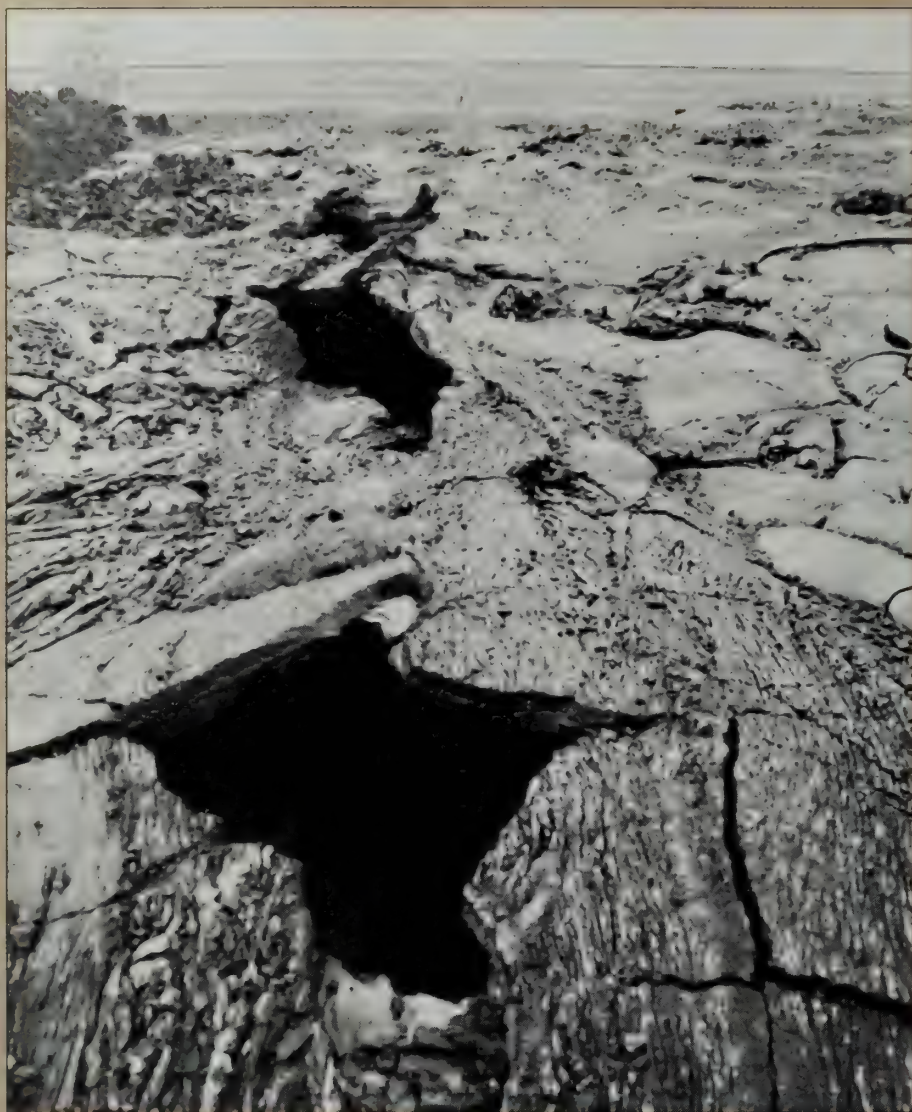
And their activities aren't limited to PTA. "We have 14 military families here, with children ranging from toddlers to college students.

"We're heavily involved in community activities," Hergenroeder said, "not only as tutors in the area's schools, but as volunteers at the YMCA and YWCA. Annually, too, six teams from PTA participate in a Hawaiian canoe competition on the island.

"The downside is the lack of professional development," Hergenroeder said. "Soldiers are not with a line unit here."

Even so, they can learn much





Environmentalists and archaeologists study lava formations, like this one, at Pohaku-
loa, which boasts one of the rarest ecosystems on the planet.

by getting involved with other units that train at PTA, he said. "I've learned a lot from the Marines and Navy SEAL teams."

During the Navy's RIMPAC exercise soldiers at PTA saw everything from Marine helicopter gunships to Air Force B-1 bombers, as well as some of the 50 Navy ships operating in the Pacific, he said.

"Soldiers who come here for training get the same experience, albeit with different military equipment, that soldiers who came here during World War II got," said Hergenroeder.

"The harsh, unforgiving terrain exposes them to an environment not unlike a lot of Pacific Rim areas they might deploy to," he added.

"PTA is still a pretty austere place," Hergenroeder said, "with

open-bay Quonset huts and no heat. We give soldiers a bed, lights and a roof over their heads; that's it."

There's no natural water source, so water is brought in, about thirteen 5,000-gallon tanker loads daily, Hergenroeder said. Spare parts must be delivered by helicopter from Oahu, and military vessels bring ammunition into the port at Kona.

"Soldiers who deploy here for training bring their own cooks to prepare meals in the dining facility," he continued. "And, unlike the National Training Center or Joint Readiness Training Center, we don't provide an opposing force for their use in battle scenarios. They must bring their own."

"Units train at PTA about 300 days of the year," Hergenroeder continued. "In 1998, 23,000 soldiers, airmen and marines honed their skills here." □

PTA's Natural Abundance

PTA'S lava fields contain thousands of lava tubes, which are caves and tunnels; "sinks," collapsed areas; "blisters," domed areas; and "surface chills," volcanic glass areas formed from quickly cooled lava, according to scientists who have studied the site.

Because of its alpine and coastal location, and the fact that the region has not been developed, PTA is home to 11 species of endangered plants, eight species of endangered birds, one endangered mammal species and one snail species, Army environmentalists said.

Over the past 30 years, the Army, in compliance with the National Historical Preservation Act, has conducted numerous archaeological studies at PTA. Those have identified some 1,000 archaeological sites that indicate the greatest period of human occupation in the area was between 1200 and 1600 AD, said PTA commander LTC David Hergenroeder.

Materiel remains found inside lava tubes also suggest prehistoric humans sheltered in the caves.

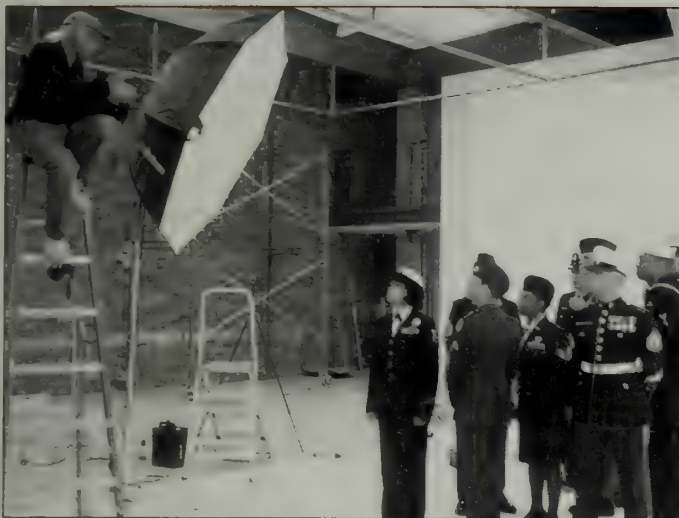
Four hundred years ago, however, individuals traveled across the saddle area to get from one coast to another, and to reach Mauna Kea's adze quarry, a source of high-quality basalt used to make stone tools, Hergenroeder said.

Archaeologists believe natives also traveled to the region to collect sandalwood. They probably also hunted birds like the "nene," the Hawaiian goose, for food and other bird species for feathers used to make royal cloaks.

Stone walls and platforms in the lava fields are believed to be the site of burial grounds. — *Heike Hasenauer*

Around the Services

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu



Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Eddie Adams photographs 10 service members for Parade magazine.

Service Members Pose for Magazine Cover

NEW YORK — Two soldiers and eight personnel from the other armed services stepped inside the Manhattan studio of Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Eddie Adams recently for a Parade Magazine photo session.

The weekend insert to many of the nation's newspapers boasts a readership of more than 22 million. The magazine staff planned to use the photo as the cover shot for the Memorial Day issue, in which a tribute to the USO had been planned. The story covered the USO's history and the long-standing support the organization has given to troops over the years.

Two soldiers, SFC Rodney R. Smith and SGT Valerie Kitchens, from the 152nd Military Police Detachment at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., were part of the group photographed. Before joining the Army, Smith had done some modeling, but he said he had never worked with such a renowned photographer. "You could tell he was a

perfectionist," Smith said. "He took a lot of test shots before he got what he wanted. It was quite an honor to work with him and to be involved in that project."

Smith said that at first he didn't know the photo would be used for Memorial Day. "The experience meant more to me personally after I found out, because my father, who has passed on, was a Korean War vet. It means a lot to me that I'll be able to honor him and all veterans on Memorial Day."

Marine Staff Sgt. Kyle Olson, a photojournalist assigned to New York City, once photographed Adams for Marine Magazine. This time Olson was on the other end of the lens.

"It was a great opportunity for all the services," Olson said. "Eddie Adams is a former marine, so I couldn't imagine a better photographer to do the Memorial Day photo."

The models spent several hours on the photo session, but because it was "so interesting to watch a master photographer at work, the time just flew by," Olson said.

Adams gained world recognition while working for the

Associated Press during the Vietnam War. He shocked the world and earned a Pulitzer Prize in 1969 for his photograph of South Vietnamese Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan executing a Viet Cong suspect. — SSG Alan Moore, Army Public Affairs, N.Y.

Task Force Keeps Albanian Effort Clean

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, Germany — In less than 50 days, Joint Task Force Shining Hope distributed more than 3,400 tons of humanitarian relief supplies contributed by the United States to the refugees who poured into Albania as a result of Serbian aggression and ethnic cleansing in Kosovo.

The Air Force's Ramstein-based 86th Contingency Response Group was the initial team sent to Tirana, Albania, to set up a base camp. Unit members established and maintained airfield operations at Rinas Airport in support of the humanitarian relief effort, said Air Force Maj. Gen. William S. Hinton Jr., JTF Shining Hope commander.

"When I got there on Easter Sunday, one of my biggest concerns was that I would have four stories of humanitarian supplies going down the full length of the ramp, all rotting in the rain, with no way of getting them out, and everybody wondering what's going on," said Air Force Col. Cliff Bray, 86th CRG commander. "That never happened. Everything that came in there was cleaned out the same day, and it was either warehoused or in the hands of the refugees. That's a team effort of the airflow, helicopters and trucking, into and out of the airport not getting out of hand." — Tech. Sgt. Ann Bennett, Air Force Print News

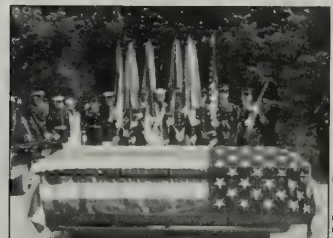
Tomb of Unknowns Remains Empty

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The remains of an American serviceman from the Vietnam War will not be placed in the crypt at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery unless it can be proved they will never be identified.

Continuing advances in forensic medicine make it unlikely that remains will ever again be interred in the crypt of the Vietnam Unknown.

"In making this decision, I want to renew the Department of Defense's pledge to the loved ones of those still missing from the Vietnam conflict," said Defense Secretary William S. Cohen. "The federal government and the department will continue to strive for the fullest possible accounting for all our servicemen who fought for our nation in that conflict and did not return."

Cohen's decision resolves issues raised in 1998, when DOD removed the remains of the Vietnam unknown for a mitochondrial DNA test, said Charles Cragin, principal deputy undersecretary of defense for personnel and readiness. The test, created after the remains were interred, proved them to be those of Air Force 1st Lt. Michael J. Blassie. — Jim Garamone, American Forces Press Service



A joint-forces color guard forms up beside the coffin holding the remains of Air Force 1st Lt. Michael J. Blassie.

SSgt. Carolyn Ramos, USAF

NCO DUTIES

Editor's Note: The following information was compiled from "NCO Duties" listed on the U.S. Army Personnel Command's website at www-perscom.army.mil/select. The duties have been edited slightly for space considerations.

Corporal

The corporal was established in 1775 with the birth of the Army and the NCO corps. Along with the rank of sergeant, the corporal is the only rank that has never disappeared from the NCO corps.

The corporal is the base of the NCO ranks, serving as leader of the smallest Army units, principally, team leaders.

Like sergeants, corporals are responsible for the individual training, personal appearance and cleanliness of their soldiers.

As the command sergeant major is known as the epitome of success in the NCO corps, the corporal is the beginning of the NCO corps. As the NCO corps is known as the backbone of the Army, the corporal is the backbone of the NCO corps.

Sergeant

Of all the NCO ranks, this one, very possibly, has the greatest impact on lower-ranking soldiers. Privates, who are the basic manpower strength of the Army, generally have sergeants as their first NCO leaders. It is to the rank of sergeant that the privates look for example.

Sergeants are responsible for the individual training, personal appearance and cleanliness of their soldiers.

The authority of the sergeant is equal to that of any other NCO rank. The sergeant must be unquestionably competent in order to carry out the mission correctly, accomplish each task and care for assigned soldiers.

The rank of sergeant is not a position in which to learn how to become a leader — no apprenticeship here. While certainly the new sergeant will be developing new skills, strengthening old ones and generally getting better, he or she is a sergeant, and is no less a professional than those grades of rank to come.

Staff Sergeant

The rank of staff sergeant closely parallels that of the sergeant in duties and responsibilities. In fact, the basic duties and responsibilities of all the NCO ranks never change, but there are significant differences between this step in the NCO structure and the preceding one.

The staff sergeant is a more experienced leader of soldiers. It is proper to expect that the staff sergeant can bring the benefits of that experience to bear in any situation and under all circumstances.

The major difference between the staff sergeant and the sergeant is not authority, as is often mistakenly believed, but rather sphere of influence. The staff sergeant is in daily contact with large numbers of soldiers and generally has more equipment and other property to maintain.

Staff sergeants often have one or more sergeants working under their direct leadership. Staff sergeants are responsible for their continued successful development as well as that of other soldiers in the section, squad or team.

If NCOs are "the backbone" of the Army, then staff sergeants are the elements of which backbones are made. The complexities of the staff sergeant's job increase as the responsibilities broaden.



Sergeant First Class (Platoon Sergeant)

The position title of platoon sergeant is considered key in the command structure of the Army. Platoon sergeants generally have several staff sergeants working under their direct leadership.

The platoon sergeant is the key assistant and advisor to the platoon leader. In the absence of the platoon leader, the platoon sergeant commands the platoon.

The sergeant first class may serve in a position subordinate to the platoon sergeant or may serve as the NCOIC of a section with all the attendant responsibilities and duties of the platoon sergeant.

Whether platoon sergeant or sergeant first class, this is the first level at which the term senior NCO properly applies. The platoon sergeant or sergeant first class generally has 15 to 18 years or more of military experience and is rightfully expected to bring that experience to bear in quick, accurate decisions that are in the best interest of the mission and the soldier.

The platoon sergeant is expected to embody all the traits of a leader.



First Sergeant and Master Sergeant

When you are talking about the first sergeant, you are talking about the lifeblood of the Army. There can be no substitute for this position or any question of its importance. When first sergeants are exceptional, their units are exceptional, regardless of any other single personality involved. Perhaps their rank insignia should be the keystone rather than the traditional one depicted here. It is the position of first sergeant in which almost all unit operations merge. The first sergeant holds formations, instructs platoon sergeants, advises the commander and assists in training all enlisted members.

The first sergeant is proud of the unit and, understandably, wants others to be aware of the unit's success.

For the first time, the title of address for this grade is not sergeant, but "first sergeant." There is a unique relationship of confidence and respect that exists between the first sergeant and the commander not found at another level within the Army.

The master sergeant serves as the principal NCO in staff elements at battalion and higher levels. Although not charged with the enormous leadership responsibilities of the first sergeant, the master sergeant is expected to dispatch leadership and other duties with the same professionalism and to achieve the same results as the first sergeant.

Command Sergeant Major and Sergeant Major

Enlisted soldiers who attain the distinction of being selected to be command sergeants major are the epitome of success in their chosen field, in this profession of arms. Except sergeant major of the Army, there is no higher grade of rank for enlisted soldiers, and there is no greater honor.

The command sergeant major carries out policies and standards of the performance, training, appearance and conduct of enlisted personnel. The command sergeant major advises and initiates recommendations to the commander and staff in matters pertaining to the local NCO support channel.

Perhaps slightly wiser and more experienced than the first sergeant, the command sergeant major is expected to function completely without supervision. Like the old sage of times past, the command sergeant major's counsel is expected to be calm, settled and unequivocally accurate, but with an energy and enthusiasm that never wanes, even in the worst of times.

Assignable to any billet in the Army, the command sergeant major is all those things, and more, of each of the preceding grades of rank.

The sergeant major is generally the key enlisted member of staff elements at levels higher than battalion. The sergeant major's experience and ability are equal to that of the command sergeant major, but the sphere of influence regarding leadership is generally limited to those directly under his charge.



From Army Posts Around the World



Soldiers and their family members were forced to evacuate their homes when fire threatened the Fort Greely housing area in June.

Fort Greely, Alaska

Fire Threatens Soldiers, Family Members

SOLDIERS and family members here began returning to their homes June 15 after being forced to evacuate two days earlier when a wildfire tore through the post.

Residents returned to find that although the fire burned down the guard shack at the front gate, the damage to homes and work places was minimal.

Returning residents were greeted by military police, who had constructed a stick man wearing fireman's garb to welcome everyone back. The MPs also handed out lollipops to returning children.

For most people, the only cleanup required was to remove ashes from their quarters.

The fire came very close to the housing areas and just changed directions, said SFC Louis Dinatale, post legal NCO. "As close as the fire came to housing, there was only a small amount of smoke damage and no fire damage," he said.

Only seven claims for smoke damage had been filed with the

legal office, and the estimated damages on those claims was around \$4,000, Dinatale said.

More than 600 firefighters battled the 18,000-acre fire, and retaining crews continued with mop-up and rehabilitation along fire lines during the next week. — SPC Kerensa Hardy, Fort Greely PAO

Washington, D.C.

Installations Receive Quality Awards

FOUR Army installations have been recognized for achievement in the 1999 President's Quality Awards Program. Administered by the Office of Personnel Management, the program recognizes employees and organizations for helping to make government work better and cost less. A board of 37 examiners from federal agencies and private industry selected the four installations.

Fort Bragg, N.C., and Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., earned the Achievement Award for excellence.

According to the examiners' scores, Fort Bragg was chosen because it demonstrated

initiative in business and operational improvements through "aggressive leadership, strong focus on customers and concern for the people who make things happen." Watervliet Arsenal, an Army-owned and operated manufacturing facility producing ordnance products, demonstrated "commitment to customer-driven quality and continuous improvement through commitment to employee participation and learning."

Fort Carson, Colo., and the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center in Huntsville, Ala., earned the Merit Award for significant accomplishment and excellence in one or more categories.

Fort Carson developed a "systematic approach to the evaluation and improvement of key process data-collection efforts that continuously focuses on organizational goals and priorities," the evaluators said. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center has a "strong dedication to improvement activities," evaluators said. The staff works in a team environment and maintains a close relationship with its customer base by "partnering" with customers to accomplish the mission. — Army News Service

Fort Irwin, Calif.

OPFOR Gets a New Vehicle

THE 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment here has begun the long-awaited effort to replace its opposing forces surrogate vehicles — actually Vietnam War-

era M551 Sheridan armored fighting vehicles — with more realistic threat representations that cost considerably less to operate and maintain. The new surrogate vehicle authentically represents the Russian-built BMP-2 and is called the M113/BMP-2 OSV.

The Project Manager, Training Devices, is developing and fielding the new OPFOR surrogate vehicles, delivering 160 OSVs to the 11th ACR. With each OSV fielded, an M551 will be retired.

OSV project director Scott Brookins said the old M551 doesn't realistically simulate the BMP-2 because it doesn't look enough like the BMP and can't carry infantry. "That in turn requires the OPFOR to use additional armored personnel carriers or trucks," he said.

Most significantly, the M551 is no longer economically maintainable, Brookins said. The cost of supporting the vehicle is continually rising, along with a concurrent increase in maintenance-support time.

In contrast, the new M113/BMP-2 looks and performs like the actual BMP-2, with fire discrimination cues and a visual signature to allow realistic recognition at one kilometer, Brookins said. The OSV's per-



formance characteristics — including speed, mobility and the ability to shoot on the move — are quite similar to those of the actual BMP-2, and its extended rear compartment holds up to five soldiers and their equipment.

Brookins said the OSV uses current inventory components to the fullest extent possible and benefits from the low operating and support costs of the M113 family of vehicles.

The new surrogate is built on an excess M901 chassis upgraded to M113A3 standards, then modified to provide the key recognition signatures of a BMP, including a turret. The two-man turret includes the M2A2 Bradley fighting vehicle turret drive, stabilization systems and sub-assemblies, and both visual and tactical engagement simulation representative of selected characteristics of the BMP-2 weapon systems.

Additional excess equipment reused in the OSV includes M32 sights, AN/VVS-2 driver's night viewers and AN/VSG-2-series tank thermal sights.

The strategy of using and integrating excess Army inventory is cost-effective and avoids the expense involved to re-

search, design and develop an all-new family of OSVs, Brookins said. Based on the projected operating

and support costs, the Army will realize O&S savings of approximately \$40,000 per vehicle, per year, he said.

Brookins also said the new vehicle provides substantial training benefits to both Blue Forces and OPFOR.

"The OSV provides a realistic representation of a standard BMP-2, affording the Blue Force the opportunity to face a formidable foe while improving their target-acquisition and identification skills. And with the phaseout of the M551, the increasing use of the OSV provides MOS training for the Bradley crewmen manning the vehicle," Brookins said.

MOS training is also realized for maintenance personnel trained to work on the M113 chassis and Bradley turret components, he said. "Because of their greater familiarity with this equipment, maintenance personnel can more easily troubleshoot and maintain the OSV and increase the operational readiness of the OPFOR fleet." — *Project Manager, Training Devices, Orlando, Fla.*

Fort Rucker, Ala.

JROTC Units Test Their Mettle

NEARLY 1,000 Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets, representing 23 high schools from as far away as Illinois, recently tested their skills, made new friends and saw how they stacked up against their peers

The introduction of the OSV to the NTC battlefield provides training benefits for both Blue Forces and OPFOR.



Josh Duff, a senior at Alma Bryant High School in Mobile, Ala., and JROTC competition participant, takes aim as LTC Jim Duhaime looks on.

at the 31st annual AUSA JROTC Competition here.

"Events such as these are critical to the development of cadets," said retired MAJ Leslie Smith, senior Army instructor at East Richland High School in Olney, Ill. "We can talk to them about what it means to be a soldier, but seeing active-duty soldiers work together, and seeing how much discipline and pride these soldiers have, will go a long way toward making young people consider joining the Army."

SPC Ronda Zimmerman of Fort Rucker's 1st Aviation Brigade said that seeing the students taking the military seriously motivated her.

"Working with these cadets makes me proud to be a soldier," she said. "When you see the dedication, spirit and teamwork these cadets have, it also inspires the active-duty soldiers here. It tells us that there is a pool of talented people out there ready to become good soldiers and do the difficult missions that lie ahead."

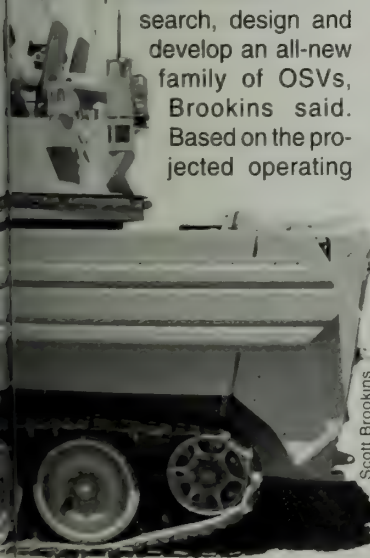
While the recruiting benefits of JROTC are obvious, cadets say they see other reasons for

participation in the program. Cadet CSM Yavine Brewer of Alabama's Lannett High School, credits JROTC with helping him become a better citizen.

"I've learned a lot in JROTC," Brewer said. "JROTC and the friends I've met there have helped me understand the importance of setting goals and working to achieve them. I've been given a three-year ROTC scholarship to Tuskegee University. Without JROTC I'm not sure I would have even thought about college or the military."

Fort Rucker's commanding general, MG Anthony Jones, said he saw two main benefits to the annual competition.

"This event allows us to give something back to the civilian communities," he said. "It's not about recruiting future soldiers. It's about developing in young people the skills and values necessary to become good citizens and future leaders. And it shows how our local communities, who have an investment in AUSA and Fort Rucker, can combine efforts to hold an event that benefits our schools, our communities and our Army." — *Ken Holder, Fort Rucker PAO*



Scott Brookins

The Road to

Story and Photos by MSG Bob Haskell



Annette



ENGINEERS from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who this summer cut and blasted their portion of a two-lane, 14-mile road along the western shore of Annette Island, will tell you it isn't easy to tame Alaska's rugged beauty in the name of progress.

"This is as much wilderness as you can imagine," said Missouri Army Guard SGT Jesse Boyer at the site of construction taking place roughly 18 miles from Ketchikan, Alaska's southern-most city.

Operation Alaskan Road is a seven-year Department of Defense Innovative Readiness Training Program. Its objective is to connect a Tsimshian Indian community of 1,850 in Metlakatla to a new ferry terminal planned for the east side of the island. Metlakatla, which means "calm channel," depends on fishing for its livelihood. It's accessible only by water and air.

Officials hope the new Walden Point Road will entice tourists and new businesses to the town that is now isolated for much of the year.

"There is one ferry a week between Metlakatla and Ketchikan during the winter," explained Naval Reserve Capt. Douglas Barber, who has commanded the task force for the past two years. "This road will give the island's residents access to Ketchikan, and the rest of the world, every day."

"It's quite overwhelming to think we're building a road through these mountains," said Army Guard SGT Mike Pierson. "It's been a lot of hard work."

Pierson labored with a chain saw for two weeks in June and July as a logger with Company A, 1140th Engineer Battalion, from Farmington, Mo. He helped cut the right of way through a forest of tall trees and treacherous ledges.

Those are just some of the natural challenges that task force members must overcome to fulfill a

MSG Bob Haskell is assigned to the National Guard Bureau's Public Affairs Office in Alexandria, Va.

An excavator feeds timber to a fire along the Alaskan road's right-of-way.

promise that the Department of the Interior made to the Tsimshian community 50 years ago.

The troops call the 180-square-mile island "The Rock" for good reason. It's downright hard work for those who operate the bulldozers, dump trucks and excavators.

They must contend with up to three feet of muskeg, a layer of decomposing earth that covers much of the island. Rain is a constant concern in an area that gets about 10 feet of precipitation a year. Ledges and boulders must be blasted and crushed into rock for the roadbed after the trees are cleared.

Progress is measured in yards. About 2.5 miles of road were expected to be opened by July 31, when the second season of construction ended.

Working on the project provides engineer units with as much tough training as armor units get at the National Training Center, said COL E. Tracy Beckett, the 35th Engr. Brigade's commander.

Up to 300 military engineers, including a 77-member duration staff,



Missouri Army National Guard SGT Mike Pierson, a high school math teacher, cuts the right-of-way.

have worked on the project at any given time this construction season.

By mid-July, 700 Army Guard engineers and 200 active Army and Reserve soldiers had hauled 130,233 cubic yards of rock and muskeg.

Two dozen Navy Seabees had drilled 19,167 feet of holes for high explosives and blasted ledges into 37,496 cubic yards of rock. Other Army Guard soldiers had helped crush 14,000 tons of rock at a quarry.

The tally was 204,057 cubic yards

of rock and 77,176 yards of muskeg hauled during the first two construction seasons.

Still, the going was slower than originally anticipated, because of the rock and the terrain.

"This is the first time we have been around so much blasting. Five or six blast sites can be going on at the same time," said CPT Andre Edison, commander of the Farmington unit.

The project is dear to Solomon Atkinson's heart. "This road will open up a different way of life," said the councilman and project

coordinator for Metlakatla. "People have been looking forward to this road."

Atkinson said high winds and heavy seas make it hard for the island's people to get medical assistance, do business or shop in Ketchikan from late fall through early spring. They can't go to a movie or commute to a local college.

"The younger generation realizes the advantages of this road," Atkinson said. "There is no holding them back." □



The troops call the 180-square-mile island "The Rock" for good reason. It's downright hard work for those who operate the bulldozers, dump trucks and excavators.

Missouri Army Guard engineers work a stretch of the rocky Alaskan road on Annette Island. The road will extend about 14 miles when completed.



"They keep us supplied with the tons of supplies that we need to feed up to 300 people at a time and keep more than 100 pieces of equipment in fuel and spare parts."

A landing operation is conducted by soldiers of the Army Reserve's 185th Transportation Company from Tacoma, Wash. Three landing craft form the supply line between Annette Island and Ketchikan, Alaska.

Under way in Alaska

Story and Photos
by MSG Bob Haskell

LCM-8557 is a 74-foot Army Reserve landing craft skippered by SSG Paul Drago of the 185th Transportation Company from Tacoma, Wash.

This summer it was one of three such craft that formed the lifeline between the southeastern Alaskan city of Ketchikan and the military task force that's building a 14-mile highway for the Tsimshian Indian community on Annette Island, 18 miles across Annette Bay.

Drago, the vessel's coxswain, said the Reserve "mike boats" carried food, fuel and other necessities, and Army Guard soldiers operated two smaller boats that carried passengers to and from the island.

They're a group of soldiers Capt. Douglas Barber can relate to. He's the Naval Reserve officer who commanded the task force through its third construction season.

"They're good sailors," said Barber. "They keep us supplied with the tons of supplies that we need to feed up to 300 people at a time and keep more than 100 pieces of equip-

ment in fuel and spare parts."

Drago's soldiers had some interesting tales to tell by the time their tour in Alaska ended. They had seen dolphins leaping beside their boats, and a pod of killer whales had followed them on several voyages to the island.

During those trips, the soldiers carried trucks loaded with 1,200 gallons of fuel, rations, the soldiers who worked on the road, and waste from the base camp's septic system.

At other times they pulled bow watch while running on radar through thick fog.

Many of the soldiers talked about losing the landing craft at the end of this mission, when their company is scheduled to be inactivated. Other seafaring jobs await them on tugs, floating cranes and larger landing craft in other units within the 385th Transportation Battalion, they said.

But it won't be the same, said SPC Kevin Welsh, another coxswain, who hopes to someday earn his first mate rating in the Army Reserve.

"I hate to see the mike boats go away," said Welsh, who told of transporting British soldiers during tactical exercises while they were



Army Reserve SPC Jason Torbron changes a propeller on one of the 185th Trans. Co. landing craft that form the supply line for Operation Alaskan Road.

training at Fort Lewis, Wash. "We've had a lot of fun on them."

They have also made a lot of friends, especially among the soldiers they've carried to Ketchikan weekend evenings for a night and a day of fun. □

MSG Bob Haskell is assigned to the National Guard Bureau's Public Affairs Office in Alexandria, Va.

Mike Buckley



Inset by Jeff Lamb

In a photo taken prior to construction of hardened stream crossings (inset), a tank sinks into the Smith Branch. Four years later, a truck (above) drives over a reinforced culvert on a wider section of the stream.

Tank Crossings Prevent Erosion

STANDING on a trail that crosses through the trickling Smith Branch, Marv Meyer recalled how it never took more than a heavy rain and a few tank convoys to turn this and other stream crossings on Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., into pools of impassable muck.

"The M-60 tank driver training course would swing around here — about 12 or 13 tanks in a row — and after one or two training runs you had a quagmire," said Meyer, chief of the installation's natural resources branch. "We'd try to fill it in, but a few weeks later you'd have the same thing happen. The trainers couldn't use the road anymore."

Moving tanks would dip pre-

cariously into wallows five or six feet deep. Installation staffers had to close the trails for weeks to fix each crossing, altering the routes to some of the Army Engineer School's most valuable heavy-equipment training areas. Even when the crossings were open, vehicles stirred up enough sediment to affect water quality miles downstream.

Three years ago, however, Fort Leonard Wood began fortifying its sensitive stream and wetland areas with hardened low-water crossings — reinforced concrete pads that are thick enough to support 60-ton vehicles without cracking, yet low enough to allow streams to flow naturally over them. Post officials say the crossings have improved both training and environmental quality.

"The idea is to have a hardened surface on the same level

that the water is flowing," said Joe Proffitt, a natural resources specialist at Fort Leonard Wood. "You still get the realism of driving through water, but when a wheeled or tracked vehicle goes across, it doesn't make contact with the sediment and stir it up."

With money from the Army's Integrated Training Area Management program, the fort built the foot-thick concrete slabs across several streambeds, giving trucks, bulldozers, graders and other heavy vehicles sturdy passageways between training sites. Contractors installed 13 hardened crossings around Fort Leonard Wood, mostly across streams on the 1,700-acre Normandy Training Area.

Each crossing cost \$6,000 and took two weeks to build. None has needed maintenance, Proffitt said, and major convoy routes have stayed open.

The post even refined an old idea, putting a reinforced culvert across a wider section of Smith Branch. These and several other steps to control erosion over the last three years — conducted with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, among other partners — helped Fort Leonard Wood reduce the amount of sediment flowing off the Normandy site by nearly 50 percent.

With less mud and grit trapped in their vehicles, soldiers spend far less time cleaning and more time training. That's especially important for National Guard and Army Reserve troops, whose time on Fort Leonard Wood's outdoor engineering areas is already limited.

"They're not spending three days on the wash rack," Proffitt said. "They have more time to

spend in the field on their missions."

The low-water-crossing project typifies activities funded under ITAM's \$20 million Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance program. It's like preventive care for training areas: spend a relatively low amount of money to address a problem now before it costs a lot more to repair — and affects training and compliance — in a few years. LRAM projects include road surfacing, fire and flood protection, and erosion-control measures such as seeding and other soil-stabilization techniques.

The costs of these fixes may present additional challenges. ITAM funding runs out after 1999, and Proffitt said Fort Leonard Wood may have to alter plans to install three to five low-water crossings a year to cover all its major convoy routes. That wouldn't be the only adjustment, since LRAM projects have already enhanced conditions on Fort Leonard Wood's training areas and helped the post prepare to receive the Army's Chemical and Military Police schools, and thousands of additional trainees, from the closure of Fort McClellan, Ala.

"We've worked with the environmental staff not only to prepare for the move of the schools but to accomplish many projects that keep our ranges in good shape and ready to use," said Andy Mastaho, chief of Fort Leonard Wood's range division. "The stream crossings are another thing that will help us in the long run." — *Mike Buckley, U.S. Army Environmental Center*

USAREUR's Guide for Deployed Soldiers

"THE 'You Spill, You Dig' handbook, video and flash cards are basic, common sense guides to

the transportation, handling, storage and disposition of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes in a deployed environment," said Robert Flowers, planning and environmental project manager for USACE's Europe District.

"They focus on the critical areas of soldier safety and environmental protection under potentially difficult conditions," he said.

The handbook is organized around the concepts of environmental protection and pollution prevention, and is arranged in sequence from predeployment to redeployment. It provides information on planning, transportation, establishing and maintaining camp, breaking camp, redeployment, and spill and accident response.

The pollution-prevention section illustrates the proper way to store hazardous materials, how to prevent environmental accidents, and how to set up and maintain maintenance areas and fuel points.

The spill-response section provides information on how to use a spill kit, how to respond to a spill, how to report a spill and how to dispose of hazardous waste.

The 17-minute video contains some of the same information as the handbook, and the flash cards are designed as easy references that soldiers can take with them into the field, Flowers said.

"I think we've succeeded in producing an informative and interesting guide that will be useful to deployed soldiers, wherever they may be. Soldier don't have to know ev-

erything in the handbook to be able to use it effectively to solve specific problems," Flowers said.

According to Gary Zeterson, chief of the Environmental Division in USAREUR's Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, USAREUR has also provided the handbook to a number of Eastern European countries, which plan to translate the document into their native languages.

SSG Giani Manieri, who was responsible for environmental protection when his unit was deployed to Bosnia, commented on the value of the product to deployed soldiers.

"The new video will be extremely useful as part of the

soldier's orientation to base-camp life. The handbook and flash cards will be daily reinforcement, making my job easier in the long run."

Making the soldier's job easier was an objective of the project, said Bill Nicholls, environmental protection specialist for USAREUR.

"We've found that, given the right tools, information and resources, today's soldier is very concerned about keeping the environment clean," Nicholls said.

An online version of "You Spill, You Dig" is on the Defense Environmental Network and Information Exchange home page at www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/News/Army/Dig/cover.html. —

*Marnah L. Woken,
USAREUR Public Affairs Office*



The new package — a handbook, video and flash cards — offers a common sense guide to the transportation, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous materials in the field.

Please send your contributions or questions to: Karen Baker, National Outreach Team Leader, U.S. Army Environmental Center, Attn: SFIM-AEC-PA, Bldg. 4415, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401, or email kjbaker@aec.apgea.army.mil. Baker can be reached by phone at (410) 436-6817 or (DSN) 584-6817.

SSG John Valceanu



Thompson: Keeping YPG history alive.

The history buff collected many items and photos that depict life at YPG from April 1942 to April 1944, when YPG served as the Army's desert training center.

MIKE Thompson, a retired chief warrant officer and a test engineer at Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz., has helped the Army field everything from ammunition to vehicles and tents. Most recently, he was among a group that tested observation tents for special forces troops.

Soon he hopes to become curator of the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground Heritage Center, which he was instrumental in creating.

The history buff collected many items and photos that depict life at YPG from April 1942 to April 1944, when YPG served as the Army's desert training center.

"Most people don't know the significant role YPG played during World War II," said Thompson. During that time, the 18,000-square-mile site accommodated 12 camps used to train 13 infantry and seven armored divisions — more than 1 million men and women from 400 different units.

Besides authentic uniforms and equipment from the World War II era, including a large selection of photos and such equipment as a Sherman tank, the center showcases the varied activities in which YPG has been involved over the years.

A high-speed camera — unique for its time — that recorded up to 180 frames per second of test launches

of rockets and drones in the 1960s is on display. So is a large gun tube, formed from two 16-inch naval guns, that was used to fire a sabotaged test round 100 miles into space during the Army's High Altitude Research Project, conducted between 1962 and 1967, Thompson said.

Items that illustrate the more recent past aren't so difficult to find. Most important, he said, is that "we preserve history. We've received a lot of things from people who were here 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

"Today, those WWII-era soldiers are dying at the rate of 1,000 a week," he said. — Heike Hasenauer

COL John W. Pershing died June 23 after a long battle with vascular disease.

The younger grandson of General of the Armies John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, Pershing enlisted in the Marine Corps, then attended Boston College, where he was the Distinguished Military Graduate of his ROTC class.

Pershing was commissioned in 1964 and attended both the Infantry Officer Basic and Intelligence Officer Basic courses. His active-duty service included assignments as an intelligence officer in Germany and tours with special forces units.

He entered the Army Reserve in 1967, first serving with the 11th Special Forces Group and later serving on the staff of the secretary of defense and as a special assistant to the Army chief of staff.

Pershing, who was buried at Arlington National Cemetery, is survived by his wife, Sandra Sinclair Pershing. — Army Public Affairs

FOR 27 years MAJ Jorge Berrios, a motor maintenance officer for the 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade at Fort Bliss, Texas, has donated blood, most of it to the military.

Recently, Berrios gave his 100th pint to the Fort Bliss blood-donor center.

The 12.5 gallons of blood have primarily helped trauma patients, surgical patients and others needing transfusions, he said.

"Berrios is an O-negative donor, which we call 'a trauma donor,'" said Anne Eckert, a medical technician at the donor center. "When a trauma patient comes into the hospital, there's

Berrios: Giving 100th pint of blood.



no time to do blood typing. The patient receives O negative blood because of its compatibility with other blood types."

Berrios, who donates blood every two to three months, encourages others to follow his lead.

Donating blood should be routine for soldiers, Berrios said. "Right now, the military services are short. We don't have enough soldiers giving blood. We have soldiers deployed around the world, in potentially volatile environments, and there are so many accidents in communities across the country." — Fort Bliss Public Affairs Office

ON Oct. 14, some 1,500 concerned citizens from across America will participate in the second annual Texas AIDS Ride to raise money for HIV-AIDS programs and those living with the deadly virus.

Among those scheduled to participate are **1LT Robin Ruybal**, an AGR officer from the 341st Medical Evacuation Battalion, and **SSG Carmen Runyan**, of the 965th Dental Company, both in Mesquite, Texas, and **WO1 John Jasinski**, of the 546th Personnel Service Detachment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

During last year's ride Ruybal biked 575 miles and raised some \$3,000. About 700 people took part, she said. This year, she and Jasinski plan to travel 350 miles, from Houston to Dallas. And each rider will raise \$2,300, Ruybal said.

Runyan will not ride, but intends to volunteer as a member of the support crew.



Ruybal (left): Ready to ride.

erosexual females are experiencing the highest new infection rate.

"We who participate in the ride hope to encourage others to get involved, but most importantly, to remain aware," she said. — Heike Hasenauer

PFC Becky Guthrie, a member of the Utah Army National Guard's Headquarters and HQs. Battery, I Corps Artillery, in Salt Lake City, Utah, possibly saved the lives of two people following a recent auto accident.

Guthrie, who was en route to annual training, saw a car rear-end a truck, sending a young child through the car's windshield and pinning its driver behind the wheel.

Guthrie, a personnel administrative specialist who had recently graduated from advanced individual training, called on her Army basic medical training and first-aid classes she took in high school to help the victims.

She first grabbed a first-aid kit she keeps in her car and tended to the injured driver. At the same time, she directed the truck driver to call 911.

When the car's driver stopped breathing, she pulled him out of the vehicle and started CPR. After stabilizing him and treating him for shock, she aided the five-year-old child.

Emergency personnel who arrived on the scene later said Guthrie prevented the girl, who suffered deep wounds, from bleeding to death.

Guthrie has been recommended for the Utah Medal of Merit for her quick-thinking, life-saving actions. — Utah Army National Guard Public Affairs Office

million, ride officials said.

"The people who participate believe in 'the power of one,'" Jasinski said. "They believe that one individual can make a difference."

"I think it's important to get the word to our troops that we still have a long way to go in the search for an HIV cure. Now is not the time to let down our guard," Ruybal said. "HIV is still alive and going strong. Currently, black and Hispanic het-

Soldiers will be among the more than 1,500 concerned citizens participating in the second annual Texas AIDS Ride to raise money for HIV-AIDS programs and those living with the deadly virus.



Guthrie: Lifesaver.



Sharp Shooters

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

Photos From the Field

MASTERING new skills — whether rap-
peling from a building, confronting a
basic training obstacle course or helping
coach a family member's soccer team to
victory — is a traditional aspect of Army
life.



MSG Keith Conner (left) prepares ROTC cadet Micael L. Burns to rapel off the side of Auburn University's Liberal Arts Building. Conner is an ROTC instructor at the university. — Photo by Frank C. Williams





Kaleo Cajigal, 9, of the Schofield Stars, runs through a "family-member tunnel" after his team's final soccer game of the season. The Stars were part of a youth services soccer league made up of teams from military bases on Oahu, Hawaii. — Photo by SGT Tim Volkert

PV1 Steve Lanfear negotiates the monkey bar obstacle course during basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C. The young soldier is still a senior in high school, but has already begun serving in the Vermont Army National Guard. — Photo by SPC Jeff Hines



LTC Greg Hampton

Hampton leads Fredericksburg Christian School pupils in a re-enactment of Pickett's Charge.



The Lessons

Story by Kathleen Welker and Dottie Pack
Photos by Roger T. Conroy

It was 87 degrees in Pennsylvania that day, and humid, but the man wore layers of wool. The sweat ran down his face. He carried a rucksack, a pack and a rifled musket. He ate hardtack — a saltless, hard biscuit — and drank water from a tin cup as his audience, 80 eighth-grade pupils, peppered him with questions.

"How much does the rifle weigh? How old were the soldiers? How many fought and died here, and why did they do it?" the pupils from Fredericksburg, Va., Christian School wanted to know.

So LTC Greg R. Hampton described the events of July 1 through 3, 1863, on the fields and hills of Gettysburg, Pa.

Hampton, a professor at the Army Management Staff College at Fort Belvoir, Va., is a Civil War re-enactor

and conducts guided tours in character and in reproductions of authentic uniforms. During many of his presentations, he takes on four different personas to paint a more personal picture of this pivotal battle.

At Gettysburg, the Federal forces under GEN George Meade held off the Army of Northern Virginia led by GEN Robert E. Lee. The battle was a major Union victory and presaged the final outcome of the war. The battle is studied today for military strategy and tactics, and for the lessons still to be learned about bravery, loyalty, honor and ingenuity.

On this morning FCS pupils, faculty and parents followed Hampton across Forney's Field, up into the Devil's Den, over to Little Round Top, and finally ran with him up the hill to re-enact a portion of Pickett's Charge.

Through the various maneuvers, Hampton chose student leaders to help



Pupils, at the New York Infantry memorial, listen intently as Hampton describes the Union defense of Little Round Top.

with demonstrations. These "company commanders" helped form lines and march pupils across the rugged terrain.

Katina K. Stephens found that communicating orders to 40 unruly pupils under her command was not as simple as saying, "Do it."

She said she had to think through

Kathleen Welker and Dottie Pack work for the USAREC Public Affairs Office. Roger T. Conroy works for the Fort Monroe, Va., PAO.



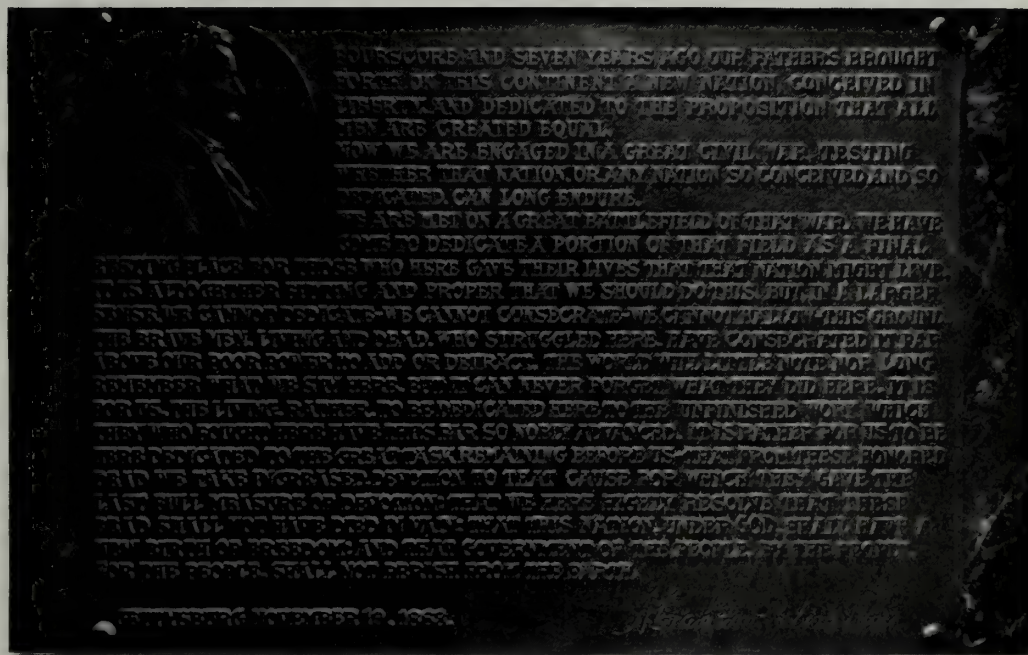
of Gettysburg

the plan, decide how to place her battle line, then get the kids in line, and keep them there — all before marching them “into battle” across Forney’s Field.

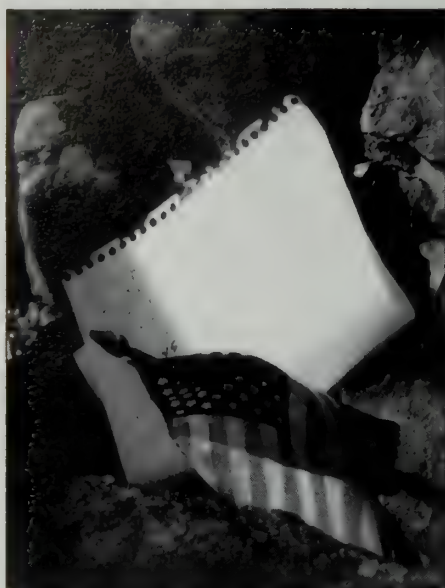
“Being a company commander is not as easy as I thought,” she said. “Just making them listen to me was hard, then getting them to do what I wanted was even harder.”

At each site, one of Hampton’s uniformed “characters” explained the battle segments from the perspective of that soldier.

“We’ve been studying American history, government and the Civil War, and we always take the eighth-grade pupils on this trip at the end of the year,” Principal R. Don Taylor said. This year the faculty invited Hampton to make his presentation so pupils could “feel, see, taste, and touch the Battle of Gettysburg. And he made sure they



This plaque commemorates Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, which he gave Nov. 19, 1863.



One FCS pupil was inspired to leave a personal tribute to the soldiers who fought on Little Round Top.

got all of that," Taylor said. "He even brought hardtack for them to eat, so everyone would know what the soldiers' rations were like."

Taylor said one reason he invited Hampton on this year's field trip was that the school tries to teach values and character, and Hampton's presentation stresses both. By discussing details of the daily hardships Civil War soldiers endured, the FCS pupils gradually understood the sacrifices and the stamina it took to fight for the beliefs of both sides, Taylor said.

Demonstrating the high casualty rate among the troops who took part in Pickett's Charge — during which the Army of Northern Virginia lost almost 7,500 men in an hour — Hampton had the pupils count off from one to five after crossing the Emmitsburg road.

"Charge!" he ordered, then he and the 80 pupils started running up the rise toward the Copse of Trees and the infamous "Angle" where Confederate forces culminated their attack.

Partway up, Hampton ordered the "ones" to stop where they stood, then the "twos" were ordered to stop, and so forth. As they re-enacted Pickett's Charge into deadly Union artillery fire, each wave of pupils fell out, "killed" or "wounded" as ordered, until only seven made it to the top.

"It took real character for these men to fight this tragic war," Hampton said. "In many cases, it was brother against brother, cousins fighting cousins. I want these young people to understand



Hampton describes a bayonet charge ordered by COL Joshua L. Chamberlain, commander of the 20th Maine, against Confederate troops attacking the Union line.

the larger issues of the war, what caused them to fight, and how much they had to suffer.

"Guiding a tour this way is something I can do for these kids — they need to understand how important it is to have values, something to believe in," Hampton said.

When the pupils had hiked to Little Round Top, Hampton told them about the startling maneuver ordered by COL Joshua L. Chamberlain, commander of the 20th Maine. When his soldiers had run out of ammunition and were in danger of losing the entire left flank of the Union line, Chamberlain ordered them to fix bayonets and charge down the hill, sweeping the stunned Confederate troops before them.

"To this day, the monument of the

20th Maine on Little Round Top is almost a military shrine," Hampton said. "Each time I come here, there are flowers and letters from soldiers. It is a place of inspiration, and those who come here gain an understanding of how these men belonged to something bigger than themselves."

As the group completed its tour of Little Round Top, one FCS pupil penned a personal tribute and anchored it into the rocks with a small American flag. It was a fitting tribute from one generation to another, not known, but now revered.

"If the armies hadn't done what they did here," Stephens said, "there probably wouldn't be a United States today, and we wouldn't be able to enjoy the freedoms we do." □

Special forces soldiers train Ecuadoran troops to combat drug traffickers during a ...

Jungle Drug War

Story and Photos by
SSG John Valceanu

THE Amazonian jungle can be a dark and deadly place, and drug traffickers near the Ecuador-Colombia border take full advantage of its vastness. They hide from military forces and law-enforcement agencies, using the impenetrable jungle canopy as cover. They grow coca plants in hidden fields, and they process the leaves into cocaine using secret laboratories.

Determined to protect their illicit product, drug traffickers are among the deadliest creatures in the jungle.

Cocaine makes its way out of the jungles and eventually ends up on the streets. Some stays in South America, some is shipped to Europe, but the lion's share of the drug ends up in the United States.

Ecuadoran military and civilian law-enforcement agencies are having a difficult time going up against well-trained and well-armed drug traffickers. But soldiers from the 7th Special Forces Group, based at Fort Bragg, N.C., recently lent the Ecuadorans a helping hand. By helping

Ecuadoran soldiers conduct extraction and infiltration exercises with an MH-60K Black Hawk helicopter of the Fort Campbell, Ky.-based 3rd Battalion, 180th Special Operations Aviation Regiment.





An instructor at the Ecuadoran Jungle School explains the facility's obstacle course to U.S. soldiers.

train Ecuadoran forces in counter-narcotics operations, special forces soldiers helped America wage its war on drugs.

"If we can stop the drugs here, then we should do it," said CPT John Hester, a detachment commander in Company C, 1st Battalion, 7th SFG. "This is the heart of where the drug problem starts."

Hester's Operational Detachment-Alpha was one of four such detachments from the 1st Bn. that deployed to Ecuador in May and June to work with Ecuadoran forces. They were joined by a headquarters and support detachment,



Rivers are major thoroughfares in the jungle and are used by law-abiding citizens, bandits and traffickers alike.

known as an Operational Detachment Bravo, and by aviators from the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, based at Fort Campbell, Ky., and elements of the Navy's SEAL Team 4 from Little Creek, Va.

The soldiers trained two Ecuadoran jungle-operations battalions, a special forces battalion and a special operations police unit. Each of the four 7th SFG ODAs was responsible for teaching one Ecuadoran unit, and training was focused on the unit's specialty, according to MAJ Bernard Sparrow, Co. C's commander.

"We're helping the Ecuadoran

troops learn how to work together better. They're pretty new to the concept of joint operations. With our help, hopefully, their army, navy and police forces will be able to collaborate in fighting the war on drugs," Sparrow said. "Our forces are ideally suited for this mission because of our technical expertise, language abilities and long-term cultural understanding. Being successful in a mission like this requires more than just an ability to speak the language. Knowing the culture really helps our soldiers communicate better."

SFC Scott Lewis, a Co. C communications sergeant, said he has spent many months in Ecuador over the past few years, and he finds the work very fulfilling.

"The people here are very friendly, very nice. But anywhere you go in the world, you'll find a bully. Sometimes it's a kid in the playground who steals candy and sometimes it's a dictator who is running the country. I think of these narcotics traffickers as bullies," Lewis said. "Our job is to train the Ecuadorans to stand up to the bullies."

The special forces soldiers trained Ecuadoran troops in such platoon-level tasks as raids and ambushes. They also taught them how to respond to roadblocks and how to set up and operate checkpoints. The U.S. soldiers also shared their specialized knowledge involving the use of explosives, communications and medical support.

The SEALs worked hand in hand with the 7th SFG soldiers. The SEALs taught riverine techniques — how to effectively patrol rivers and their tributaries, which are primary thoroughfares through the dense jungle. Once the Ecuadorans were inserted by boat, the special forces soldiers took over as instructors, teaching light-infantry operations.

"It was a two-way learning process. We showed them our techniques, but they actually showed us some stuff about operating in the jungle," said MSG Daniel Deck, a Co. C ODA operations sergeant. "We know all the doctrine, but the challenge is to adapt doctrine to individual situations. The jungle is a pretty extreme environment in which to operate, and this is where these people live. It's their backyard."

"They pick up some things better because they live in this environment," Cochrane said. "But, aside from that and the language difference, their soldiers are similar to our soldiers. They're motivated and ready to train."

SFC Byron Cochrane, a Co. C senior engineer sergeant in ODA 731, said Ecuadoran soldiers are not that different from their U.S. counterparts.

"They pick up some things better because they live in this environment," Cochrane said. "But, aside from that and the language difference, their soldiers are similar to our soldiers. They're motivated and ready to train."

Though Ecuadoran soldiers may be similar to their U.S. counterparts, training in Ecuador is very different.

"This is definitely not like being at Bragg," Cochrane said. "There's a very real threat out there, from the criminals and the guerrillas."

The guerrillas Cochrane referred to are communists fighting to topple the Colombian government. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the resultant disappearance of financial support, the communists turned to drug smuggling. They joined forces with drug dealers and other criminals to fund their operations. When the Colombian government cracks down on them, they often just slip unnoticed across the border into Ecuador, protected by the dark jungle.

"It's sometimes difficult to tell who is a garden-variety bandit and who is a guerrilla," Deck said. "They often support each other in a symbiotic relationship. Bandits will steal from the people to sell their goods to the guerrillas. Shoes are an especially hot item. And guerrillas will run drugs and provide protection for the drug traffickers to get a share of the profits."

Because of the threat, the U.S.



SSG Brian Buss, a weapons sergeant in 1st Bn., 7th SFG, shows an Ecuadoran soldier how to fire an M-203 grenade launcher.



SSG Brian Buss directs Ecuadoran soldiers during a jungle patrol. Training in the jungle presents a range of challenges, including poisonous reptiles and dangerous plants.

soldiers carried weapons and ammunition at all times. They also had to conduct roving patrols during physical-fitness training.

At one point during the deployment, that preparedness paid off. While traveling between training areas a group of 7th SFG soldiers ran into a roadblock. Armed bandits were robbing passengers on two buses they had stopped. The U.S. soldiers foiled the robbery, killed several bandits and captured the rest, later turning them over to the Ecuadoran authorities.

Bandits and guerrillas were not the only threats with which the soldiers had to contend. Medics had to work hard to make sure soldiers stayed healthy during the deployment, and that they stayed healthy afterward.

"Over generations, people living down here have built up an immunity to various diseases. We come down here, a mosquito bites us, and the next

thing you know we've got malaria or dengue fever," said SSG Jerry Gunderson, a Co. C team medical sergeant. "That's why preventive medication is so important. Taking malaria pills before, during and after a deployment can save you a lot of trouble later on."



SFC Samuel Grace of the 1st Bn., 7th SFG, helps an Ecuadoran soldier fire an M-240B machine gun.

The efforts of Ecuadoran and U.S. soldiers are helping to build the foundation of a safe and stable democracy in the South American nation.



Ecuadoran soldiers apply their skills at a roadblock near the town of Lago Agrio. The soldiers are searching for such contraband as narcotics and endangered animals.

For SFC David Williams, a team sergeant in Co. A, 96th Civil Affairs Battalion, all the risks were worth it. Williams acted as an advisor to the Ecuadorans' civil-affairs program.

"We're trying to help them build strong civil-military ties. We try to help the military see that having a good relationship with the villagers is

beneficial to the mission," Williams said. "And we show the civil-affairs officers that it's important to be on very good terms with the villagers; to help the villagers understand that it's in their best interest to support the military forces against the drug traffickers."

Williams said the part of his job that made it all worthwhile was working with children.

"We get to help a lot of kids. We went around to a lot of little schools — esquelitas — giving out small gifts like toothbrushes, pens and notebooks," Williams said. "Seeing the smiles on the kids' faces was great. And

seeing the Ecuadoran soldiers with the kids was just as good. Kids and soldiers always seem to find a way to get along really well."

The Ecuadorans' training culminated in Succumbios '99, a week-long, live-fire exercise named after Succumbios province along Ecuador's border with Colombia. □

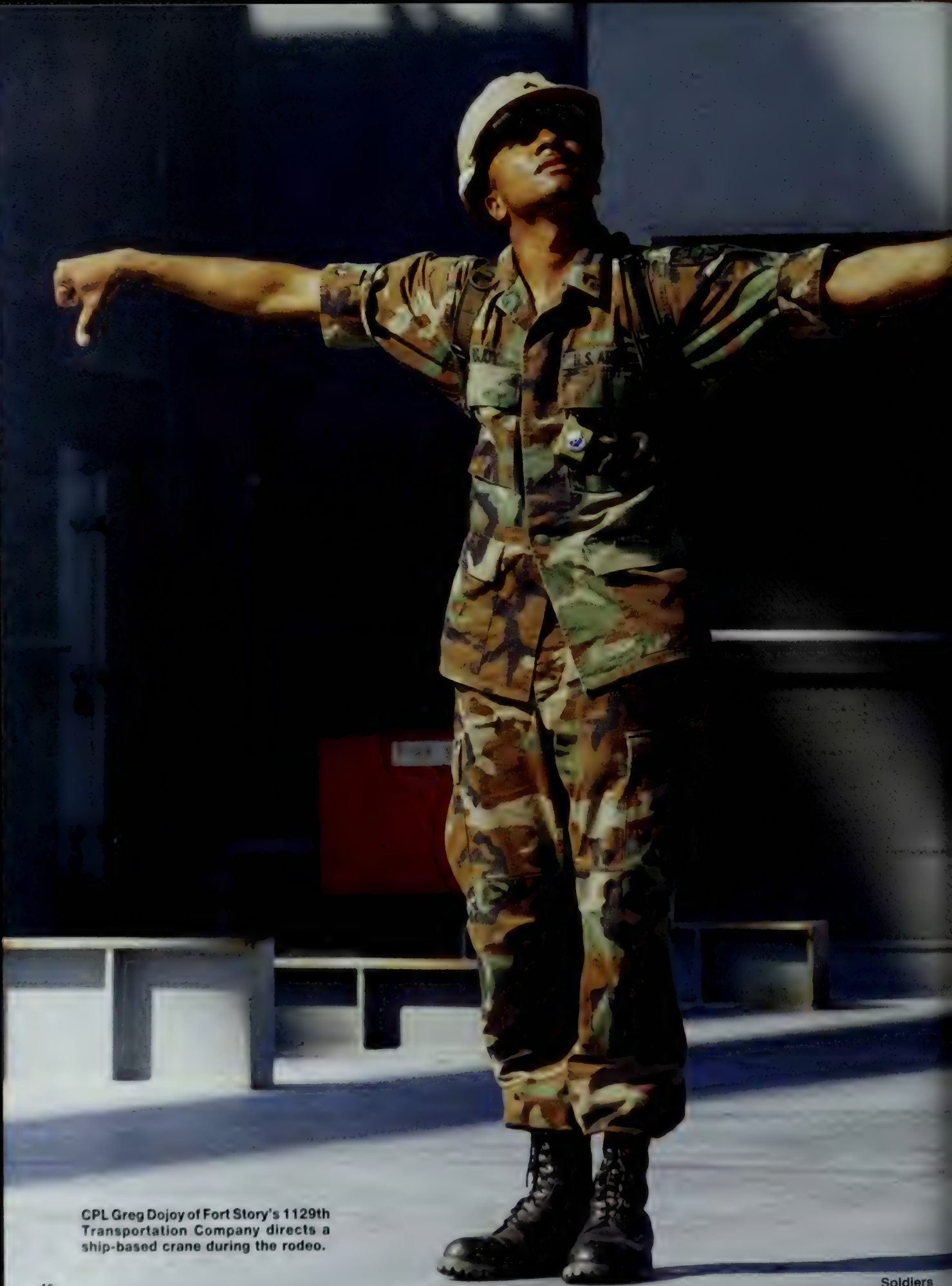
Malaria and dengue were only two of the diseases for which medics had to be on the lookout. Gunderson and other medics routinely inspected meats, fruits and vegetables. Because of inadequate food storage and preparation methods, salmonella, trichinosis and other food-borne diseases posed a real danger to the troops.

Soldiers training in the jungle also had to be aware of unique plant and animal threats. Potentially deadly reptiles such as green tree vipers and equis snakes menaced soldiers. Various species of piranhas — including the black piranha, considered by many to be the most aggressive variety — inhabited the rivers and creeks.

Finally, soldiers took great care not to brush up against the dreaded black palm. This moss-like plant grows on the trunks of rotted trees. Its sharp, brittle needles can penetrate BDU pants, pierce the skin and break off — potentially causing bad infections.



An Ecuadoran sailor pilots a small boat carrying U.S. troops during a river patrol. Control of the region's waterways is essential in the fight against drug trafficking.



CPL Greg Dojoy of Fort Story's 1129th Transportation Company directs a ship-based crane during the rodeo.

Cargo Rodeo

Story and Photos by SSG Joim Valczanu

WHEN the Army sent its tanks and trucks by ship to fight in the desert during the Gulf War, it counted on stevedores to load and unload the equipment efficiently and safely. The same was true during such other deployments as the humanitarian operations in Somalia and peacekeeping efforts in Haiti.

Today, stevedores continue using their ship skills. For example, they are ensuring that the 1st Infantry Division's heavy combat equipment makes its way from the German port of Bremerhaven to the Greek port of Thessolniki, and then on to the troops in Kosovo. But the stevedores' duties have also expanded to include missions away from the ports. They may now be called upon to control air-cargo operations or to move equipment by rail.

"The units themselves have changed. All of the stevedore units are now designated as cargo-transfer companies, rather than just terminal-service companies," said 1LT Patrick McNamara, executive officer of the 368th Transportation Company.

For this reason, the annual event formerly known as the Master Stevedore Rodeo has had its name changed to the Master Cargo Handler Rodeo, said McNamara, the officer in charge of this year's event.

The move from being stevedores to being cargo handlers has required soldiers holding the 88H MOS to remain flexible and exercise a wide variety of skills. The Master Cargo Handler Rodeo, held June 21 through 25 at Fort Story, Va., put the skills of the Army's best cargo handlers to the test.

The annual event is designed to recognize mastery of job-related and soldier skills, much like the expert infantry and expert field medic tests do in their respective career fields, said SFC Livingston Collins, a 368th Trans. Co. platoon sergeant and NCOIC of the competition.

Soldiers who received a 90 percent pass rate in job-related skills and a 100 percent pass rate in basic soldier skills were deemed honor graduates



PV2 Ryan Jones, from Fort Bragg's 403rd Trans. Co., 7th Trans. Group, operates a 4,000-pound rough-terrain forklift during the Master Cargo Handler Rodeo.

and recognized as master cargo handlers.

Collins said that basic soldier skills — such as a 5-kilometer road march, a physical-fitness test, and common tasks such as NBC and first aid — are critical to the goal of the rodeo.

"We're not trying to recognize people who are just good at their jobs. To be an honor graduate, you have to be a complete soldier," Collins said.

This year 35 of the 52 soldiers tested earned the "master" distinction. Last year, only 15 of 52 soldiers were

able to make the grade. McNamara attributes this success to preparation and hard work.

"Soldiers competing this year were much more prepared," he said. "People used the knowledge gained in last year's rodeo to help them study and practice."

Collins added that the knowledge gained while preparing for and competing in the rodeo not only improves individual performance, it also greatly improves the career field.

"Soldiers who master these skills

are a real asset to their units. They can take back the things they learned during the rodeo and help train other soldiers in their units," Collins said. "Also, the competition motivates them. It gives them a goal to work for, and something to look forward to during the year."

"We don't have approval to award a badge, but we're a relatively small career field, and people who earn this recognition also definitely receive respect from their fellow cargo handlers," Collins said.

The job-related portion of the event tested the ability of soldiers representing several cargo-transfer units to perform a variety of tasks. The soldiers had to direct heavy-lift cranes, operate heavy equipment such as forklifts, and ensure that equipment was correctly loaded into containers or pallets. At the port, soldiers practiced their traditional maritime stevedore skills. They loaded and unloaded vehicles and cargo on a ship under the watchful eye of rodeo cadre.

In keeping with their expanded mission, cargo handlers were also tested, for the first time, on air and railhead operations. This proved, for many, to be the most challenging part of the competition. The problem was that certain installations specialize in certain types of operations.



SPC Mark Vanaalsburg from Fort Eustis' 551st Trans. Co., 6th Trans. Bn., negotiates the rodeo's serpentine course in a forklift.



An army amphibious vehicle, carrying a cargo of rodeo participants, splashes into the water during the rodeo's water survival event.



In addition to MOS-specific cargo-handling tasks, soldiers were tested on such basic soldier skills as first aid.

For example, soldiers from Fort Campbell, Ky., might specialize in rail operations, while soldiers from Fort Bragg, N.C., might specialize in air operations, and soldiers from Fort Story might specialize in maritime operations. To further complicate matters, each installation generally has tailored doctrine to individual needs and created its own standard operating procedures, said SSG Albert Setzer, NCOIC of the air operations portion of the Rodeo.

Setzer said that individual installation differences shouldn't have hindered the participants if they studied the doctrine.

"All the questions came straight out of the manuals, not out of anyone's SOP. When soldiers missed something on the test, it's because they overlooked the obvious answers while looking for other things."

Collins said another major challenge faced by rodeo participants was the water-survival test. This required soldiers to be taken out into the surf by an amphibious resupply vehicle. Wearing life preservers, they had to jump into the water and make their way approximately 300 meters back onto Fort Story's beach.

"A lot of soldiers who don't have strong swimming skills are terrified of this event," Collins said. "This is a chance for them to overcome their fears."

In the water-survival event, as in all other events, safety was the primary concern. Collins said.

"We did all we could to ensure that soldiers had the opportunity to do their best, but do it safely," Collins said. "We also took measures to make sure

that participants were treated and graded fairly."

SPC Chris Tsonetokoy of Fort Story's 119th Trans. Co. said the rodeo afforded him an opportunity to get to know more people in the career field.

"They had us all stay together and do everything together. I got a chance to become friends with soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg and Fort Campbell, and

to learn a little about how they do things there," Tsonetokoy said.

SPC Joylynn Hinton, assigned to Fort Bragg's 403rd Trans. Co., was one of two women taking part in the rodeo. She said the rodeo actually helped build a better team within her unit.

"This really builds unit integrity through good, healthy competition," Hinton said. "We end up helping and supporting each other. We'll be more effective as a team when we have to deploy to a real-world operation." □



SPC Chris Tsonetokoy examines a cargo spreader bar on a ship under the watchful eye of rodeo evaluator SGT Beaufer Threat. Both soldiers are assigned to Fort Story's 119th Trans. Co.

Honor Graduates

WHEN SGT John Miller was asked why he was taking part in the 1999 Master Cargo Handler Rodeo for the second time, he shrugged his shoulders and said, "I just wanted to see if I could do it again."

Well, it seems that the soldier from Fort Campbell's 372nd Transportation Company achieved his goal. Miller, fellow 372nd soldier SPC William Crawford and Fort Eustis' SPC James Armer, assigned to the 155th Trans. Co., each became two-time honor graduates of the rodeo.

"We knew what to expect this year," Miller said. "And we did our best to prepare."

Another soldier entered the rodeo with a different goal. He wanted to become Fort Story's first rodeo honor graduate. Although SPC Sean Head of the 159th Trans. Co. said it felt good to accomplish his goal and be selected as an honor graduate, he admitted he had felt pressured to do his best.

"I didn't want to let anybody down," Head said.

Head was the only soldier from the 159th Trans. Co. to enter the competition. He said he overcame the pressure by mentally preparing himself and enlisting his roommate to help him study.

"I adapted pretty well," he said. "It helped that the rodeo was held where I'm stationed, because I'm more familiar with the area."

Crawford noted that, though he was familiar with the rodeo's set-up, some parts differed from last year.

"A lot of us were disappointed because the physical part was spread out throughout the week, instead of in one day, like last year's," Crawford said. "That way, we could have gotten it over with and just concentrated on the job-related tasks."

All four honor graduates agreed that the rodeo's newest events — railhead and Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group operations — were the toughest. These events proved to be many of the participants' downfall.

"That killed a lot of us," Crawford said. "I was glad to get past that." — SGT Rhonda M. Lawson, Fort Story Public Affairs Office

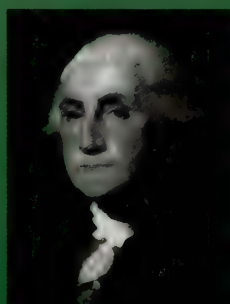


United States Army A Heritage of Honor

Yorktown, Sept. 28 - Oct. 19, 1781

B RITISH troops raided deep into Virginia in May 1781, opposed by much smaller American forces under the Marquis de Lafayette. But as American units arrived in mid-June, the British retreated to Yorktown so Gen. Charles Cornwallis could maintain contact with New York, which was under threat of attack by GEN George Washington. However, when Washington learned that the French fleet with 3,000 troops was bound for Chesapeake Bay, he decided to move on Virginia. Meanwhile, the French fleet arrived off Yorktown, reinforced Lafayette and engaged the British fleet. After several days the British fleet withdrew to New York for repairs, leaving the French in control of Chesapeake Bay.

Washington and France's Comte de Rochambeau then moved their forces to a point near Williamsburg, Va., and on Sept. 28 began a siege of Yorktown. The British attempted a night attack on Oct. 16 but failed to recapture key defense points, leading to their surrender on Oct. 19. A change of government in Britain soon followed, and the new cabinet opened negotiations that ended the war.

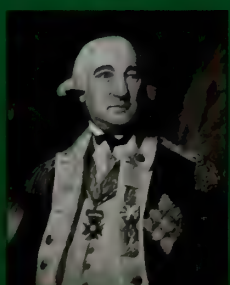


GEN George Washington

1732-1799

Commander in Chief of the Continental Army

Washington took command of an untrained, undisciplined and ill-equipped militia on July 3, 1775. The following years were marked by a constant struggle to maintain the Army despite short-term enlistments, desertions, and a lack of money and supplies. However, Washington managed to inspire his soldiers to continue their struggle until they were adequately disciplined and trained and the colonies had established an alliance with France. In the siege of Yorktown, Washington commanded 5,500 Army regulars, 3,500 Virginia militia and 5,000 French regulars against 7,000 British defenders.



Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben

1730-1794

Inspector General

Baron von Steuben arrived at Valley Forge in February 1778, during the darkest days of the Revolution. Washington immediately appointed him acting inspector general, and Von Steuben began drilling and training the ragged colonial troops. The following winter he prepared the Army's first training manual, which emphasized the importance of a strong NCO corps. In 1780 von Steuben trained the Virginia militia that would face the British in the southern theater, and he commanded a division at the battle of Yorktown.

YORKTOWN 1781

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Soldiers

The Official U.S. Army Magazine

November 1999

Where
Warrants
Are Made

A New Enemy
at NTC

Dispatches
From Kosovo

DEPOSITORY

Introducing
Hot Topics

Soldiers

November 1999 Volume 54, No. 11



The Official U.S. Army Magazine

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◀ 46
Fighting Fire



FEATURES

2 Where Warrants Are Made

Challenging and intentionally stressful, Warrant Officer Candidate School is a crucible from which students emerge as leaders.

14 A D-Day Hero's Return

Former medic Robert Wright recently revisited the French church where in 1944 he labored to save the lives of both friends and enemies.



◀ 20

▲ 1

On Guard Against Terror



Introducing At Page 16

This month marks the debut of "Hot Topics — Current Issues for Army Leaders," as a quarterly insert to **Soldiers**. Primarily intended to inform Army leaders and trainers and to guide them in explaining and discussing current or controversial topics, Hot Topics will also be a valuable reference for all of our readers. Look for it in the February, May, August and November issues of **Soldiers**, and on the Internet at www.army.mil (click on Public Affairs, then scroll down to Related Sites and click on Hot Topics).



▲ 41

17 New Weapon for NTC's OPFOR

A new M113-based OPFOR Surrogate Vehicle is replacing NTC's long-serving Sheridans.

20 Training With Confidence

Army confidence courses challenge soldiers to handle adversity and overcome their fears.

23 The National Cemetery at Arlington

The people of the U.S. Army Military District of Washington provide a sense of dignity to every funeral at Arlington National Cemetery.

27 On Guard Against Terror

National Guard military support detachment soldiers from across the country have joined the campaign against terrorism.

30 Dispatches From Kosovo

On-site reports paint a vivid picture of the difficulties and successes of Kosovo peace-keeping.

40 Kosovo School

Thanks to U.S. soldiers, children in Miroslava, Kosovo, are studying in clean, bright and warm classrooms this winter.

41 Watercraft Rodeo

The Army's seagoing soldiers recently converged on Fort Eustis, Va., to put their saltwater skills to the test.

46 Fighting Fire With Fire

"Train as you fight" has taken on a whole new meaning for fire-fighters at Fort Belvoir, Va.

DEPARTMENTS

- 9 Around the Services
- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 34 Postmarks
- 36 Focus on People
- 38 Sharp Shooters

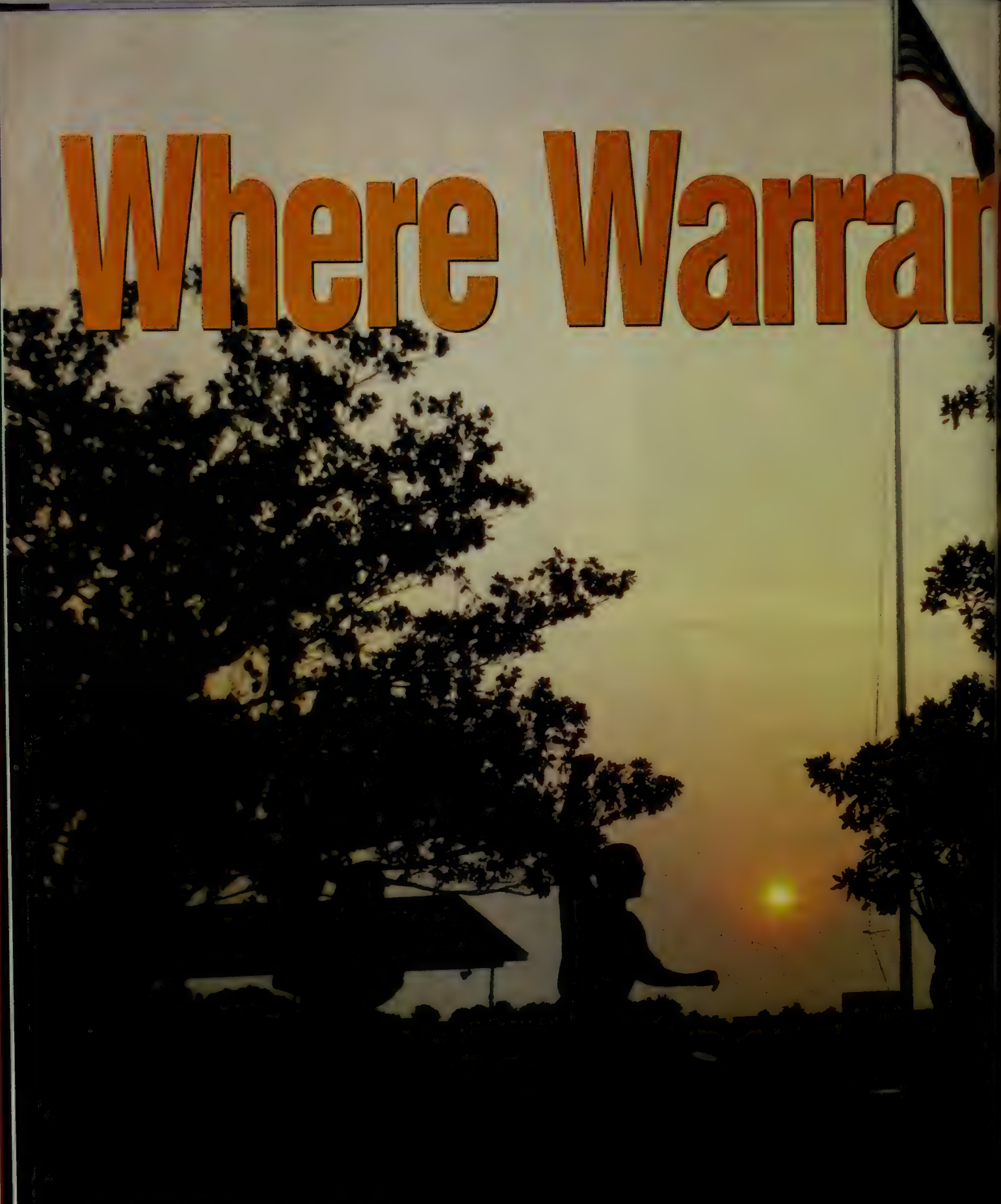


Front cover:

CW4 Don Walker of the 12th Avn. Bn. prepares to depart Davison Army Airfield, Va., in a UH-1H helicopter. **DEPOSITORY**
Photo by SSG John Valceanu
MAY 18 1999

▲ 2 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY CHAMPAIGN

Where Warrant



Soldiers head out for morning PT as the sun rises above the Warrant Officer Candidate School at Fort Rucker, Ala.

ts Are Made

Story and Photos by *Heike Hennrich*

Challenging and intentionally stressful, the Warrant Officer Candidate School at Fort Rucker, Ala., is a crucible from which students emerge as leaders.

IT'S 0500 and the men and women in the 1st Warrant Officer Company — the only warrant officer company in the Army — are crawling down "TAC Alley," the notorious "black hand" corridor to which candidates in leadership roles come twice daily for counseling.

"No one wants to come here," said company commander CW4 Charles Wigglesworth. "It's here, through our leadership-assessment program, that they're told their strengths and weaknesses."

Black wooden hands hang at opposite ends of the hall to remind candidates of the precise greetings, responses and movements they must make when



Warrant officer candidates at Fort Rucker crawl through "TAC Alley" during an early morning fire drill.

approaching their training, advising and counseling officers, or "TACs," Wigglesworth said.

On this morning — formalities waived — candidates snake down the hall on their bellies, elbows and knees, pulling themselves along the shiny tile corridor toward the nearest exit out of the "burning" building.

"It's billowing smoke. Get up," a TAC officer yells through a bullhorn. "Get out of here before you burn up."

Once in formation outside, one of the TAC officers demands an accounting of personnel. Unknown to the candidates, the TACs had held back two members of the class.

"There's a lesson here," Wigglesworth told the candidates after they'd squirmed a while. "You always have to account for your people. We're not just going to leave two guys behind in Kosovo or anyplace else."

The point made, TAC officers returned the candidates to "under-the-covers" status.

They'd be allowed to return to their bunks to be awakened at the usual

ready, too."

Typically, some 150 candidates undergo WOCS at any one time. Separated into active-duty and reserve-component classes averaging 40 to 50 candidates, they are trained over 6- and 4-week periods, respectively. Most of the training focuses on leadership skills, taught in a classroom setting.

Because warrant officers do not typically hold command positions, have already learned basic soldier skills in basic training, and may already have advanced training and several years in the Army, only one day is spent in the field.

No matter what their backgrounds may be, Wigglesworth said, WOCS is an emotionally exhausting course.

"When I in-brief candidates, I tell them, 'this is a professional school for adults in a high-stress environ-

ment,'" said CW3 Mike Cooper, senior TAC officer at the school. "We get people 21 to 52 years old, and there's only one standard: Everyone's expected to tow the line," Cooper said.

Physical training is a priority. Many candidates improve their Army Physical Fitness Test scores by 30 points by the time they complete the school, Cooper said. "We do 2- to 6-mile runs three times a week and strength training twice a week."

Additional corrective training — to help candidates remember when they've screwed up — includes pushups, flutter kicks and such non-PT "punishments" as additional writing assignments. SSG Bryan Stewart, a counterintelligence agent from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., was in his last week of training at WOCS and acted as candidate commander of his class. "It's a high-stress environment," he said, "where you have to focus on time management, attention to detail and prioritization. "Things are very formatted here," Stewart said, "like procedures for entering and advancing through TAC Alley. You start with three pull-ups and then you sound off. You have to brace the wall when a TAC officer approaches and give the greeting of the day whether he's standing in front of you or 10 feet away. But everything you need to know to get through the school is included in the Warrant Officer Candidate Guide. It behooves every candidate to read it."

Major areas of training include PT, leadership and academics at the Warrant Officer Career Center, where warrant officer candidates and senior warrant officers are educated at key points in their careers.

Classes focus on such subjects as communication skills, Army operations, Army values, command structure

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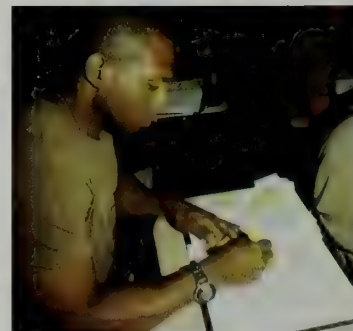
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Classes focus on such subjects as communication skills, Army operations, Army values, command structure



Classroom subjects at WOCS include military history and operations, Army values and communication skills.



Frequent inspections help keep the pressure on warrant officer candidates, while at the same time ensuring that all are held to the same standards.

and interoperability, and military law and history, said CW5 Bill Walton, chief of the WOCC's Advanced Studies Branch.

Additionally, TAC officers at the school teach candidates about social

skills and obligations as an officer at events like informal Sunday brunches, said CW5 Charlie Parker, Academics Branch chief.

There are three phases of training, preceded by "Snowbird Phase," in-processing. In the Junior Phase, the first 10 days, "when they think they've figured out what to do, we change it," Wigglesworth said. "One TAC will tell them to do something, another will tell them to do something else."

"We give them 10 pounds to put in a five-pound bag," said COL Richard Johnson, the school's commandant. "We give them multiple tasks to ensure they can prioritize and delegate

work as a member of a team. We have to know they will be able to lead, follow and cooperate."

"Stress is a keystone of the Junior Phase," said Cooper. "I tell them, 'You can embrace the stress or allow it to

embrace you.' Some of them do the latter, and it crushes them emotionally."

"When they arrive here, they have no privileges," Johnson continued. "They have to earn those. On training day 10, for instance, they've earned the right to have a cup of coffee and make a phone call.

"At meals, only a TAC officer can tell them they can have dessert. Later, they're also allowed to speak in the dining hall," Johnson said.

In the follow-on, 10-day Intermediate Phase, "we look at how the candidates perform without constant supervision," Wigglesworth said. Before senior phase they must pass Phase Inspection, a measure of how well they adhere to requirements. "If the rules say their T-shirts must be folded so they're seven inches wide, they'd better be seven inches wide.

"In the Senior Phase, we prepare them for their future roles," Wigglesworth continued. They now train the junior-phase candidates.

Why Go Warrant?

WHY do soldiers choose to become warrant officers?

Today, 11,800 active-duty warrant officers and roughly 12,500 reserve-component warrant officers complement the total force, said CW5 Bill Walton, chief of the Advanced Studies Branch at the Warrant Officer Career Center at Fort Rucker, Ala.

Warrant officers come primarily from the enlisted ranks, he said. "Ten to 20

percent fall into the category 'high school to flight school.' Although, today, 'college to flight school' is more accurate," Walton said. They come off the street, primarily to enter the aviation field.

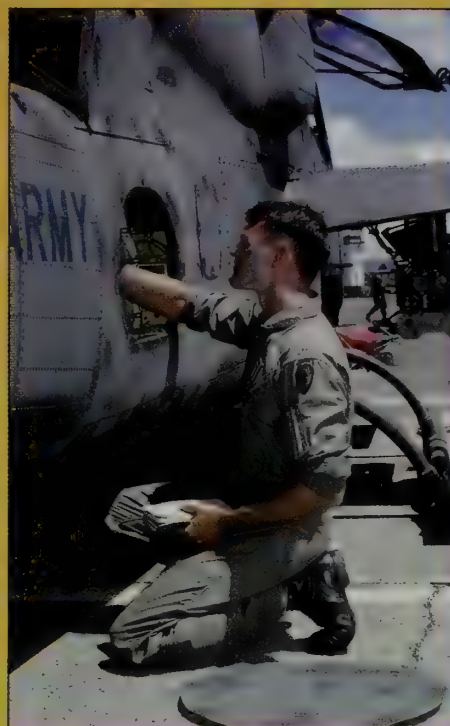
"We're the bridge between the NCO corps and the regular commissioned ranks. We're the technical experts," said CW4 Charles Wigglesworth, commander of the 1st Warrant Officer Company at Fort Rucker, to which all prospective warrant officers go before beginning specialized training in their individual career fields.

"Commissioned officers are more like generalists," he said. During their careers they often work in a variety of different fields. By comparison, warrant officers are not pulled from their specialties to do other jobs within the Army as they gain seniority.

"We know what we're going to do from one assignment to the next," said Wigglesworth. "Commissioned officers don't."

"As a special forces A-team commander,

As specialist technicians, warrant officers are often the operators of high-tech biomedical equipment at Army hospitals.



Heike Hasenauer

Roughly 50 percent of Army warrant officers are aviators, as is this 25th Inf. Div. pilot performing a pre-flight check.





During a pin ceremony, their subdued brass is replaced with regular brass and the junior warrant officer candidates must salute them.

Candidate 1SGT Sam Ngaropo, who came to the school from Fort Bliss, Texas, where he was a drill sergeant, said, "The thrust of the class is that it molds 71 people into a team. The collective philosophy becomes 'Let's become a warrant officer.'"

In no other training program are the students as diverse. They are young —

some right out of basic training — and middle-aged, in their 50s. Some have little time in service, others have years. Candidates represent every branch of the service and generally intend to devote their entire careers to the Army.

WOCS graduated 1,700 warrant officers in fiscal year 1998, and the school can graduate as many as 3,200 annually, Wigglesworth said.

As the Army continues its draw-down, the number of warrant officers increases — 150 warrant officer slots

were added in 1998, Cooper said.

That increase in specialized knowledge — warrant officers are subject-matter experts in 62 specialties within 16 branches of the Army — will be important for the 21st-century Army, said Walton.

"It's not uncommon for a warrant officer to spend 30 years working at a job he loves," he said, "so the warrants we're training now will be using their expertise for the Army and the country well into the new millennium." □

for example, a captain spends about 18 to 24 months with the team, and then he's gone," said CW3 Mike Cooper, WOCS senior TAC officer. "A special forces NCO who opts to become a warrant officer has spent three to five years on that team before attending WOCS. If he elects to remain in his field, he can be part of an A-team his entire career."

"Likewise, Army intelligence officer-agents often get pulled into administrative areas," said WO1 Bryan Stewart, a recent WOCS graduate, formerly a staff sergeant and counterintelligence agent at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

In some fields, it's very tough to climb the NCO ladder. So NCOs start looking at becoming warrant officers. "There's an age limit associated with becoming a regular commissioned officer," Wigglesworth said. "I was too old to go to Officer Candidate School."

There's no age limit for prospective war-

rant officers in such technical fields as special forces, air defense, adjutant general, judge advocate general, veterinary, medical, ordnance, transportation, quartermaster, engineer, maintenance and supply — basically every field except aviation.

Those wishing to enter the aviation field can be no more than 29 at the time they complete WOCS.

"You have to have a four-year degree to become a regular commissioned officer. Warrant officers can complete a four-year degree after they are in the program," Wigglesworth said.

The Army tries to get soldiers into the warrant officer program between their eighth and 10th years of service. But soldiers who want to enter the aviation field can apply for WOCS with as little as one year in service and a minimum rank of private first class, Wigglesworth said.

Soldiers wishing to enter technical fields as warrant officers must be sergeants and above. There are additional stipulations, Wigglesworth said. For example, prospective candidates must have completed at least six college credits of English and must have held a leadership position for 24 months.

Soldiers interested in becoming warrant officers in a particular field should contact the Warrant Officer Career Center at Fort Rucker — the training institution comparable to the Command and General Staff College for regular commissioned officers and the Sergeants Major Academy for NCOs — for more information.

More pay is another incentive for moving from NCO to warrant officer status. Warrants earn less than superior commissioned officers but earn notably more than



Warrant officers play a significant role — as both masters and engineers — in the operation of the Army's fleet of watercraft.



CW3 David Ingram checks a pallet of artillery ammunition before it goes into storage at Leghorn Army Depot in Italy.

Warrant Officers in History

Story by Shelly Davis



In this Don Stivers painting done for the 75th anniversary of the warrant officer corps, a warrant officer shows soldiers how to prepare for a 1920 ceremony at Fort Myer, Va.

THOUGH the history of warrant officers in the Army has its roots in America's Revolutionary War past, it was in the years following the end of World War II that the Army and the nation came to understand and appreciate the wide range of skills warrant officers had to offer.

Almost 50 percent of today's Army warrant officers are aviators, an offshoot of demobilization after World War II, the independence of the Air Force, congressionally-imposed restrictions on commissioned-officer strength and the introduction of the helicopter.

A severe shortage of Army aviators prompted the need for technical experts who could stay in the cockpit through their entire careers, offering stability and combat effectiveness to the aviation program.

The first class of Army warrant officer pilots graduated from the Army Aviation School at Fort Sill, Okla., in 1951. After the Korean War, the school

moved to Camp Rucker (now Fort Rucker), Ala. The Army also established its entry-level helicopter training school at Camp Wolters, Texas.

It was at Camp Wolters that thousands of pilots were introduced to the helicopter. Their role in Vietnam solidified the reputation of warrant officers as outstanding Army aviators, and their ranks swelled from 2,960 in the mid-1960s to more than 12,000 by 1970.

The history of warrant officers in the U.S. military dates to December 1775, when Congress agreed to build 13 frigates to form the nucleus of the Continental Navy and established two officer grades — commissioned and warrant — to man the vessels. The commissioned group included captains and lieutenants to command ships. Warrant officers sailed and served as

boatswains, gunners, carpenters, surgeons and pursers.

They first entered the Army in 1918, when Congress appointed them as masters, mates, and chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service.

Two years later, Congress authorized the use of warrant officers in other fields, primarily to help the Army eliminate field clerk positions and reward enlisted soldiers who'd been temporary officers in WWI but were ineligible for appointment to commissioned status in the regular Army.

Expansion of the Army's warrant officer corps became a way to reward and retain talented and devoted enlisted soldiers.

It wasn't until 1957 that the Army recognized the "expert" status afforded warrant officers in other services and increased the number of warrants with a "high degree of technical skill acquired through extensive training."

The most sweeping changes to the Army's warrant officer corps began in the 1980s, as part of an effort that became known as The Warrant Officer Study. 1986 legislation authorized



Shelly Davis, a former member of the U.S. Air Force's history program, is a free-lance writer based in Manassas, Va.



commissioning of warrant officers and provided a framework for standardized procedures across the services. The subsequent 1991 Warrant Officer Management Act established a personnel management system for Army warrant officers.

Today's warrant officers in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard carry on the traditions of their

Revolutionary War predecessors, working in a wide range of highly technical and skilled positions.

Today, the Navy has about 1,700 warrant officers. The Marine Corps has just over 1,800, and the Coast Guard has 1,500. The Air Force is the only service without warrant officers. The last Air Force warrant officer retired from active duty in 1980.

Army use of warrant officers overshadows all other services, with about 11,800 warrant officers on active duty.

Today, each service secretary issues warrants for the lowest warrant officer grade, WO1. Promotions to CW2 through CW5 come from the president. Thus, warrant officers above WO1 are commissioned officers. □

Notable Warrant Officers

RETIRED CW4 Michael Novosel is one of only two warrant officer pilots to receive the Medal of Honor for service in Vietnam.

On Oct. 2, 1969, just a few months before his son, a new WO1 pilot, joined him at Binh Thuy in the 82nd Medical Detachment, the senior Novosel, a medical-evacuation pilot, risked his life to rescue 29 surrounded Vietnamese soldiers.

Novosel was much older than the average Army helicopter pilot. By age 42, he had flown B-29s in World War II, worked as an airline pilot, and was a reserve Air Force officer. When he asked to be put on active

duty to help train pilots for Vietnam, the Air Force turned him down. Today, both Novosels are retired chief warrant officers.

Only one warrant officer has flown in space.

Retired CW4 Tom Hennen said his 1991 trip into space was largely due to the fact that the Department of Defense conducted classified experiments on the shuttle when he flew. As an Army intelligence specialist, Hennen was selected as a payload specialist.

"It was a fairy tale," Hennen said of the week he spent on the shuttle *Atlantis*, orbiting the earth 109 times and traveling 2.9 million miles.

Hennen joined the Army in 1971 and became a warrant officer ten years later. He retired in 1995 and today is executive director of the Atlantis Foundation in Seabrook, Texas, a nonprofit organization that assists people with developmental disabilities.

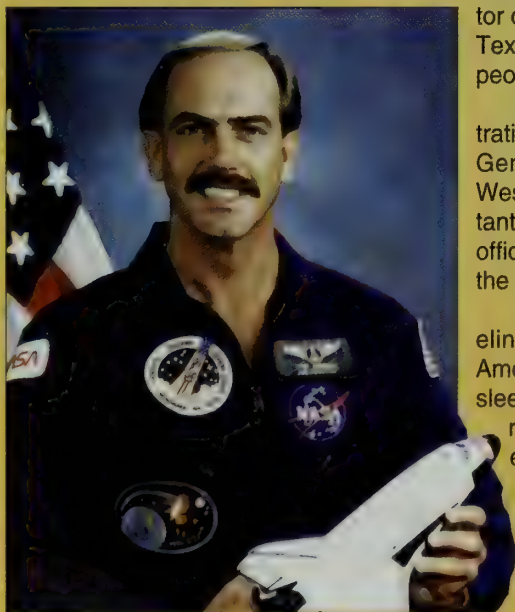
Richard Sauer was an enlisted administrative assistant stationed in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1967 when GEN William Westmoreland was looking for a new assistant and Sauer's application for warrant officer landed on his desk. Sauer got both the promotion and the job.

He spent five years traveling with Westmoreland. Among his experiences were sleeping in the Lincoln bedroom at the White House, eating dinner with President Lyndon Johnson's family and touring the nation's capital in Johnson's personal helicopter.

"It was certainly the



Retired CW4 Michael Novosel



Retired CW4 Tom Hennen



CW4 Richard Sauer with wife and GEN Westmoreland.

Around the Services

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu



MPs from the Johnston Atoll's Chemical Munitions Company board a bus after their arrival at Hickham AFB, Hawaii.

Evacuating Johnston Atoll

Hickham Air Force Base, Hawaii — When Hurricane Dora was about to smash into Johnston Atoll in mid-August, all 1,054 of the island's residents sought refuge by evacuating to Hickam.

Johnston Atoll, 825 miles southwest of Honolulu, is a national wildlife refuge and the site of the Army's chemical weapons disposal plant. Officials said the remaining chemical weapons on the island are stored in bunkers and should pose no danger.

The first of six groups of evacuation flights landed at Hickam on Aug. 16, carrying active-duty Army, Navy and Air Force members, Department of Defense civilians and civilian contractors.

Air Force transports based in such disparate locations as New Jersey, Alaska, South Carolina and Guam flew to the atoll to evacuate residents. A contracted commercial airplane was also used.

As flights arrived here, a reception inprocessing unit — which included Air Force units throughout Hickam; Army units

from Fort Shafter, Hawaii; and contractors from Oahu — accounted for their people. The evacuees were then bused to agency lodging facilities. The Air Force members were billeted at Hickam. Army members stayed at Fort Shafter, and contractors stayed in Honolulu hotels. — *SSgt Barb Lavigne, 15th Air Base Wing Public Affairs Office*

SecNav Hoops It Up at Kaneohe Bay

Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii — A visit by a dignitary of the stature of the



Navy Secretary John Danzig prepares to pass during the game at MCB Kaneohe Bay.

SSgt. Michael Boquette, USAF

secretary of the Navy might usually include speeches, luncheons and handshakes.

But the current Secretary of the Navy, Richard Danzig, showed he likes to rub elbows in a different way — on the competitive battlefield of the basketball court.

The handshakes did come, but only after Danzig played a game of hoops with personnel from MCB Kaneohe Bay units during an August visit.

"This is the first time I've seen something like this in my 15 years in the Corps," said Staff Sgt. Derek Sangster, a teammate of Danzig's in the pick-up game.

While the "SecNav" didn't score a basket in the game, he was definitely a clutch scorer in the minds of the service members who played with and against him.

"I will remember this for a lifetime," said 1st Sgt. Aaron Banks, who played on the opposing team. "His spending time with us really shows a lot of concern and leadership. Things like this can only do positive things for the military."

Danzig said he feels it's a good way to interact on a personal level.

"I did this for two reasons — first, because it's a real nice way to see people. I don't have the skills the guys have so it's a good way to get over the status barrier and interact on an equal basis," Danzig said after the game. "And the second reason — because it's fun." — *Cpl. Trent Lowry, USMC*

Cpl. Trent Lowry, USMC

U.S. Aids Turkish Earthquake Survivors

Washington, D.C. — When an earthquake struck northwest Turkey in August, leaving more than 12,000 confirmed dead and as many as 35,000 people

trapped under wreckage, U.S. forces rushed to lend a helping hand.

In a humanitarian mission named "Operation Avid Response," an Air Force C-5 Galaxy transported a Virginia search-and-rescue team to Istanbul. The 70-member team had five specially trained dogs to find trapped people.

Pentagon officials also ordered the *Kearsarge* Amphibious Ready Group to Turkey to provide assistance. The group — USS *Kearsarge*, USS *Ponce* and USS *Gunston Hall* — had the 2,100-member 26th Marine



CWO Seth Rossman, USN

Aboard USS *Kearsarge*, Dr. (Cmdr.) Bruce Potenza, a trauma and critical-care specialist, inventories surgical instruments.

Expeditionary Unit aboard. A joint staff spokesman said the marines stood by to render assistance when asked.

The three-ship group brought comprehensive medical facilities to the relief effort, including 631 beds, six operating rooms and five X-ray rooms. There are eight doctors, three dental officers and 88 corpsmen aboard the ships.

The *Kearsarge* group also has 22 helicopters that can aid in medical evacuations. — *Jim Garamone, American Forces Press Service*

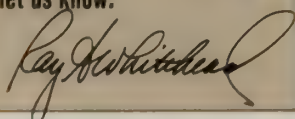
From the Editor

THIS month marks the appearance in *Soldiers* of "Hot Topics," a new publication from the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs. Four times during the year — in November, February, May and August — you will find Hot Topics inserted into every copy of *Soldiers*.

Each interesting and informative issue of Hot Topics will address in detail an issue of importance to you, your family and your fellow soldiers. This issue, for example, focuses on the new Army fraternization policies that take effect in the coming months. Learn what the new rules are and how they might affect you.

Hot Topics Managing Editor Janice Meer has joined the staff of *Soldiers* to help make the new quarterly a powerful and informative addition to the magazine and our Internet website, *Soldiers Online* (www.dtic.mil/soldiers).

We are producing Hot Topics for leaders. We plan to fill every issue with valuable information on the policies and programs that affect you and your soldiers. If there is a subject that you think needs to be addressed in Hot Topics, let us know.



Cardigan Questions

THE text on your August uniform pullout stated that the new unisex cardigan will replace the male and female versions. Yet a local publication I saw said that it is going to replace the unisex sweaters. Can you clarify?

Christopher Watson
via e-mail

THE Uniform Policy Office at the Pentagon offers this response:

The new unisex black cardigan sweater will replace the old optional male cardigan sweater with buttons and the old optional female cardigan sweaters without buttons. The older male and female optional cardigan sweaters are referenced in AR 670-1, Chapter 26, paragraphs 26-27. The old optional Army cardigan sweaters are not authorized for wear after Sept. 30, 2000.

Bataan March Info

I AM in the process of putting together a Kentucky Army National Guard team to participate in the 2000 Bataan Memorial March at White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

The only problem is that I don't have a point of contact for the event's details. Can you provide any help?

Frank J. Mulder
via e-mail

TRY (505) 678-2706 or (DSN) 258-2706, or go to the White Sands website at www.wsmr.army.mil. You might also want to take a look at our previous coverage of the event — check it out in our February 1998 issue.

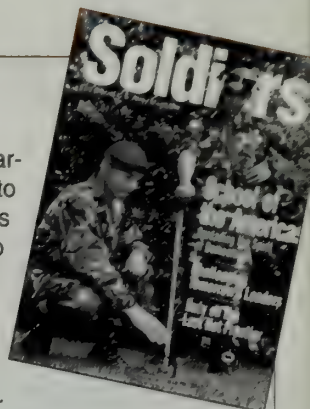
Archiving Soldiers

IS there a reason why *Soldiers'* online archives do not extend

Not Chartres

I NOTICED that your September article on attaché duty included a photo of what the caption said was France's Chartres Cathedral. I have been to Chartres several times, and the cathedral looks nothing like the one in your photograph.

CW3 Mark Getzin
Fort Dix, N.J.



THANKS for your letter correcting us on our cathedral-identification skills. And thanks too for the photo you enclosed of the real Chartres Cathedral. It's now hanging in a prominent spot in our newsroom.

JTFA Address

I READ with interest your September article about Joint Task Force-Full Accounting. It sounds like something I'd like to get involved with, and I'm wondering if you have an e-mail address, mail address or telephone number I could use to contact them.

MAJ Ted Filer
via e-mail

THE telephone number for JTF-FA at Camp Smith, Hawaii, is (808) 477-5301/5701.

back beyond 1994? If it is because you are missing back issues, you might consider putting out an Armywide call for loaner copies.

Once you have them, scanning and magnetic or optical mass-storage technologies could be used to digitize and archive issues published before the advent of *Soldiers Online*.

1SG Frank Cox (Ret.)
via e-mail

Soldiers has an ongoing mission to put online as many back issues as we can. It's not a question of availability, however; it's a question of manpower. No matter how good the technology, there must still be someone doing the scanning and other work involved in the archiving process. At this point

our staff is not large enough to devote as much time as we'd like to the effort.

Ordering Online

WE would like to receive *Soldiers* at our Army National Guard Individual Readiness Training Program site.

We are not a "legitimate" unit — we are made up of soldiers from all over the state and next year will begin hosting Air Guard, Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve units. How do we go about getting *Soldiers* each month?

SFC Sherry L. Claus
Bridgeport, W.V.

IF your organization receives and functions under Army Regulations (and thus would likely

11



Continuous evolution ensures that Land Warrior incorporates the latest technologies.

Washington, D.C.

Land Warrior System Evolves

A PROTOTYPE fighting system designed for use by 21st-century soldiers continues to improve.

Land Warrior is designed to enable infantrymen to engage and defeat enemies on tomorrow's digitized battlefield. Some Land Warrior components, such as its integral computer system, radio and rifle-mounted video camera, have been made lighter and are therefore easier to carry and use.

SFC Cary C. Augustine, a tester assigned to U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's Systems Management-Soldier at Fort Benning, Ga., calls Land Warrior a "revolutionary" concept.

"It gives every infantryman the ability to see where he is on the map, to see where his bud-

dies are, to see where identified enemy positions are, and to engage targets from cover after identifying them with thermal sites or the video camera, which are mounted on the weapon," Augustine said. "Using the view from the display mounted on his helmet, a soldier can stay

under cover and engage targets accurately without exposing himself."

Journalists saw the improved system during a Sept. 9 Pentagon press luncheon, where Augustine and another soldier were outfitted in Land Warrior equipment. The Army

has been actively working on Land Warrior for three to four years, said COL Bruce D. Jette, program manager for soldier systems at Fort Belvoir, Va.

"We've recently made some breakthroughs in equipment size and weight, and significant cost reductions by using com-

Health-Care News

TRICARE Speeds Up Claims

NEW TRICARE initiatives will speed up payment of claims in order to protect soldiers from bad credit ratings due to unpaid medical bills.

U.S. Army Medical Command officials said the ultimate responsibility still lies with soldiers to ensure they submit the bills for payment. Soldiers should not assume that bills are automatically taken care of until they submit the claim for processing.

Under the new system, getting the claim into the TRICARE system will ensure soldiers will not be hounded by bill collectors or have their credit ratings affected by disputed medical bills.

"The system works if bills and claims are submitted in a timely fashion," said LTC Rick Fisher, TRICARE division, U.S. Army Medical Command Headquarters.

Soldiers must make copies of their bills for their records, then submit the originals and a Claims Form DD-2642 to the claims processor in their regions. The claims forms can be downloaded from the Internet at www.tricare.osd.mil and are available at TRICARE service centers.

"Under the new system, after 60 days the contractors will be charged a percentage of the claims they haven't processed. So we're holding their feet to the fire," Fisher said.

If the civilian claims processor denies a claim, it will be sent for review to the centralized Tri-Service Military Medical Support Office (MMSO). If the claim is authorized by

MMSO, it will be paid within 60 days. If the claim is not authorized, such as for elective cosmetic care, then the claim will be denied and the soldier will be responsible for payment.

"Soldiers don't know they have a health maintenance organization. If they get a bill, they have to get it to their insurance processor. It's an education process," Fisher said. "There's no reason whatever that active-duty soldiers should have claims problems. There are many ways to obtain help."

Active-duty soldiers who have questions or problems with medical claims from civilian physicians can call toll-free (888) MHS-MMSO; or (DSN) 792-3950/3900 or (847) 688-3900 at any time. Information is also available on the web at <http://navymedicine.med.navy.mil/mmso/>.

Claims for family members will continue to be handled by regional TRICARE contractors. The toll-free numbers to call for family members are:

Region 1: (888) 999-5195
Region 2: (800) 931-9501
Regions 3 & 4: (800) 444-5445
Region 5: (800) 941-4501
Region 6: (800) 406-2832
TRICARE Central: (888) 874-9378
Regions 9 & 10: (800) 242-6788
Region 11: (800) 404-0110
TRICARE Pacific: (800) 242-6788

—Headquarters, U.S. Army Medical Command

Upcoming Events

November 1-30: American Indian Heritage Month.

November 9: Berlin Wall opened to the West, 1989.

November 11: Veterans Day.

November 12: Soldier Show special performance at Warner Theater, Washington, D.C.

November History

November 1-3: Soldier Show at Fort Lee & Fort Monroe, Va.

November 9: "Three Servicemen" Vietnam Veterans Memorial statue dedicated, 1984.

November 11: WW1 Armistice Hostilities end 11 a.m., 1918.

mercial, off-the-shelf technology, such as the computer," Jette said, noting the updated system has a smaller, commercially procured Pentium-chip computer. "Land Warrior's" modular body armor, which can stop 5.56mm rounds, already weighs half as much as conventional armor, he added.

Jette said other reductions in the bulk and weight of the rifle-mounted camera and back-mounted radio systems have enabled the Army to move up its Land Warrior fielding projections by two years, to 2003.

"We're making progress," he said. "The objective at this point is to issue 34,000 units; basically all of the dismounted infantry, including the rangers, will be receiving it." — *Army News Service*

Washington, D.C.

Human-Relations Committee Formed

THE Army's senior leaders have established a committee to look at the status of the Army's human-relations activities.

"The committee will assess current policies, procedures, education and training, and report to the secretary of the Army on our recommendations for change," said Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Patrick Henry. "Additionally, the committee will be in place to address human-relations problems in a timely and thorough manner. The bottom line is that we want to evaluate existing policies and develop new initia-

tives for the secretary of the Army's approval."

The committee was formed in part because of the turmoil the Army experienced in the last several years. It started at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., spread to posts across the U.S. and invaded the highest level of Army leadership.

Army officials in the past have blamed leaders for being uninformed about the issues that contributed to the breakdowns. During the first committee meeting, Vice Chief of Staff GEN John M. Keane said he was looking forward to letting senior Army leaders really know human-relations issues.

Undersecretary of the Army Bernard Rostker said the committee is the right thing to have. "If there's a problem, whether Armywide or an incident, the Army will already have a group ready to work it," he said.

Army officials said the service presently uses semi-annual surveys sent out by the Army Research Institute to assess the effectiveness of its human-relations initiatives. However, the ARI uses only data collected from the active component. A proposal on establishing new surveys that will include the reserve components and civilians is pending.

At its next meeting the committee will hear a baseline presentation on the current status of the Army's human-relations issues. It has been scheduled to meet quarterly with Keane and Rostker as co-chairs of the committee.

"We want to take advantage of the experience of the

committee members to provide the chief of staff of the Army and the secretary of the Army with the best advice and counsel available," said Henry. "The issues that we review and resolve today will have a long-standing affect on personnel matters well into the next century." — *ARNEWS*

New York, N.Y.

SSMA Offers Low-Cost Lodging

SOLDIERS looking for some rest and relaxation without the high cost associated with a stay in New York City should consider the Soldiers', Sailors', Marines' and Airmen's Club.

If you are a cadet, midshipman, merchant seaman, enlisted member, officer, retired, honorably discharged veteran, dependent or a guest sponsored by the aforementioned personnel, then consider your lodging issue solved.

The nonprofit SSMA Club provides affordable accommodations in midtown Manhattan for U.S. and allied armed forces service members. Fees range from \$25 to \$40 a night.

The club is not far from Grand Central and Penn stations, Macy's and the Empire State Building. Located with the club, the USO of New York City offers services that include providing tickets for theaters, TV shows and sporting events.

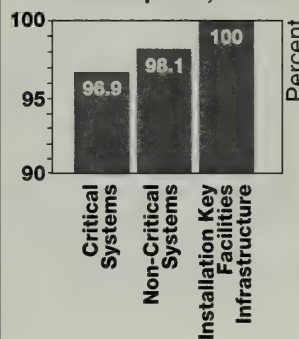
Don't expect luxury accommodations at the SSMA Club, but do expect a warm greeting from friendly folks who have been in your shoes. Rooms in-

clude a bed, chest of drawers and closets, but no phone, TV, or room or laundry service.

You can reserve rooms up to a year in advance and reservations are highly recommended. For information and reservations call (800) 678-8443 or check SSMA's website at www.ssmaclub.org. — *SSMA Club*



As of Sept. 28, 1999



Y2K Update

Status of Army Systems

ONE of the Army's top challenges for 1999 is the Y2K problem, which is scheduled to be solved this month.

This chart shows the percentage of Y2K-compliant Army systems as of Sept. 28. — *Army Y2K Program Office*

November 15-19: Armed Forces Boxing Championships, Camp LeJeune, N.C.

November 17: Air defense and field artillery birthdays.

November 19: COL Bull Simon's statue dedication, Fort Bragg, N.C.

November 25: Thanksgiving Day.

November 30: Menton Day. Fort Bragg honors W.W.II U.S.-Canadian special forces unit, the "Devil's Brigade."

November 19: Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, 1863.

November 20: New Jersey is the first state to ratify the Bill of Rights, 1789.

November 26: Mary Edwards Walker born 1832. First female surgeon in the U.S. Army, served during the Civil War.

A D-DAY HERO'S RETURN

Story by Renita Foster



Renita Foster



Robert Wright describes the World War II action around the church in Carentan to a fellow veteran.

ROBERT Wright signed up nearly a year in advance to return to Normandy for a 55th anniversary reunion of the great Allied invasion.

Wright had parachuted in on D-Day with the 101st Airborne Division's 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment.

It wasn't the beaches or where his unit had landed that he wanted to see, but a small rural church in the French countryside near Carentan. It was there destiny awaited Wright's special talents on that June night 55 years ago.

"I just happened to stumble on this place about two hours after jumping, and injured soldiers were starting to turn up there," explained Wright, who was a medic. "So I quickly posted the medical signs designating the building as a field hospital."

Renita Foster is a feature writer for her post newspaper, the Fort Monmouth, N.J., *Message*.

What made Wright's job truly unusual was that he treated not just Americans, but Germans as well. Both sides, however, had to follow his one ultimatum: all weapons stayed outside.

"We were surrounded by the Germans, with the invasion going full tilt, so they had plenty of wounded also," Wright said. "But it was my contention that if we were going to function as a field hospital, which is supposed to be a safe haven, there was not going to be anybody in there playing war games."

Over the course of his life, Wright has never regretted his policy that it didn't matter what uniform a soldier wore: if he needed treatment he got it, and everybody was treated the same. "I couldn't bring myself to say 'you can sit over there and if you're bleeding to death that's OK.'"

The irony of soldiers from different



sides gathering together during battle at a place representing comfort and peace was not lost on Wright, who today believes he was led there by destiny. For three days, enemy soldiers sat propped in pews or lay on the cold cement floor together in the sanctuary while Wright worked desperately to save their lives.

During the fighting the Germans surrounding the area often allowed Wright and another medic, Kenny Moore, to leave the church and retrieve more wounded. There were even occasions when they pitched in and helped carry the stretchers. "They were thankful we were taking care of them the same as we did Americans, and I think that's why they didn't bother us," Wright said.



During the D-Day battles Wright and his fellow medics cared for some 80 wounded troops — both American and German.

Wright said he was taught to respect and value human life and had been steered toward pre-med studies in college before World War II began. When he was accepted in the Army as a medic, he knew he'd found his place.

lost one life during that time," he said.

Like most accounts of battle, Wright's story had some unexpected twists.

On the second day of fighting, two Germans came down from the bell

An American casualty receives treatment on Omaha Beach. Medics like Wright often provided the only immediate care available to wounded soldiers.

Renita Foster

And regardless of his unit's location or assigned combat operations, he never carried any kind of weapon.

Caring for nearly 80 people during the ordeal, he treated a variety of problems from simple flesh wounds to serious abdominal injuries.

"I was lucky in that there didn't seem to be anything I couldn't handle, and I never

A D-DAY HERO'S RETURN

Signal Corps photo



American 82mm mortar crews bombard German positions just inland from the Normandy landing beaches. Stiff resistance caused significant Allied casualties.

tower and announced that they wanted to surrender. "Until then I had no idea anyone was up there, and I guess they were worried about getting blown out by the Americans," Wright said.

He also remembered a German officer who refused any medication for his injury. Wright guessed that the German thought he might soon be a prisoner-of-war and feared losing consciousness or saying something he shouldn't under medication.

As for what allowed him to perform for 72 hours with almost no rest and food, he said it was simply concern for helping others.

"Plus we were young and healthy and in great shape. I've never been in better shape than when I was with the 101st Airborne," he said. "And when you're trying to accomplish something that's truly worthwhile, you don't really think about what's happening in your own life."

Wright was sharing memories with his tour group while looking for the church, when suddenly, like an old friend from long ago, there it was. The same rustic building with the adjacent cemetery and its doors unlocked, as if it, too, expected the return of an old acquaintance.

"After all these years — to see what it looked like now, to understand how I did all those things. And I knew when the doors were open, it was meant for

me to return here," he said, explaining his determination to come. "And it was so marvelous my fellow veterans wanting to go and relive the adventure with me."

And relive they did. Wright entered the church, fellow veterans by his side as he slowly walked around the simply adorned room.

It didn't take long once inside to find proof that the church had special meaning for others, as well. In a corner near the altar was a mounted newspaper account of what had happened there during the war, including Wright's participation.

"I didn't see it at first. Someone handed it to me," Wright said. "And the story was in French, of course, but our bus driver translated for me. I had no idea anyone knew about it, but it's great to know someone else treasured what happened here that much."

His fellow veterans insisted that he autograph the article, which he then replaced in its original position.

And while he pointed out the replaced windows and new altar, Wright began realizing this particular building would never be high on any

"And, you know something? I never really was that good at soldiering, but I didn't let that stop me from what I needed to get done."

list of important churches for European sightseers.

"And that's kind of a shame," he said, "because a small structure doesn't keep God from understanding where hearts and prayers are. And there were plenty of those here 55 years ago."

The veterans eventually went outside, giving Wright some private moments. As he walked out and stood one last time by the sacred building with its quaint surroundings and peaceful cemetery, Wright made a humble request of his fellow travelers. One that gave an appropriate closing to an extraordinary occasion and one they were only too happy to share.

Asking his friends to form a circle and clasp hands, he offered a simple prayer. "God, I thank you for coming and visiting with us this day. Let us all show love and concern for each other as we reach out our hands for those who are not with us. Let us share our lives with those who have less than we do. And let me continue to be an instrument for you in any way I can."

Wright later recalled other unforgettable moments of the war, such as helping young refugee children who were dirty and muddy and had lost their parents. Loaning them his T-shirts, he'd clean them up, wash their

clothes and maybe even find them a treat or two. Somehow, doing for others eased the memory of fellow soldiers he saw dying in foxholes beyond his help.

But it's his World War II church adventure,

for which he was awarded a Silver Star, that Wright considers one of his life's highlights — a time when faith, prayer and dedication benefited all human beings regardless of nationality.

"And, you know something?" he said. "I never really was that good at soldiering, but I didn't let that stop me from what I needed to get done. The memory of what happened in that church is something you look back at, something you wouldn't want to do again, but you'd never let anybody take it away from you." □

Hot Topics

CURRENT ISSUES FOR ARMY

LEADERS

FALL 1999

Inside:

FROM THE CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MG John G. Meyer Jr. 2

GOOD ORDER AND DISCIPLINE

Mr. Patrick T. Henry 3

ARMY FRATERNIZATION

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION 5

HISTORY OF ARMY

FRATERNIZATION POLICY 15



Fraternization

Love, Money and More...



Chief of Public Affairs

Your feedback about the first issue of *Hot Topics* has been truly gratifying and shows that the publication is reaching our intended audience, Army leaders and trainers. As we hoped, *Hot Topics* is stimulating lively discussions and is helping to clarify the intent of new or controversial Army policies and regulations. We appreciate all of you who took the time to let us know by e-mail that you received *Hot Topics* and found the publication helpful.

In this issue, we focus on another sensitive topic, the new Army fraternization policy. Training about the new policy was mandatory by Oct. 1, 1999. Our goal is to help commanders get the word out. Please keep sending us your feedback so that we can continue to serve the needs of our Army.



MG John G. Meyer Jr.
CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Hot Topics

Hot Topics — Current Issues for Army Leaders is a U.S. Army newsletter produced by the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs. Its purpose is to guide and inform Army leaders and trainers in discussing current or controversial topics. A contract printer distributes the newsletter as an insert to **Soldiers** magazine. *Hot Topics* is in the public domain and may be reproduced locally without obtaining further permission. Your comments and feedback are welcome. Write to: *Hot Topics*, c/o **SOLDIERS**, 9325 Gunston Rd., Ste. S-108, Fort Belvoir, VA, 22060-5581. Telephone us at (703)806-4486; FAX us at (703) 806-4566 (DSN-656). Send e-mail to: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil. You can obtain *Hot Topics* on the internet at www.army.mil (click on Public Affairs and scroll down to "Related Sites" — *Hot Topics*).

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Army Chief of Staff

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CHUCK PHELPS, DENNY MOOG, JOAN LEASE

Maintaining Good Order and Discipline

The new Army policy on relationships between soldiers of different rank became effective Mar. 2, 1999. The changes reflect the need for the military services of the United States to have standard policies because of the increasingly joint character of modern military missions. The Army changed its policy because it was the right thing to do for our soldiers, especially junior officers and enlisted. These soldiers deserve a very clear set of guidelines about which interpersonal relationships are acceptable and which are not acceptable. Our soldiers deserve the protection of policies that are consistent across the services.

We have and will continue to prohibit unprofessional relationships that compromise the chain of command; cause partiality or unfairness, whether real or perceived; involve the improper use of rank for personal gain; exploit or coerce fellow soldiers; create an adverse impact on discipline, authority, morale, or mission accomplishment.

The new policy makes clear that certain types of previously acceptable personal relationships between officer and enlisted are now prohibited.

"We need to do the right thing for our soldiers and ensure that everyone knows what personnel relationships are prohibited and which ones are appropriate."

The Army has always emphasized the importance of sound professional interpersonal relationships to the success of Army missions. The nature and structure of our Army requires and demands that officers and enlisted work together in teams and units under trying circumstances. Unit cohesion is essential to build the confidence and trust necessary for units to fight and win on the battlefield. Professional leadership and common sense will make these new policies work for the good of the Army.

We all need to understand and comply with this new policy. We need to do the right thing for our soldiers and ensure that everyone knows what personal relationships are prohibited and which ones are appropriate. If we follow the policy, then our Army's cohesion and teamwork will be strengthened by solid, professional interpersonal relationships.



Mr. Patrick T. Henry

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR
MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS

In the following interview, Mr. Patrick T. Henry answered our questions about the new fraternization policy.

QUESTION BY HOT TOPICS (HT): *Mr. Henry, your office has oversight of the Army's new fraternization policy. Can you tell us about the origins of the new policy?*

MR. HENRY: We had an unacceptable clash of policies. Unlike the policies of the other services, the Army fraternization policy did not prohibit officers from dating and having intimate relationships with enlisted personnel. An Army officer could date an Air Force or Navy enlisted person, and it was okay for the officer but not for the enlisted person. Because of the increasingly joint character of modern military missions, Secretary [of Defense William] Cohen gave guidance for all of the services to make their policies more consistent.

HT: *Were there any other reasons for changing the policy, in addition to the fact that the Army is operating in an increasingly joint environment?*

MR. HENRY: Yes, definitely. In my view this was the right thing to do for a number of reasons. For one thing, the Army is moving toward more of a community environment. Our officers and enlisted soldiers are increasingly in daily working relationships with members of the other services and civilians. That alone was enough reason to revisit our policy. Equally important in my view is that within our Army community, we no longer have officer clubs, senior NCO clubs, NCO clubs and enlisted clubs. We are putting officers and enlisted folks together more frequently than we used to do. It is important to the leadership that the junior enlisted soldiers and our junior officers have a line that marks off what is acceptable conduct and what is not acceptable conduct.

HT: *What is the significance of the date Mar. 1, 2000?*

MR. HENRY: By Mar. 1, 2000, all personal relationships between officers and enlisted personnel that violate the new policy must be resolved. Officers and enlisted persons in personal relationships must either break up or get married. Officers and enlisted persons in prohibited business relationships must end those business relationships.

HT: *It looks like officer/enlisted couples who are dating have some tough choices to make before Mar. 1, 2000. Why did you decide on a one-year implementation period?*

MR. HENRY: We took a very hard look at how long to provide for an implementation period, and we settled on a year from the effective date of the policy. In my view it was a fairness issue. We knew we were asking people to make life-changing decisions. If you were in a romantic relationship when this policy went into effect, Mar. 2, 1999, we've provided a year for you to bring the relationship in line with the policy — either get married or end the relationship. Officers and enlisted also have a year to end business relationships that violate the policy. Those are really the two important choices. The third alternative — just to continue the relationship outside of the regulation — is unacceptable and violates the policy. We've provided a year for people to resolve their relationships because we thought it was reasonable and fair.

HT: *What would you say to those who say, "the new policy will create new problems the Army didn't have before under the old policy?"*

MR. HENRY: I would strongly disagree. The new policy continues to emphasize all of the important features of the previous policy but now

(Continued on page 14)

LISTEN UP! — A HOT TOPICS INTERVIEW

FRATERNIZATION

AR 600-20

Relationships between Military Members of Different Rank

COL John S. Westwood and Chaplain (COL) Herman Keizer Jr. discuss implementation of the Army's new fraternization policy.



COL John S. Westwood

DIRECTOR, HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL



Chaplain (COL) Herman Keizer Jr.

MILITARY ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FOR MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS

QUESTION BY HOT TOPICS (HT): *COL Westwood, your organization has the responsibility to implement the new policy on fraternization. What do you tell those who say, "We didn't have a problem with our fraternization policy. Why is the Army trying to fix something that wasn't broken?"*

COLONEL JOHN WESTWOOD: While it's true that our system has been working well for years, the Army doesn't live in isolation today. More

and more, we're in a joint environment. We need to respect the idea that service policies need to be consistent, so that it's fair, so that ALL services are singing off the same page. So we need to buck up, salute, and understand that the revised Army policy is better for all of the services because we're bringing them all together more and more. We know the new policy will be inconvenient for some people in the short run and that some people will have serious personal choices to make between now and Mar. 1, 2000.

WHAT'S NEW UNDER THE REVISED POLICY

CERTAIN TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED SOLDIERS ARE PROHIBITED.

- No dating.
- No shared living accommodations.
- No intimate or sexual relationships.

The term "officer" includes both commissioned and warrant officers.

EXCEPTIONS TO ARMY POLICY ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

- Marriages existing before Mar. 2, 1999.
- Marriages entered into from Mar. 2, 1999, to Mar. 1, 2000.
- Marriages that violate the new policy only because of the promotion or change in status of one military member.

HT: Chaplain Keizer, you were involved in developing the Army's previous policy on fraternization, which dates back to the early 1980s. How do the old and new policies differ?

CHAPLAIN KEIZER: In the past, the Army's policy was designed to judge the results of a relationship. We didn't judge it formally on the basis of rank or position. And I think that we've preserved that concept in the new policy. We continue to stress that commanders have to subjectively use good common sense about the results of any relationship on the individuals in that relationship and on the organization that he or she commands. But now we've prohibited personal relationships between officers and enlisted personnel outright to align the Army with the other services.

"By Mar. 1, 2000, all personal and business relationships in violation of the revised policy must be resolved."

HT: Colonel Westwood, what is the response so far from the field? Have there been a lot of questions and problems?

COL WESTWOOD: I've talked to quite a few people overseas and in the U.S. So far, we've had some minor grumbling but virtually no questions about the prohibitions against officer/enlisted personal relationships. To tell you the truth, this surprises me. I thought a lot of people would be upset. But we truly haven't heard this yet. Most of the questions we're getting are about officers and enlisted socializing in the community or churches or athletics. We're also getting some questions about the technicalities of defining what constitutes a business relationship and some comments about the policy in regard to the Army's reserve components.

HT: What are you hearing about the fraternization policy with respect to the reserve component?

COL WESTWOOD: Some people are writing to us to say, 'Why isn't the fraternization policy the same for the active duty Army, the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard if we're trying to make one Army?' In the case of fraternization, the rules can't be the same for both. They just can't. This is particularly true when we're talking about business relationships. We have lots of situations where an officer and enlisted person in the reserve component work together in the same business in civilian life. We've tried to offer general guidelines in our policy, and we've given commanders the latitude they need to make common sense decisions.

HT: How are you getting the word out on the new policy?

COL WESTWOOD: Mandatory training was required to be completed by Oct. 1, 1999. We put the message out Armywide effective Mar. 2, 1999, and we've put our training package on the Internet and on the web [www.odcsper.army.mil].

HT: Why do you think there are so few inquiries about the policy on officer and enlisted dating so far?

COL WESTWOOD: As I said earlier, that really surprised me. Actually, I'm beginning to think there may not be that much dating going on between officers and enlisted soldiers. When you look at the total force, I think we're talking about a very small percentage. We do have quite a few married couples that are enlisted and officer, but in the total picture, it's still a small percentage.

HT: Chaplain Keizer, how would you counsel young leaders about the new policy?

CHAP KEIZER: If I were a young commander, I would sit down with my troops and say,

EXCEPTIONS FOR ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND U.S. ARMY RESERVE

- Relationships with a member of the ARNG/USAR due to civilian association while off duty are not prohibited.
- Personal relationships that exist due to civilian acquaintanceship are not prohibited.
- These exceptions do not apply to reserve components serving full time.



ALSO PROHIBITED UNDER THE REVISED POLICY

- Any relationship between permanent-party personnel and IET trainees not required by the training mission.
- Any relationship between permanent-party personnel assigned to or attached to U.S. Army Recruiting Command and potential prospects, applicants, members of the delayed-entry program and delayed-training program not required by the recruiting mission.

**GAMBLING BETWEEN OFFICERS AND
ENLISTED PERSONNEL IS PROHIBITED.
THERE ARE NO EXCEPTIONS.**

"Okay, here's what's new: officers and enlisted can't date each other anymore or be in business together. And here are the things that are basically the same — the things we've already been doing in this unit to make it a good organization. We don't want preferential treatment; we don't want people abusing the authority of their rank; we don't want perceptions of partiality. I want us to continue to function in a professional way in this organization." Then, I would go through some case studies like the one's we've provided in our draft pamphlet and would encourage group discussion.

[NOTE: A pamphlet with case studies is available at www.odcsper.army.mil]

"By Oct. 1, 1999, training was mandatory for everyone in the service — active duty, Army Reserve and Army National Guard."

HT: Colonel Westwood, what should a leader do if an officer and an enlisted person suddenly turn up married after Mar. 1, 2000?

COL WESTWOOD: If an officer and an enlisted soldier suddenly turn up married after Mar. 1, 2000, the commander has an obligation to look into it, to talk to the parties involved, and to make a decision on what to do based on what is warranted, appropriate and fair. We didn't write this policy to get people in trouble. We wrote it to build a more cohesive Army. Along the way, commanders are going to have to fix some problems, but fix them in a fair way. If we have soldiers who violate any policy, including this one, commanders have a wide range of responses to the policy violations — counseling, education, administrative action, non-judicial punishment, all the way up to court-martial. Clearly, the policy does not cover every

situation specifically. That's why we have leaders. They are leaders because they're expected to make sound decisions on a case by case basis. There is only one thing a commander should not do and that's to do nothing.

HT: Should commanders treat dating in violation of the policy differently from a marriage that occurs after Mar. 1, 2000, between an officer and an enlisted soldier?

COL WESTWOOD: We don't want a police force out there. We really don't. The new policy on fraternization is about good order and discipline; it's about doing the right thing for our Army at this time in history. In the case of dating, cohabitation, and intimate or sexual relations between officers and enlisted, commanders must take action when people willfully violate the policy. If a married couple flaunted their dating relationship publicly before their marriage, and everyone in the organization knew about it, I would say that is definitely detrimental to good order and discipline. In cases where the officer and enlisted person quietly turn up married, the commander has to use good judgment in responding and utilize the range of options available, as with any other policy violations. In all cases, we expect our leaders to make common sense decisions in enforcing the policy.

HT: Chaplain Keizer, how would you advise commanders to handle marriages that occur between officers and enlisted soldiers after Mar. 1, 2000?

CHAP. KEIZER: The new policy is not against marriages between officers and enlisted personnel. In some cases, we've made provisions and clarified things. For example, we've said that if two enlisted people are married, and one of them has a change in status, for example, goes to OCS and gets a commission, that relationship is OK. But there's

WHO'S AFFECTED?

The new policy applies to:

- Relationships between Army personnel (active or reserve component soldiers).
- Relationships between Army personnel and personnel of the other military services.



WHO'S ACCOUNTABLE?

- In any relationship, the senior person (by rank) is generally in the best position to terminate or limit the relationship.
- However, all service members may be held accountable for relationships that violate the policy.

BY MAR. 1, 2000

ALL PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN VIOLATION OF THE REVISED POLICY MUST BE RESOLVED.

OPTIONS:

- **Get married by Mar. 1, 2000.**
- **End the relationship by Mar. 1, 2000.**



no way the policy can address all specific cases and issues that come up in regard to marriages between officers and enlisted personnel.

“Right now, nobody is supposed to start any new personal relationships between officers and enlisted.”

HT: Colonel Westwood, do officers and enlisted soldiers who participate together in community groups, neighborhood activities, PTA groups, scout troops, church groups, athletic teams, and other similar group and social activities have to stop their associations under the new policy?

COL WESTWOOD: We did not write this policy to stop those types of activities. That was never our intent. Associations between officers and enlisted personnel that occur in the context of community organizations, religious activities, athletic teams and events, unit-based social functions, or family gatherings are not prohibited.

HT: How about community clubs and all-rank clubs, which are increasingly prevalent today, where officers and enlisted often socialize in civilian clothes?

COL WESTWOOD: There is nothing in the new policy that should change the way soldiers have socialized at clubs in the past, with the exception that officers cannot date enlisted soldiers now. I'd tell soldiers that of course you can sit down together in a group while socializing at clubs. But when you are in a group at the club in civilian clothes, and you meet someone there you're attracted to, don't

wait until you've left the club in a pair or as a couple to find out that your newly budding relationship violates the policy that officers can't date enlisted soldiers. Get that issue of who is an officer and who is enlisted out front from the beginning, when you first catch each other's eye. Then abide by the policy that officers and enlisted soldiers can't date each other anymore. And don't do it. It's that simple.

HT: Colonel Westwood, would you say that the period between now and Mar. 1, 2000, is critical for getting the word out?

COL WESTWOOD: Absolutely. When we sent out the message on the new fraternization policy last March, we also sent out a very good training package, with slides. We mandated that by Oct. 1, 1999, the training had to be put out to everyone in the service — active duty, Reserve and National Guard. So even if units didn't get the word by Oct. 1, 1999, leaders still have several months to get the word out and to do the training. We have a draft of a pamphlet included in the training package. It includes a whole range of scenarios to help leaders help their soldiers understand and apply the new policy.

HT: Chaplain Keizer, if soldiers are having problems resolving their relationships, where can they get help?

CHAP. KEIZER: If soldiers have problems they can't solve themselves, they need to be steered to the right place to get some help. They can talk it over with their leaders. They can get help from the chaplain, the EEO counselor and Family Advocacy groups. There are many resources for soldiers out there.

HT: Colonel Westwood, what is the most important thing commanders should be doing between now and Mar. 1, 2000?

COL WESTWOOD: The answer is "awareness, awareness, awareness." If I am a commander, I have an obligation to insure that every person in

WHAT HAS NOT CHANGED

The Army continues to prohibit all relationships that —

- **Compromise the chain of command.**
- **Cause partiality or unfairness.**
- **Involve the improper use of rank for personal gain.**
- **Are exploitative or coercive in nature.**
- **Create an adverse impact on discipline, authority, morale or mission accomplishment.**

Relationships that present the appearance of violating any of these standards may also be prohibited.

NOT PROHIBITED

SOCIAL, UNIT AND FAMILY RELATIONS

- Associations between officers and enlisted personnel that occur in the context of community organizations, religious activities, athletic teams and events, unit-based social functions or family functions are not prohibited.



my command is aware of the policy, understands it, and knows why the Army is doing this. It's not to be mean or unfair; it's not to start a class-based system. We're trying to come in line with the Department of Defense and the other services so that we're on one team, so that we live by the same rules. If I were a commander, I'd make up posters and put them in the hallways, the bathrooms, the orderly rooms, and places like that telling soldiers that by Mar. 1, 2000, they need to either end an officer/enlisted dating relationship or get married. The alternative, continuing the relationship past Mar. 1, 2000, without marriage, is not an option.

HT: Do you think soldiers need to be told about the new policy more than one time?

COL WESTWOOD: I don't think that commanders can afford to talk about the new policy only one time. I think commanders, sergeants major and first sergeants now need to go into high gear about this policy, when it's getting down to the wire. They need to be saying over and over, in formations, at least once or twice a month, "Remember, the Army has a new policy. It goes into effect Mar. 1, 2000. Don't start any new officer/enlisted relationships now that violate the policy."

"We want commanders to emphasize the spirit of the law when enforcing the new policy."

HT: Does that mean that officers and enlisted soldiers cannot date each other during the implementation period?

COL WESTWOOD: Right now nobody is supposed to start any new relationships between officers and enlisted. This is the period when you need to be ending that relationship or making plans to get married before Mar. 1, 2000.

HT: Chaplain Keizer, do you have anything else you'd like to say?

CHAP. KEIZER: Yes, I want to emphasize that we want to continue to build units that have good morale, good cohesion, and good esprit. There is no intent in the policy to change those kinds of things. We want to continue to build an Army that has that kind of esprit. We also want to encourage mentoring. We want our leaders to continue to mentor their soldiers.

"We wrote this policy not to get people in trouble, but to make a more cohesive Army."

HT: COL Westwood, is there anything else you'd like to say?

COL WESTWOOD: We wrote the policy the way we did, not to get people in trouble, but to make a more cohesive Army. Sometimes a commander might have to use a hammer, but that's not the intent. Our intent is to make this new policy on fraternization as painless as possible. Leaders need to inform their people, give them a good understanding of the rules and help them abide by the rules because they think it's the right thing to do. The intent of the policy is to have good morale for the total armed forces and good order and discipline for the entire armed forces. That's what this policy is about. And we're going to do that. Along the way, we'll have to fix some problems, but we'll fix them in a fair way. But I can't say it enough. We want commanders to emphasize the spirit of the law when enforcing the new policy. The "eaches" should come from the heart.

HOW TO GET FRATERNIZATION TRAINING PACKAGE ON THE INTERNET

www.odcsper.army.mil

Click on links shown:

- **DRAFT DA PAMPHLET 600-35**
(includes Case Studies)
- **TRAINING SLIDES:**
"Revision of Army Policy on
Unprofessional Relationships and
Fraternization."

(continued from page 4, Patrick T. Henry Interview)

looks at both the rank structure of the relationship and at the effects of the relationship. The new policy is causing our leaders to revisit the issue of fraternization and to reemphasize the standards of good order and discipline that have always been part of our Army. There are relationships that do not violate the policy because of rank, but that do violate the policy because they are detrimental to good order and discipline. For example, if a colonel and a major are dating, or if an NCO and a specialist are dating, that is not in itself prohibited. But if these relationships create disruption in the command, create an unhealthy environment, create appearances of favoritism or using one's grade to get advancement, then yes, those relationships do violate the policy.

HT: Mr. Henry, do you have anything else you'd like to say?

MR. HENRY: We need to be getting the word out now, over and over. If we wait until we have problems, it's too late. We're not in the business of trying to set our soldiers up to catch them or put them in compromising situations. It's our obligation to provide soldiers the opportunity to learn, understand, and apply the policy and adapt their lives to it. We need to do the right thing for our soldiers and to ensure that everyone knows which personal relationships are prohibited and which ones are inappropriate. If we help soldiers follow the policy, then our Army's cohesion and teamwork will be strengthened by solid, professional relationships

REFERENCES

AR 600-20

Permanent Change Message
ALARACT R020804Z Mar 99
Uniform Code of Military Justice

AR 600-20

Fraternization training
materials are located on
the internet at
www.odcsper.army.mil

- DRAFT DA PAMPHLET 600-35
(includes case studies)
- TRAINING SLIDES: "Revision of Army Policy
On Unprofessional Relationships
And Fraternization."



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FRATERNIZATION POLICY HISTORY

Historically, there have always been rules that governed the relationships between officers and enlisted soldiers. In the early part of our history, those relationships were structured to reinforce the idea of an elite officers corps.

That elitist idea had completely broken down by World War II, when there was a democratization within the officer corps. That's when the Uniformed Code of Military Justice identified fraternization as an illegal act for the first time.

The policy statements we're talking about today are not the same as that law. Policy statements are broader than the law. By the late 1970s and early 1980s, we had become an all-volunteer Army.

The Women's Army Corps had been dissolved, and women were being put into the force in a very different way.

At that time, the Army developed a new policy on fraternization to make sure that relationships stayed appropriate between members of different rank, and that the policy was gender neutral, that it applied to all soldiers equally.

The intent was that the power implicit in a hierarchical relationship could not be abused and that our soldiers would not be exploited.

— Chaplain (COL) Herman Keizer Jr.



BOTTOM LINE FOR LEADERS — USE COMMON SENSE IN ENFORCEMENT!

AR 600-20

Business Relationships

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL ARE PROHIBITED.

EXCEPTIONS:

- Landlord/tenant relationships.
- One time transactions (such as sale of a house or automobile).

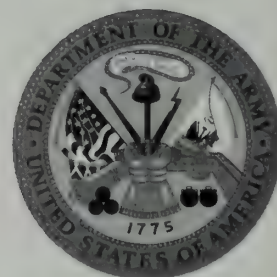
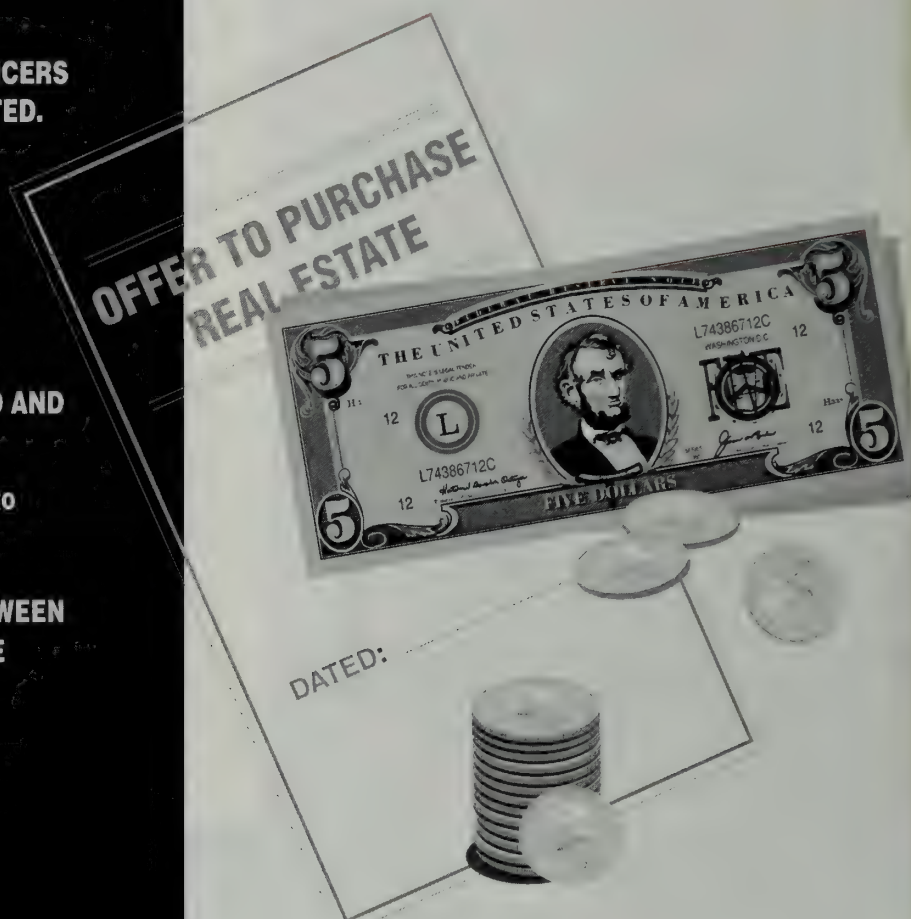
EXCEPTIONS FOR ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND U.S. ARMY RESERVE ONLY:

- Business relationships which exist due to civilian occupation or employment.

EXISTING BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL ARE EXEMPT UNTIL MAR. 1, 2000.

**OUR ARMY'S GOAL HAS NOT CHANGED:
A COMBAT READY FORCE.**

**OUR ARMY'S STANDARDS HAVE NOT CHANGED:
RELATIONSHIPS THAT HARM UNIT COHESION
ARE UNACCEPTABLE.**



New Weapon for NTC's OPFOR

Story by Gil High

THE National Training Center's opposing force was in trouble. Since its first rotation, NTC's OPFOR has portrayed the "enemy" force by going into battle with modified M551 Sheridan armored fighting vehicles that replicated the characteristics of tanks and infantry fighting vehicles the Army is most likely to face in war.

The problem is that the Vietnam War-era Sheridans are getting old and too tired to fight.

That's why the Project Manager-Training Devices (PM-TRADE), headquartered in Orlando, Fla., developed a new OPFOR Surrogate Vehicle and is delivering 160 OSVs to the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the NTC's OPFOR.



(Above) Built on an M113 chassis, the OSV is a rugged and realistic replacement for the aging M551 Sheridans. (Background) The OSV's troop-carrying capability gives it a major advantage over the older Sheridan it replaces.



New Weapon for NTC's OPFOR



Crewmen say the OSV handles well, is easier to maintain than the Sheridan and helps them stay proficient in MOS tasks.

OSV project director Scott Brookins said the search for candidates led to several costly alternatives before the drawdown of forces in Europe provided an economical solution using excess M901 chassis that are part of the M113 family of vehicles.

"Using the M113 chassis, PM-TRADE developed a prototype vehicle that resembled the Russian BMP-2, but more importantly, simulated the BMP-2's weapons characteristics and troop-carrying capabilities," Brookins said.

The OSV made an immediate difference within the 11th ACR.

"One of the key advantages we're seeing right now is the reduced maintenance load," said MAJ Tim Hodge, the regiment's force-modernization officer.

"Soldiers spend a lot less time repairing the vehicle, and it costs us about half as much per mile to operate, counting both maintenance and fuel consumption," he said. "So soldiers are saving time, the unit is saving money, and we spend more time in the field."

SGT Matthew Garcia commands an E Troop OSV. His job is navigation, supervising maintenance and making sure the mission gets done. He's also in charge of three other vehicles, so he was eager to trade in the M551s for the new OSVs.

"The best thing I can say about the vehicles is that they're great for MOS-related training," he said.

"Because they used Bradley components to fabricate the turret, we're using our Bradley skills while we're conducting a mission, and when we have down time in the field I can train our gunners by staging mini-ARTEPs with the other vehicles."

Garcia also said that he likes the OSV for the safety it provides his crews, especially because of the night-vision capability, which wasn't available in the old Sheridans.

"I have night-vision goggles and the driver has his night sight, but now the gunner, with his thermal sight, can pick up danger areas we might miss. I like that safety backup," he said.

"The thermal sight makes it much easier to acquire or identify targets at night, but it also helps in daytime," said Garcia's gunner, SPC Gregory Livingston.

"But it's the night fight where it really makes a difference. With the Sheridans we had to use a spotlight or parachute flares to identify and acquire targets. That would give away our position and give the Blue Force an unrealistic advantage," he said.

"I also like the Bradley turret much better than what we had on the Sheridan," he said. "Traversing is much quicker and you've got stabiliz-



The OSV's turret uses integrated MILES equipment to simulate the capabilities of the BMP-2's gun and missile armament.

ers, which give you an advantage in rough terrain. You might not be able to hit a target when you're moving fast, but you'll be able to stay on it. And that's what matters."

Driver PFC Jason Boyd has spent a lot of time wrestling an old Sheridan around NTC's ranges or coddling its ancient engine, hoping it wouldn't break down before the battle. So he was glad when the OSV arrived.

"The driving is a lot better than it used to be, because it uses a regular



steering wheel instead of a stick, and it handles a lot better because it has a better suspension," he said.

Because he also pulls first-line maintenance, Boyd said, he appreciates the newer equipment and its better design, which provides greater access to the engine and other parts.

Another advantage, Garcia said, was his crew's increased motivation now that they spend less time in the motor pool and know they won't miss a battle because of a breakdown.

"And we can carry dismounted troops — up to 5 soldiers — which also adds motivation, because we're more competitive," he said. "With the 551, the troops had to tag along behind, which slowed us down and made us more visible to the enemy."

Livingston agreed that the vehicle added a motivation factor.

"It makes you feel that the vehicle is made for the soldier, instead of the



capacitated Sheridans being towed from the field are common at NTC. Breakdowns often force OPFOR units to operate understrength.



For every OSV fielded the OPFOR can retire an M551 and use its parts to keep Sheridan tank surrogates in the fight.

other way around," he said. "We don't have to worry about having things in the way or things breaking down. We can worry about the mission at hand, and that's what's important."



Hodge said the OSVs are easing the critical situation with the Sheridans, but the end is coming for the old vehicles.

"For every OSV we receive, we can retire an old vehicle," Hodge said.

"That means we can take serviceable parts off the old Sheridans and either put them on other Sheridans to keep those running, or store the parts for future use as more of the old vehicles break down — both the Sheridan BMP surrogates and the Sheridans being used as our tank surrogates."

The next step, Hodge said, is to

Capabilities

OSV	BMP-2
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>■ Basic Chassis: M113A3 Engine: Detroit Diesel 6V53T Horsepower: 275 Turret: M2 Bradley components Stabilization: 2 Plane</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>■ Weapon Systems Main Gun: 30mm/2200mm* Antitank Guided Missile: AT-5/4000m* Coaxial Machine Gun 7.62mm/1000m*</p> </div> <div> <p>■ Crewmembers Crew: 3 Dismounted Infantry: 5</p> </div>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>■ Basic Chassis: BMP-2 Engine: V-12 Horsepower: 295 Turret: BMP-2 Stabilization: 2 Plane</p> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>■ Weapon Systems Main Gun: 30mm/2000m Point/4000m Area Antitank Guided Missile: AT-5/4000m Coaxial Machine Gun 7.62mm/1000m</p> </div> <div> <p>■ Crewmembers Crew: 3 Dismounted Infantry 5-7</p> </div>

*Simulated with MILES

develop a new surrogate tank.

"We're pushing hard from our end, because by 2002 we're not going to have parts from all the old Sheridans in our bone yard, and by about 2005 we're not going to have any tanks, even with all the ones we're taking off-

line right now," Hodge said.

"Every Sheridan surrogate we take off-line helps, because it extends our bone yard and our serviceable tanks, but eventually the old beasts are going to break down and we're not going to be able to use them anymore." □

Training With Co

"No matter if you're male or female, young or old, across the board,



PFC Robert Varis of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, makes his way through the "weaver" during a unit best-squad competition at the confidence course at Schofield Barracks.

Confidence

Story and Photos by SPC Shirley R. Potter

It will test you mentally and physically.



the 25th Infantry Division soldier said as he watched soldiers climb

SFC Anthony Patriarca will tell you that the confidence course may be one of the most important training events soldiers experience, because it challenges them to overcome fears and control adversities.

"No matter if you're male or female, young or old, across the board, it will test you mentally and physically," the 25th Infantry Division soldier said as he watched soldiers climb towering ladders and negotiate narrow balance beams during his unit's "best squad" competition at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

"The confidence course tests a soldier's confidence in himself and builds strength and balance," said Patriarca, a platoon sergeant assigned to 2nd Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment. "It also lets individuals, their teammates and their leaders know where a soldier stands in conquering obstacles that may get in their way."

SSG Norberto Leon, a squad leader, said the

SPC Shirley R. Potter is a staff writer with the Hawaii Army Weekly at Fort Shafter, Hawaii.



Soldiers from Co. C leap an obstacle at Schofield Barracks. To be accepted into the local air assault school, soldiers must first make it through the confidence course.

towering ladders and negotiate

narrow balance beams during his

obstacle course also develops confidence within the unit as a whole. He said soldiers build individual confidence and strength as they meet each challenge, while the company becomes more cohesive as soldiers learn to work together and encourage each other as they navigate the obstacles.

"If you're scared of a certain obstacle and you manage to make it through, it builds that much more confidence in you to continue and do what you have to do," Leon said.

As he watched his platoon struggle through such obstacles as "the weaver" and "the Tarzan," or crawl under barbed-wire obstacles and scramble over the "backwards climb," 2LT Brian Healey compared these events to real-world obstacles.

"The more soldiers are exposed to difficulties, the better able they are to overcome tough situations," he said.

"It gives you confidence for when you encounter an obstacle during a mission. Having gone through the confidence course, you've already overcome your fears, so you're able to negotiate similar challenges and stressful situations in real life." □



(Above) The Schofield Barracks confidence course is intended to help soldiers conquer the real-life obstacles they may encounter.

(Left) PFC Sheldon Woolcock (in front) and another Co. C soldier negotiate a barbed-wire obstacle.

unit's best squad competition at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii



Co. C's PFC Andrew Taylor and SPC Peter Wersted tackle the confidence course obstacle known as the "Tarzan."

The confidence course may be one of the most important training events soldiers experience, because it challenges them to overcome fears and control adversities



The National Cemetery *at Arlington*

Story by Thomas E. Mani

Veterans Day evokes many emotions for families whose loved ones have served in the armed forces of the United States. Nowhere is that stronger than at Arlington National Cemetery, Va. More than 1,000 soldiers, civilians and volunteers within the U.S. Army Military District of Washington are entrusted with supporting America's foremost veterans' cemetery.

From the soldiers of the 3rd U.S. Infantry (The Old Guard) and the U.S. Army Band (Pershing's Own) to the chaplains, cemetery workers and Arlington Ladies, this major command comes together as a team to ensure that proper respect is rendered to fallen comrades.

The Military District of Washington supports Veterans Day activities at the cemetery in cooperation with the Department of Veterans Affairs, opening the gates of Arlington for a day of gratitude to soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines of every era. The visitors come bearing flags, banners and flowers in tribute to those who died in World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam and all of the nation's other conflicts.

U.S. Army Band member
SFC Henry Sgrecci plays
"Taps" during a recent ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery.

Chester Simpson



Arlington House became the center of a military cemetery on April 13, 1863.

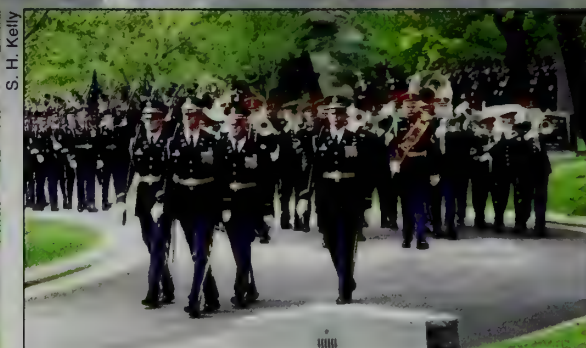
Thomas E. Mani



Digitally enhanced photo by S. H. Kelly



S.H. Kelly



S. H. Kelly



S. H. Kelly

The soldiers, civilians and volunteers of the U.S. Army Military District of Washington provide a sense of dignity to each veteran's funeral at Arlington.

*M*ore than 20 veterans groups, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Gold Star Mothers and the Vietnam Veterans of America, attend Arlington National Cemetery's annual Veterans Day tribute.

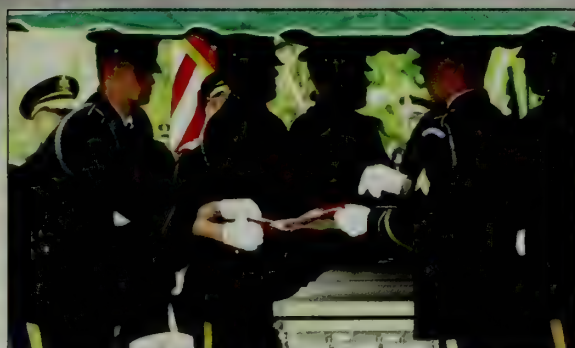
As commander in chief of the armed forces the president of the United States is occasionally present

as well. Precisely at the hour an armistice was declared in 1918 ending World War I, he lays a wreath before the marble sarcophagus and crypts of

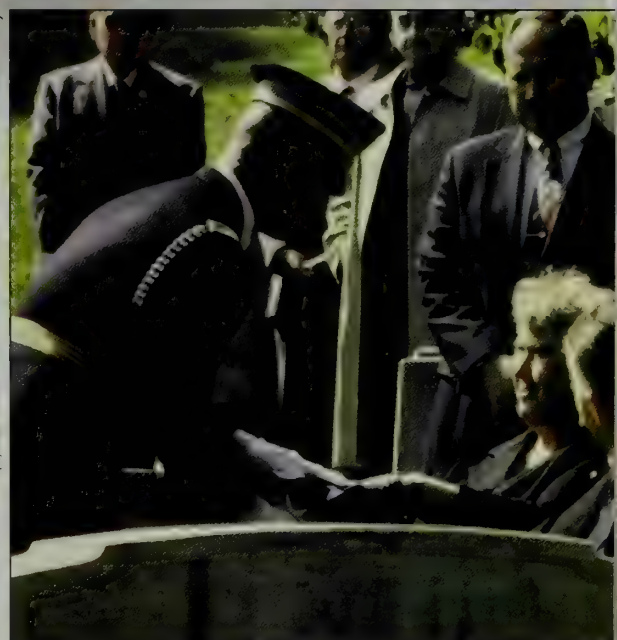
the unknowns selected by chance to represent the boundless sacrifice of all. The time for this annual dedication is always the same — the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.

It's a special day, but then so is each day the members of MDW are at work bestowing a respect the country demands for its veterans, 365 days a year.





S. H. Kelly



(c) Ken Poch



(Clockwise, from far left) Elements of a full-honor funeral include a procession with caisson, troop escort, marching band, casket team and flag presentation. The nations' thanks go with the presentation of the flag. Family members share a memory of a loved one.

*N*urturing the living, caring for the wounded and honoring the dead are a chaplain's three primary roles. No-where else in the Army do they come together as they do at Arlington.

In a real sense the Army-run cemetery is about all three of these roles, according to MDW Chaplain (LTC) Ed Maney. The half dozen Arlington chaplains, who once included Maney, have a pastoral role relative to the bereaved friends and families who attend the funerals conducted here every weekday.

John Metzler lived at the cemetery with his father, the superintendent, from 1951 until 1966, when he entered the military. While the "special days" at the cemetery — like Veterans Day — remind him of what is special about Arlington, he said he didn't realize until he became superintendent himself how the day-to-day activities affect the families and how important the work that everyone does is to the success of the cemetery.

Dedication is what has remained constant. "The employees, whether contract or full-time government employees, have a very strong sense of mission and commitment to the people who are coming to the cemetery," Metzler said. Like Metzler, some employees have served in the military. For example, Reggie Mason, holder of a Tomb Guard Badge from the time of his service with the 3rd U.S. Inf., and Bill Vogelsson, who as a member of the Air Force Band participated in Air Force interments, now serve as funeral representatives — Arlington's face to the public.

Approximately 22 funerals are conducted daily, of which 12 to 15 are Army. Soldiers of the Old Guard vie with each other for the most exacting execution of the ceremony, from casket handling to flag folding to firing the final salute.

No funeral is conducted without the presence of at least one person "to represent the love and concern of our nation for the soldier's sacrifice for the country." That was a vow made by Julia Abrams, the wife of Gen. Creighton Abrams. She

founded the Army Arlington Ladies in 1973, and a member of the group is present regardless of rain, shine, snow or wind.

Soldiers receiving an honorable discharge are entitled to an interment or inurnment with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. Military honors include a firing party, the casket team, a bugler and the presentation of an American flag. An Army full-honor ceremony — with escort, caisson, the U.S. Army Band, firing party, bugler and presentation of the flag — is reserved for sergeants major and above.

Soldiers of the Old Guard vie with each other for the most exacting execution of the ceremony.

The Old Guard's Caisson Platoon supports all five military services. Their platoon leader, CW4 Charles Sowles, hails his soldiers as being unsurpassed anywhere in the Army.



The casket and caisson teams work as one to render the respect this nation demands for its fallen veterans. Some 22 funerals are conducted each day at Arlington.

S.H. Kelly



This caparisoned horse displays boots reversed in the stirrups, symbolizing both the person who will never ride again and the commander's final look back at the troops.

"To begin with, they're all volunteers," Sowles said. "Their day begins at 0400 and isn't over until 1830. That 14 1/2-hour day says it all about their commitment." Only one in 10 of the soldiers has previous experience with horses. The soldiers receive basic horsemanship training drawn from pre-WW I cavalry manuals. These soldiers must maintain their own appearance and that of the horses, and care for their tack and the caisson. After the last funeral, the soldiers return to the stable and make sure the horses are cared for and the gear is checked and stowed.

"Every time a team goes out, its members are trying to make that job the best they have ever done," Sowles said. He suggests looking at the spurs of the riders. When a soldier has been in 500 funerals, he changes from a silver spur to one of brass. Like all of the metal and leather, it will gleam from polishing before the caisson makes the pickup of its precious cargo.

Arlington National Cemetery receives some 4 1/2 million visitors a year. And each Veterans Day the public gathers to show respect to those who answered the country's call. The soldiers, civilians and volunteers of the Military District of Washington will continue to provide a special service to the nation.

MDW encourages visitors to come to Arlington National Cemetery and to visit the command web site at www.mdw.army.mil. □

On Guard Against Terror

Story and Photos by MSG Bob Haskell



National Guard soldiers carry a buddy with a simulated injury out of a "contaminated" zone during recent training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

SOME 200 National Guard soldiers — new players in America's campaign against terrorism — recently spent 37 days at the Army's Chemical School at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Often, they donned blue and yellow chemical suits that became saunas in the burning Missouri heat.

Soldiers already proficient in special forces operations, military intelligence, and civilian and military

MSG Bob Haskell works for the National Guard Bureau Public Affairs Office in Alexandria, Va.



Military support detachment members clean up in their decontamination station after an exercise.

medical techniques applied their knowledge to realistic training scenarios.

Team members constantly monitored each other's oxygen levels and equipment functions during realistic training scenarios that included collecting samples of chemicals following an explosion at a college dining hall; evaluating suspicious substances discovered in a barn and in a bathtub inside a private residence; and checking fluid leaking from the trunk of a suspected terrorist's car that had crashed during a high-speed chase.

At the same time, active Army observer-controllers and civilian equipment experts checked soldiers' responses to events, including their responses to false alarms.

"Having the equipment to identify a hoax is also very important. Hoaxes can be a big part of our world," said MAJ Chris Petty, executive officer for the Colorado National Guard detachment.

As members of 10 congressionally funded military support detachments from across the country, the National Guard soldiers will be called on to help civilian authorities deal with potential nuclear, biological and chemical weapons incidents, Army officials said.

Their mission will include entering bombed buildings to collect and identify unknown materials that could kill police, emergency medical response teams and other early-response personnel.

Officials also anticipate the detachments will participate in security details for such high-visibility events as gubernatorial inaugurations and sporting events.

"Terrorism's on the rise," said Georgia Army Guard CPL Daniel Polanski, a former 82nd Airborne Division soldier who joined the Georgia detachment after working seven months with a local police department. "It's so easy to learn how to make weapons of mass destruction and to go into stores to buy the materials."

National Guard military support detachment soldiers from across the country have joined the campaign against terrorism.

Polanski and the others underwent training as part of the Defense Department's new program to help the nation defend against terrorist attacks, such as this decade's bombings of the

Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center in New York.

"This is a new business for us," said Fifth U.S. Army COL David Annen, training program commandant. The Army's senior leaders want to ensure that an appropriate number of people are available to perform the mission and that they are provided the right equipment.

"I'm really encouraged by the soldiers' training progress during the short time they've been here," Annen said. "They are senior, experienced people. They've done really well."

They have also forged the way for 17 additional Guard detachments Congress is considering adding to the antiterrorism force, said MG Fred Rees, vice chief of the National Guard Bureau.

"The first 10 teams will give us a baseline capability. They'll be out there providing an initial safety net



A suitably equipped military support detachment soldier prepares to enter a "contaminated" building.



Gathering samples of a suspected "chemical agent" is made more difficult by the cumbersome chemical suits worn by these three soldiers.

until we can get other teams in place," Rees said.

Since January 1999 the full-time Guard soldiers have attended specialized classes to learn about handling hazardous materials, the dynamics of international terrorism and how to perform medical procedures in contaminated areas.

Chemical-agent monitors, combustible-gas indicators and photo-ionization detectors were among the state-of-the-art equipment used in hands-on training.

"I've learned that there's a lot of stuff out there we don't want to be exposed to," said SPC Edward Parker Jr., administrative assistant for the California team. "I've gone through all of the training because if a member of our team goes down, I go in. We have to be able to save ourselves so we can save others."

"The National Guard has never performed a function like this. That's what interested me," said Georgia Army Guard SGT Daniel Cook, a high school history teacher who took a reduction in rank to join a three-member, initial-entry team.

The training at Fort Leonard Wood coincided with the August release of a

year-long Defense Department study expected to improve the way reserve-component soldiers will be used in 2000 and beyond.

"This is an inclusive look at how we're going to utilize and rely on the Guard and Reserve in the future," said Charles Cragin, acting assistant secretary of defense for reserve affairs, about the study, "Reserve Component Employment 2005."

"I think members of the National Guard and Reserve are going to get a lot of professional and personal satisfaction as we delineate some existing missions, as well as new missions," Cragin said.



During decontamination, team members first rinse down their protective suits. The small pool is used to rinse off footwear.

Looking to the Future

AS chairman of a new congressional advisory panel charged with determining the United States' ability to cope with weapons of mass destruction, Virginia Gov. Jim Gilmore advocates a key role for the National Guard's 10 new military support detachments.

"We would fully expect the National Guard to be an early responder that would either help the civilian population or, if necessary, contain the situation," said Gilmore.

"Other military vehicles are available, but I personally feel that the Guard has a key role in this area," said Gilmore.

Gilmore is commander in chief of 9,100 National Guard soldiers in the state that is considered a prime target for a terrorist attack because of its proximity to Washington, D.C., and because Virginia accommodates 20 major military installations.

Virginia did not get one of the 10 initial military support detachments, but Gilmore hopes the state will be considered for one during follow-on studies and debates.

The 20-member advisory panel chaired by Gilmore includes former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. The panel has two and a half years to recommend to Congress how local officials should join forces in the event of a terrorist attack. — *MSG Bob Haskell*

Public acceptance will be the key to the new Guard detachments' long-term success, Annen added. "That means they must always be prepared.

"And they have to market themselves and their capabilities within their areas so the local incident commanders, who would take charge of emergency situations, know the teams are to help," he said.

Additionally, detachments must keep on training and building databases so their soldiers know the cities and the buildings they might have to enter during the confusion of a crisis, Annen said. □

DISPATCHES — FROM KOSOVO —

The Peacekeepers

MEMBERS of Company B, 1st Battalion, 77th Armor Regiment, keep the peace in Pasjane, Kosovo, from atop a 70-ton Abrams tank.

In a village that was saturated with anti-American propaganda during the NATO bombing campaign, the armor soldiers demonstrate their conviction to protect everyone here, regardless of ethnicity.

"This is a Serb town," said 2LT William Davis, a fire-support officer.

"They weren't very receptive at first, but they've seen that we're here to bring peace for everyone; they've opened up to us."

SPC Clarence Moore said the tankers have dealt with some varied tasks.

"We get all types of situations here," he said. "People might need anything from medical attention to a security escort through another town."

Some people might compare the Kosovo peacekeeping mission with the NATO mission in Bosnia, but for SPC Lowell Beller there have been differences.

"I've been deployed to both

regions," Beller said, "and what we're doing here is a lot more hands-on. In Kosovo we move around a lot more and do more problem-solving."

SPC Michael Moody offered one example: "We got a call about some ethnic Albanians who had a really sick girl and desperately needed medical help, but were afraid to go through a Serb town. We put their car in between us and rolled on through."

These types of missions bring their own kind of job satisfaction, Beller said. There aren't any medals, trophies or prizes, but it sure feels good, he said.

"We've had a lot of people say thanks," he added. "One time a whole family came by to say thanks. It was everyone — grandmas, grandpas, cousins and all. Only one of them spoke English, and he translated for the rest of them."

Of course it's hard for any soldier to be away from family and friends for an extended period of time, Beller said, but it helps to know he's making a difference. — SPC J.D. Griffin, Task Force Falcon PAO

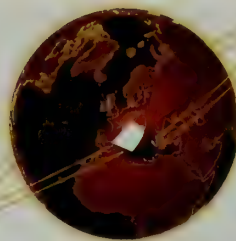
"One time a whole family came by to say thanks. It was everyone — grandmas, granddads, cousins and all."



Tankers from Co. B, 1st Bn., 77th Armd. Regt., keep the peace in Pasjane by patrolling the streets and helping the local population when they can.



Multinational forensics teams are investigating sites throughout Kosovo to uncover information regarding possible war crimes in the region.



According to many team members, it's difficult to overlook the brutality of the crimes they investigate.

"There are too many bodies, and the children are the hardest to endure," Tolvanen said.

"Personally, it is hard to look at the bodies and see what happened. It is very brutal," added Stadelmann.

Most team members remember the first scene they investigated as the most gruesome they've examined so far.

"There were four victims in a septic tank, two men and two women," said Stadelmann. "It was difficult and ugly work." The people had been in the septic tank for two to three months.

Though a homicide investigator in Finland, Tolvanen said, "This is a much larger scale and more violent crime than what I am used to."

The second site investigated consisted of 11 men who had been shot.

A third site contained six bodies that were buried on a mountain side outside of Gnjillane. It held two women, two men and two girls under the age of ten. Most had been shot and burned in the local town before family members retrieved the bodies and buried them on the hill.

"We will have to stop for winter and continue in the spring," said Tolvanen. "But so far, I see no end to this job." — *SPC Ashley Abbott, TF Falcon PAO*

Investigating War Crimes

A EUROPEAN forensics team is in the American sector of Kosovo, uncovering the details behind the deaths of many Kosovars and putting to rest many questions about possible atrocities that were committed.

"We have teams in all sectors," said Kaj Tolvanen, a Finnish investigator on the multinational team, which includes dentists, anthropologists and policemen.

Team members investigate each scene and document it with video, photographs and maps of the locations, said Peter Stadelmann of the Austrian Crime Scene Team.

"We travel to the scene, exhume the victims' bodies, then look at evidence on the bodies and clothing," he said.

"We have learned much from this experience," said Stadelmann. "We have learned many things about the people who live here. We've learned to improvise. And we've learned a lot about wounded bodies."

Mine Awareness for Children

KOSOVAR children returning to school this fall are learning to recognize and avoid land mines, unexploded ordnance and other dangerous artifacts of war.

The Mine Action Center at Camp Bondsteel has put together a program of instruction that targets elementary through high school age children. "Young children are more likely than adults to find something, because they're playing outside and exploring new places," said CPT Nathan Bond, with the 1st Infantry Division Engineer Brigade headquarters.

Some munitions that are painted in bright colors for easy identification attract children's attention because they may appear to be toys, he said.

Engineers have been traveling to local schools since classes started in September and are using materials such as posters and comic books provided by international organizations such as UNICEF and the United Nations Mine Awareness Center to teach mine-awareness.

Instructors also bring disarmed examples of mines and unexploded ordnance to help pupils learn to recognize them. And they get training on how to recognize the mine markers used to flag unsafe areas and how to exit an accidentally entered minefield. — *Dana Finney, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory*



CPT Nathan Bond holds a Superman comic book used to educate Kosovo's children about the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance.



The 67th Combat Support Hospital's medical staff is practicing combat medicine while providing real-world trauma care to KFOR troops and the people of Kosovo.

Welcome to "Kosovo Hope"

MEDEVAC units transporting patients are a very visible part of the Kosovo relief effort, but the real drama of the 67th Combat Support Hospital's operations takes place on the trauma tables of the CSH emergency room.

"Our main goal is saving lives," said chief nurse MAJ Jimmie Keenan after a busy morning in which the hospital received four trauma cases in addition to the usual number of sick-call patients.

"We try to stabilize international patients enough to have the host-nation facilities take care of them until they're well again," Keenan said. "The majority of patients we've seen have been Kosovars who have come to us with problems ranging from very severe to routine."

Keenan explained that although the 67th CSH can handle many different trauma cases, those that are beyond its capabilities are referred to hospitals in Pristina, Kosovo's capital, or Skopje, Macedonia.

"We average one to two trauma patients a day since the hospital opened in July. Many of those are due

to Kosovo simply not having the level of care for dealing with trauma patients in this sector," Keenan said. "Also, the civilian hospitals in Gnjilane, Urosevac and in some other areas have trouble getting the supplies necessary to handle the number of patients requiring treatment."

A trauma team doesn't have much time for rest once the ER gets cleared of patients, Keenan said. Whether the patients get sent to the operating room or transferred to another facility, the teams must immediately prepare for whoever may next come through the door.

"Although we haven't had to work on many of our own soldiers, you never know if the next patient coming in will be one of ours, and we have to be ready," Keenan said.

There are four trauma bays within the ER, each fully equipped and staffed with trauma teams. Each team consists of a physician, a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse, a medic and either a nurse-anesthetist or a respiratory-therapy technician.

One of the trauma team members, SPC Jacob Rusk, said this is very different from what he did in his last assignment.

"I went from setting up deployable hospitals to helping run a trauma table. It's a drastic change, but a good

experience. You become very efficient at your job," Rusk said. "I used to be a frontline medic, but now I hold my own with doctors, nurses and technicians."

Soldiers working in the hospital have shown an exceptional level of dedication, Keenan said, giving the example of staff members who have given blood on the spot to save a patient's life when theirs was the only compatible blood type readily available.

"We have the best staff and are well-trained, and part of that is due to getting a lot of trauma treatment practice. We hate to see the injuries,

but the practice and training are essential to saving more lives. We're practicing combat medicine here," Keenan said. — CPL Chris DeHart, TF Falcon PAO

Demining From a Distance

ADVANCED weapons make the Army a lethal force, but technology is at its best when it widens the gap between soldiers and danger.

That's exactly what the Panther and Mini-Flail mine-clearing systems do. Both are remote-controlled and designed to blow land mines in place.

"This equipment gives us the capability to take soldiers out of harm's way," said LTC Everett McDaniel, commander of the 9th Engineer Battalion at Camp Bondsteel. "Machines are replaceable — soldiers are not."

The engineers have two Panthers and three Mini-Flails to help them with their mine-clearing missions.

The Israeli-developed Panther, a modified M60 tank, uses 9-ton forward rollers to detonate mines, which typically do little or no damage to the vehicle.



Remotely controlled systems such as the Panther and Mini-Flail take soldiers out of harm's way and speed up the mine-clearing process.

The Mini-Flail uses a small skip loader chassis without the operator cage. A forward-mounted drum rotates at high speed, flailing the ground with chains that strike with some 300 pounds-per-square-inch force.

"The Mini-Flail clears lanes in the field to provide footpaths," said operations officer MAJ Joseph T. Hand. "You send it through to check for anti-personnel mines when you don't know if an area has been cleared."

Engineers at Camp Bondsteel saw the equipment demonstrated by CW4 Robert Steele, systems manager with the Unmanned Ground Vehicles/Systems Joint Project Office at Redstone Arsenal, Ala. Steele had seen the Panther used in Bosnia, where extensive minefields were common.

"The engineers used it to proof base-camp sites and quite often for proofing routes. They would run the Panther out in front of a convoy, with the control vehicle a safe distance behind it," Steele said.

The Panther's remote control is a personal computer with video simulation software and radio devices that trigger actuators on the tank. It can start and drive the Panther from as far away as 800 meters, yet fits in a suitcase.

The Mini-Flail controller is a small,

hand-held device no bigger than a field radio. It has small joysticks that allow the user to maneuver the vehicle.

Both systems are diesel-powered, and the Panther has controls that can be overridden to allow manual operation. "This Panther is a more advanced system than the earlier version in that you can turn off the automatic control and run it manually to set up, then turn the remote back on to proof the field," said 2LT Lucius Mitchell, 9th Engr. Bn.

Most demining work stops during winter, so the Panther and Mini-Flail likely will not be used in earnest until next spring, McDaniel said. "We'll probably be asked to help the humanitarian groups at some point. Right now they clear mines just like you would do an archeological dig—one 10-meter by

10-meter

area at a time.

It's a very slow process," he said.

It's also a dangerous proposition, as are most other mine sweeping methods. "I've cleared areas using an M1 tank with rollers, and you always end up putting soldiers in harm's way," said Mitchell. "The remote system is a great tool."

In addition to supporting humanitarian operations, the Panther and Mini-Flail may also be used to proof minefields after the Serb and Albanian factions clear the large number of mines they placed during the fighting. Combat engineers will continue to train on the systems this winter. — *Dana Finney, USACERL*

Cool, Clear Water

WATER is essential to life, and when Kosovo's weather is hot, as it was through the summer, soldiers learned to appreciate the efforts of the Army's water-purification specialists.

The water-purification platoon of Company A, 701st Main Support Battalion, provides that essential liquid to the soldiers of Camps Bondsteel and Monteith.

"We've produced more than 250,000 gallons of water so far," platoon leader 1LT Robb Meert said early in the mission. "And the quality of the water we produce is higher than the bottled water a lot of people drink."

SFC Daryl Patrick explained that the platoon refines water from an approved source through a reverse-osmosis water purification unit to produce a refreshing, drinkable product.

"But the water is for more than just drinking," Patrick said. "It's also used in cooking and is provided for showering."

"We provide water to all the support elements," he said. "Since a civilian contractor took over the dining facilities, they also get their water from us."

"We're the only water platoon for the entire 10th Mountain Division," Meert added.

According to SPC Eulanda Shingleton, the water platoon works 24 hours a day, produces water to standard, and does so with a good attitude.

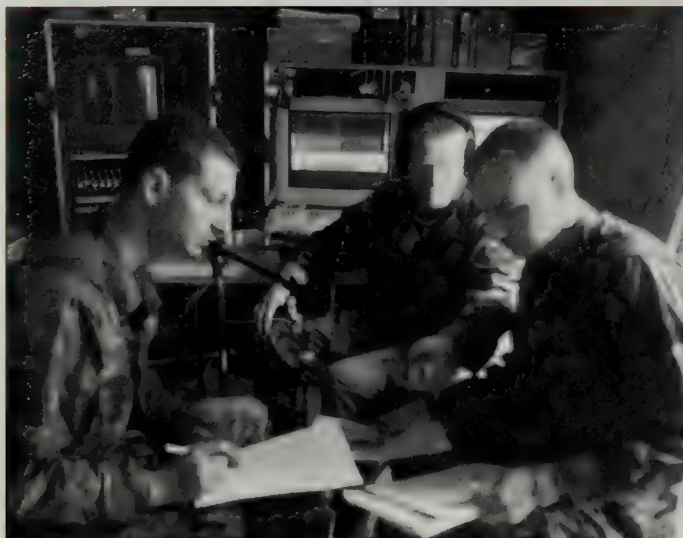
The reverse-osmosis equipment must be monitored at all times, said SPC David Pace.

"The ROWPU is a system," he said. "If one part fails, the whole unit fails. So we perform regular preventive-maintenance checks and services. However, we do have backup units in case something happens or if a part is unrepairable at our level."

Having been deployed to Bosnia and Haiti, the unit's leaders know how to keep the water flowing, Meert said.

"We were pushing out 7,000 gallons of water a day when we first started here," said Patrick. "That takes four to five hours for a three-man team to produce. Now, with the contractors requiring more water for meal preparations, that amount will increase to around 12,000 gallons a day." — *SPC J.D. Griffin, TF Falcon PAO*

From Army Posts Around the World



Soldier-announcers broadcast a live radio program daily, bringing news and information to the people of Kosovo.

Urosevac, Kosovo

KFOR Broadcasts Message of Peace

ALBANIANS and Serbs can now tune into local radio stations to receive information, music and messages of peace, presented in their own languages, from a one-hour broadcast produced by American soldiers.

The program's goal is to foster harmony between Serbs and Albanians, said CPT Steve Stover, commander of the Fort Richardson, Alaska-based 20th Public Affairs Detachment. It also gives locals information they can use to better their quality of life.

"We're providing local and world news, weather and safety messages, and we're answering questions about the military's mission in Kosovo," Stover said.

The KFOR hour is aired weekdays from 1 to 2 p.m. on Radio Urosevac and from 6 to 7 p.m. on Radio Gnjilane.

To broadcast an impartial program, the production team first had to find translators who

would put aside their ethnic differences in order to promote cooperation.

"The idea behind the KFOR Hour is noble, and I think we are pioneers for the next generation," said Dejan Maksimovic, a Serb translator from Macedonia who works with the KFOR Hour team.

According to Rakah Rashimi, manager of Radio Urosevac, the local population relies on the show for news and entertainment.

"I love the show. It is good for people to know they can tune in and get information from and about the soldiers in or around their town," Rashimi said. — *PVT William Shelton, Task Force Falcon Public Affairs Office*

White Sands, N.M.

Patriot Missile Is a "Killer"

THE first-ever training firing of a Patriot missile against a tactical ballistic missile took place here June 28 — and the Patriot hit its target on the first try.

Soldiers from the 108th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, Fort Bliss, Texas, fired the first hit. Their target was another Patriot missile traveling on a TBM trajectory from the opposite end of the range. The engagement was a complete success.

A few hours after the American shot, members of the German Air Force and the Royal Netherlands Air Force conducted their own anti-TBM firings. Both countries use the Patriot system, and both achieved kills.

When the Army first fielded the Patriot system in 1982, its primary purpose was to defend against fixed-wing aircraft, not missiles. Later upgrades gave the system anti-TBM capabilities. Those capabilities were proven during system-validation tests, and against Iraqi Scud missiles during the Gulf War. Since then, TBM defense has become one of the primary missions assigned to Patriot units.

This training took place on the heels of another air defense achievement, the first successful test firing of the Theater High Altitude Air Defense missile.



Soldiers from the 108th ADA Bde. at Fort Bliss, Texas, have conducted the first successful Patriot missile launch against a tactical ballistic missile.

While THAAD is also capable of destroying missiles in flight, it will not replace the Patriot. Rather, the two systems will complement each other, protecting U.S. troops against weapons of mass destruction well into the next century. — *CPT David B. Udall, 108th ADA Bde. PAO*

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

New Captains Complete Training

IN an unexpected coincidence, 10 percent of the Army's first lieutenants due for promotion last July were students attending the Combined Arms and Services Staff School course that began here in June. The 171 promotable officers were recognized during a ceremony at the Command and General Staff College, then dispersed to various locations across Fort Leavenworth for their actual promotions.

CAS3 is one of four courses taught at the CGSC. It was established for active and reserve-component officers who have just completed their branch advanced courses. Since its first class of 117 students graduated in 1981, CGSC has conducted seven CAS3 classes each year, graduating 500 to 600 captains and promotable lieutenants from each six-week course.

CAS3 director COL Marvin Nickels said CAS3 focuses on the education and training of officers at the battalion and brigade level on how to do staff work. Students learn problem-solving techniques, proper preparation of Army correspondence, how to handle briefings, time management and interpersonal skills.

"Because our students come directly from their branch's

advanced course, this is the first time that many of them have had the opportunity to study with officers from other career fields," Nickels said.

CAS3 takes advantage of this fact by deliberately mixing the classes with combat, combat support and combat service support officers. Individual classes are also small — 12 to 14 students — to facilitate group discussion, Nickels said. — *SPC Christopher J. Dunphy, Fort Leavenworth PAO*

Fort Riley, Kan.

Color Guard Trains Mustangs

THIS historic post's Commanding General's Mounted Color Guard has a new look. The unit now has six mustangs trained to perform at demonstrations and ceremonies on post and in surrounding communities.

The once-wild horses

have become some of the most obedient and trainable horses available to the Color Guard, said Mark Atwood, the CGMCG's director-trainer.

Fort Riley acquired the mustangs after the Bureau of Land Management asked Atwood to be a clinician at its Wild Horse Workshop in Antioch, Calif. The BLM donated the first Mustang to the CGMCG as a "thank you." Then the other mustangs were adopted through the BLM.

Mustangs are much less expensive to purchase than domestic horses and in some aspects are easier to train, Atwood said.

"The mustangs are so tough

and fit so well into our program that it just makes sense to bring them in", he said. "They can do steeplechases, endurance riding, funerals and ceremonies. Mustangs are so universal in their uses, they can be used for everything we do." — *Jennifer Nelson, Fort Riley PAO*

Helena, Mont.

New Trainers Promote Fitness

THE Montana Regional Training Institute, here, recently graduated its 75th class of Master Fitness Trainers. The institute graduated 34 new trainers from National Guard units in 13 states.

Master Fitness Trainers promote mission readiness by improving physical fitness train-



SSG Bonnie J. Lahr (jumping) of North Dakota and SPC Pepper Garcia of Oregon learn new exercises at the Master Fitness Trainer class.

ing in their units and encouraging soldiers to develop fitness-oriented lifestyles.

Four professional MFT instructors from Fort Benning, Ga., conducted the course, which included techniques for conducting training, courses in anatomy, physiology and nutrition, and training to develop personal fitness and self-awareness of personal health and how the body functions. — *CW2 Wade Van Gilder, Montana National Guard PAO*



Members of Fort Riley's Mounted Color Guard ride through a cloud of smoke as they charge down Cavalry Parade Field at the end of the 24th Infantry Division activation ceremony.

Focus on People

Compiled by Heike Hasenauer



Najera (left) and Price: White House fellows.

TWO Army officers, **MAJ Pete Najera** and **MAJ Barrye Price**, are among 16 individuals recently selected by President Bill Clinton to be 1999-2000 White House fellows.

"White House fellows are notable for their exceptionally diverse backgrounds and common dedication to public service," said Jackie Blumenthal, the program's director.

Najera is a strategist and policy analyst at the Pentagon. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame and received a master's degree in public administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He worked on the draft of the President's National Security Strategy and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff's National Military Strategy.

Najera served in southwest Asia in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and was awarded the Bronze Star for distinguished service in combat.

In 1995 he was chosen as one of the Army's General Douglas MacArthur Leadership Award winners. Additionally, Najera builds homes for Habitat for Humanity and bowls with Special Olympics participants.

Price is assistant chief of staff for 13th Corps Support Command at Fort Hood, Texas. He graduated from the University of Houston and earned master's and doctorate degrees in history from Texas A&M University.

Price, who's responsible for the personnel readiness management of 5,500 soldiers, spent two years as an assistant professor of military history at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.

He's served at Fort Polk, La.; Doha, Qatar; Kuwait;

and Fulda, Germany.

Price won the Arter-Darby Military Writing Award from the Army's Command and General Staff College in 1997. He co-founded African-American Men Making a Difference and served as a volunteer with HOSTS (Help One Student to Succeed).

Eleven to 19 fellows are selected annually to serve the president as full-time paid special assistants to cabinet members and senior White House staff members. The fellowship program runs from Sept. 1 through Aug. 31.

During their year of service, fellows work closely with government leaders to help draft and review legislation, research various public policy initiatives, respond to congressional inquiries and conduct policy briefings.

The program has flourished under seven presidents, and the 500-plus alumni of the program have gone on to become leaders in a variety of fields, fulfilling the fellowship's mission to en-

courage active citizenship and service to the nation, Blumenthal said. — *White House Press Office*

AT 11:30 p.m. everything was pitch black as **SPC Ryan Clark**, then a police officer with the Los Angeles Police Department and a former infantryman in the 82nd Airborne Division, responded to the call "officer down." An off-duty Glendale, Calif., police officer had been shot.

As many as 100 other LAPD officers were on the scene when Clark and his partner arrived at the old, unlighted warehouse.

A SWAT team estimated it would take an hour to arrive.

Clark, seeing the twitching legs of the off-duty police officer 15 feet inside the warehouse's entry hall, knew the man could bleed to death in that time.

Clark, along with five other officers, decided to attempt a rescue. Almost immediately, they realized the seriousness of the predicament; the intruder



Clark (at left): A Hero.

The 500-plus alumni of the White House fellows program have gone on to become leaders in a variety of fields.

was a sharpshooter. When Clark aimed his flashlight down the hall, a bullet pierced it, end to end.

When two of the officers stepped across the fallen officer's body, the suspect opened fire, hitting Officer Jude Bella twice in the chest and once in his leg. He fell. Clark and Officer Kevin Foster were each hit in the hand.

As Clark lifted Bella, attempting to carry him to safety, Bella was hit five more times, Foster once more. Clark finally pulled Bella to safety.

Later, he learned the Glendale police officer had died instantly from two gunshots to the head. The twitching he saw had simply been involuntary muscle contractions.

Bella made a full recovery and has returned to work. Foster was medically retired.

The gunman, who used two handguns and plenty of ammunition during an exchange of some 300 rounds with the police officers, killed himself before he could be apprehended. And Clark, who decided to re-enlist in the Army, became a combat medic with the 82nd Abn. Div. at Fort Bragg, N.C.

In October President Bill Clinton presented him a Top Cops award, a tribute to the top 10 men and women across America who perform outstanding service in law enforcement.

The former police officer also received the highest award from the LAPD, the Medal of Valor, presented in the middle of Dodgers' Stadium during an intermission in one of the team's games. — *Fort Sam Houston Public Affairs Office*

SHOOTERS from the U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit at Fort Benning, Ga., brought home three gold medals recently from the 1999 Conseil International du Sport Militaire and the Military World Games.

More than 80 nations sent some 5,000 athletes to Zagreb, Croatia, to compete in 19 sporting events. And the U.S. Shooting Team, composed of rifle and pistol shooters, came in second overall. Russia was first, Norway finished third.

The United States won the gold medal in the Men's 300-Meter Standard Rifle Three-Position Team Match with **MAJ Stephen Goff** leading the team with 582 points. Goff, **SGT Troy Bassham**, **SFC Thomas Tamas** and **CPT Glenn Dubis** collectively garnered 2,312 points, 11 better than the Russians, and beat 27 teams to win the match.

Tamas led the U.S. team to victory in the 300-Meter Military Rapid-Fire Team Match. The team won by beating second-place Norway by 22 points, third-place Russia by 27 points and 25 other teams in the match.



Bassham: Gold medal winner.

Bassham triumphed over 142 shooters to win the gold in the 300-Meter Standard Rifle Three-Position Individual Match, and Dubis finished fourth out of 131 shooters in the 300-Meter Rapid-Fire Rifle Individual Match.

USAMU commander COL Arch Arnold, the U.S. Shooting Team's captain, said this is the first time in 10 years that the United States swept the rifle matches.

In other events, USAMU's **SGT Carl Trompeter II** led the U.S. Pistol Team to a ninth-place finish, competing against 34 teams in the 25-Meter Rapid-Fire Pistol Team Match. He finished 12th out of 180 competitors in the individual match.

The U.S. Women's Rifle Team placed fourth in the 50-Meter Sport Rifle Prone Match, two points short of winning the bronze. The team included USAMU's **2LT Kimberly Howe** and Army Reserve **LTC Wanda Jewell**.

Jewell finished fourth in the individual Sport Rifle Prone Match. In the 50-Meter Sport Rifle Three-Position Match, the team finished ninth out of 20 teams. — *Paula Pagan, U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit PAO*

NEW York's Juilliard School for the performing arts has appointed retired **LTC Virginia Allen**, a former Army band conductor and a pioneer for women in military bands, to its faculty.

A graduate of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., and the University of Calgary, she earned a diploma in conducting after receiving a master of music degree in performance on French horn and a bachelor's degree in music education.

As the senior female musician in U.S. military bands, Allen was the first woman to command and conduct an active-duty military band integrated with women when she assumed command of the U.S. Army Forces Command Band at Fort McPherson, Ga.

She was also the first woman conductor of the U.S. Military Academy Band at West Point, N.Y., and the U.S. Army Field Band and Soldiers' Chorus in Washington, D.C. Her military career included an assignment as the Department of the Army Staff Bands Officer at the U.S. Total Army Personnel Command in Alexandria, Va., where she managed more than 100 Army bands and band activities worldwide. — *The Juilliard School Press Office*



Allen: Conducting at Juilliard.

As the senior female musician in U.S. military bands, Allen was the first woman to command and conduct an active-duty military band integrated with women.

Sharp Shooters

Compiled by SSG John Valceanu

Photos From the Field

TOUGH, realistic training — in the mud, heat, smoke and confusion that characterizes actual combat — helps soldiers develop and sustain the skills they need to accomplish their wartime missions.



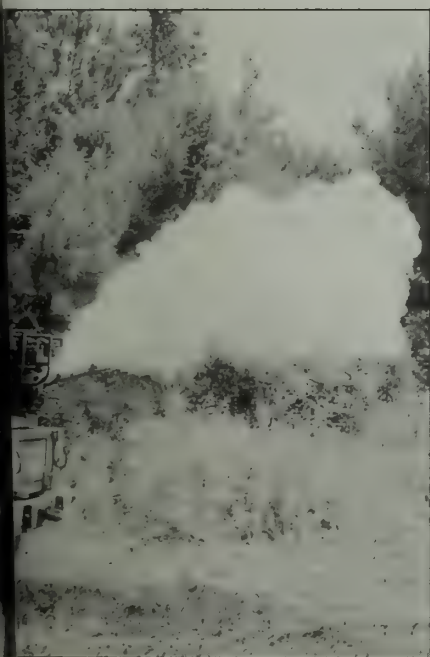
Soldiers from the Budingon, Germany-based 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, cross a river obstacle during training at Camp Dobol, Bosnia. — Photo by SPC Walter Challapa

SPC Patrick Wysingle of the Colorado National Guard's Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 157th Field Artillery, operates a smoke generator as SPC Scot Snyder looks on. — Photo by SSG Robbie Smith





Soldier from the Army Reserve's 326th Technical Company decontaminates a 2-ton truck during Exercise Alabama Star at Fort McClellan, Ala. — Photo by Paul R. Adams



PFC Justin Haser of 1st Bn., 6th Air Defense Artillery, at Fort Bliss, Texas, charges an "enemy" position during a field training exercise. — Photo by Trinace Rutledge



Closed for nine years, Dituria School in Mirokala, Kosovo, needed much cleaning and repair before it could be opened for classes this fall.

Kosovo School

Story and Photos by Dana Finney

REMZIJE Bytyqi and her sisters are attending class in a bright, clean schoolroom this fall, thanks to volunteers from the 9th Engineer Battalion.

The girls recently joined 42 members of the 9th and people from the village of Mirokala, Kosovo, in a cleaning day at the Dituria ("knowledge") School. Closed since 1990, the school previously held classes for some 300 pupils aged 7 to 14 years in this ethnic Albanian community.

"It's not really too bad for having been empty all that time," said SPC Jeffrey Rickard, an engineer with the 9th. "It needs another coat of paint and some more cleaning, but it already looks a lot better than it did."

Rickard, like most of the soldiers working at the school, volunteered to help on what was to have been a rare half-day off from duties at nearby

Camp Bondsteel. His battalion "adopted" the Dituria School as part of the peacekeeping effort to get Kosovar children into classrooms this fall.

"With children in schools comes stability in the community, and with that comes safer conditions for the NATO forces," said MAJ Joseph T. Hand, battalion operations officer.

Hand organized the cleanup day and expected between 10 and 15 soldiers to help. With 42 soldiers volunteering and at least that many townspeople coming out to help, he split the group into teams to tackle the different jobs planned for that day.

One group stripped two classrooms, scrubbed walls and painted. They cleaned and set aside the same picture that decorated all the rooms — portraits of George Skanderbeg, a 15th century Albanian hero who briefly fended off the Ottomans.

Despite the dreary décor, workers were cheerful and upbeat. "I enjoy painting and carpentry, and that's why I wanted to join an engineer battalion," said SPC Jamie Johnson. "Today was a chance to do some of that here."

Another group repaired the front gate and perimeter fence. They cut scrub brush growing where children play. In a weedy soccer field, volunteers pulled up rotted wooden goal posts and crafted new ones.

"We built the new goal posts on a frame so they can move them around," said Staff Sgt. James Ludwig, a member of the Air Force's 52nd Civil Engineering Squadron attached to the 9th Engr. Bn.

No sooner did they finish than an impromptu game broke out.

Back inside, electricians checked wiring and lights. Local children, including 8-year-old Remziye, helped SGT Eduardo Ruiz wash light covers.

"We pulled down a light and it said 'Made in USSR' in English," said Staff Sgt. Michael Frederick of the 52nd CES. "Everything seems to be as old as the building. We'll only replace two or three out of six lights in the fixtures, because the circuits won't be able to handle a full load."

Hand counted 120 fluorescent lights in the building and agreed that only a fraction of those could be replaced because of the power draw on a weak local electrical grid.

Another team replaced broken windows with Plexiglas to keep out wind and snow this winter. "It's going to get cold here so the heaters need to be cleaned out," said Rickard, nodding toward the small wood-burning stove in a corner. As the sole source of heat, even clean, the units are grossly inadequate for the Balkan winters.

Another major challenge facing the villagers is their dependence on ancient wells for their water supply. "Water is a serious problem. We have to go down very far to reach the water in this well," said Fadid Beteche, cranking up a

bucket of water to clean walls.

While the cleaning day saw great improvements, military volunteers knew there would be limits to the help they could render.

"We had to set reasonable expectations here," said Hand. "I couldn't tell the people 'we're going to fix your



SPC Jeffrey Rickard (front) and SPC Jamie Johnson paint the trim on the school's windows.

whole school' — that's a \$100,000 proposition. We're doing the best we can with limited resources and volunteer labor."

"From these kids' view, I don't know if it will matter that the school is clean and the walls are painted," said SPC Javier Varela. "I just remember from growing up that the important thing is to be in school. If we helped get them back here learning something, that's all that matters." □

Dana Finney is the public affairs officer for the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory in Champaign, Ill.



SPC Daniel Close heaves a line toward a bollard during the line-toss event at the recent Watercraft Rodeo at Fort Eustis, Va.

WATERCRAFT RODEO

Story and Photos by SSG John Valcaren

SOME soldiers drive tanks and some fly helicopters, but few people are aware that other soldiers operate and maintain the Army's sizable fleet of watercraft. These range from tiny inflatables to powerful tugs and huge landing craft weighing thousands of tons.

These seagoing soldiers are part of the Army's Transportation Corps, and they make up two enlisted career fields — watercraft operators and watercraft engineers — as well as a group of warrant officers. Except for detachments in Hawaii and at nearby Fort Story, all the active Army's soldier-mariners are stationed at Fort Eustis, Va., and are assigned to one of eight watercraft companies in four transportation battalions.

"We often joke that we're one of the Army's best-kept secrets," said SSG Joseph Hester of the 24th Transportation Battalion. "There aren't a lot of us, and most folks in the Army don't even know we're here. But we're pretty important whenever the Army has to move something on the water."

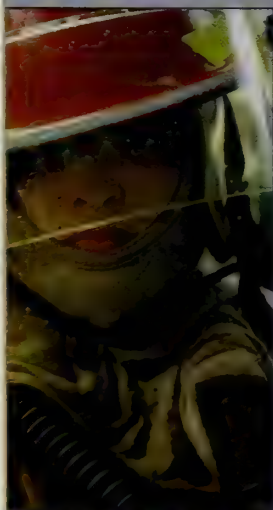
Most soldiers in the career field are proficient in the tasks associated with the type of craft to which they are assigned and all must maintain their common soldier skills, but many become rusty in tasks associated with other types of watercraft.

That's why the annual watercraft rodeo, a five-day event at Fort Eustis, is so important. It allows watercraft soldiers to focus on basic MOS skills during a week of intense team and individual competition, said SSG Donald Campbell, noncommissioned officer-in-charge of this year's rodeo, held in August.

"The rodeo events are composed of things everyone in the watercraft field should know," Campbell said. "Training for the rodeo and competing in it is a great way for soldiers to hone their skills. It's also great for

raising morale and building esprit de corps."

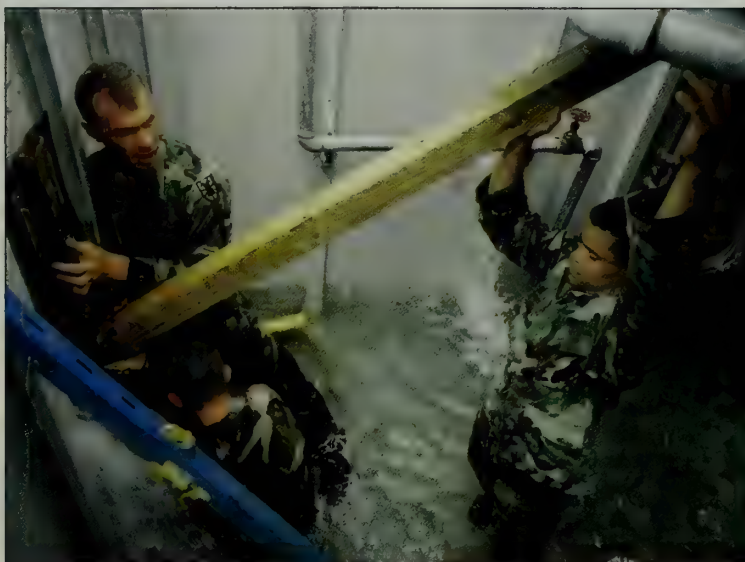
Approximately 140 soldiers participated in the rodeo, as did 45 sailors from Little Creek Amphibious Base, Va., said CW2 Thomas Wilson, officer in charge of the August rodeo.



SGT Jeanie Schroeder, an engineer in the 329th Trans. Co., takes a moment to catch her breath during the fire drill.



(continued on page 44)



(Clockwise, starting at top left)

Watercraft soldiers dock an LCU during the Watercraft Rodeo at Fort Eustis. The events tested ship skills both in and out of port. Evaluators wore red hats, while competitors wore blue hats.

SPC Todd Kelley, a watercraft operator in the 1098th Trans. Co., communicates with the harbormaster while his vessel is underway.

A team of soldiers struggles to stop a leak simulating a damaged bulkhead during the rodeo's "Damage Control Drill" event. If the water reached the competitor's chins, the evaluators pronounced them "drowned" and terminated the event.

Crew members open a door to rescue a "smoke victim" during a fire drill.

A soldier aims for the bull's eye targets during the "Mooring Line Toss" event.

“THIS year we opened it up to our counterparts in the Navy. There’s definitely some competition, but it’s all done in a very friendly atmosphere,” Wilson said.

Soldiers and sailors competed against each other in both team and individual events. Team events included such tasks as reacting to a “man overboard” while underway, responding to a fire alarm on board a vessel and employing a life raft to rescue a person in the water. Individual events included tasks such as the mooring-line toss, life-ring toss and docking a vessel with one engine disabled.

“I haven’t put on a fire suit in a long time,” said SGT Jeanie Schroeder, an engineer in the 329th Trans. Co. “Even though we only do this rodeo once a year, it’s really good because we get to emphasize the things we don’t get to do very often.”

SGT John Stouffer, a watercraft operator in the 1098th Trans. Co., agreed. He said that, for example, soldiers working on vessels that never left port would normally not have much to do with life rafts. But when a soldier moves to a vessel that sails on open waters, knowing how to employ the raft becomes critical.

“Watercraft soldiers rotate from one unit to another every few years. When we start working on new vessels, we’ll have to be proficient in a whole different set of tasks,” Stouffer said.

For SGT Shawn Wilden, a watercraft operator in the 309th Trans. Detachment, the rodeo offered the opportunity to hone his ship skills while also getting him back in touch with the watercraft community. Wilden is stationed at Fort Story, and his unit operates amphibious vehicles.

“We had to train a lot before coming up to the rodeo. And the rodeo itself is allowing us to get training and to stay proficient in skills other watercraft soldiers have,” Wilden said. “We’ve

learned a lot in the last couple of days.”

SPC John Otis, an operator in 331st Trans. Co., described his rodeo experience as a “re-learning process.”

“I re-learned a lot of the skills I’d gotten rusty on,” Otis said. “Also, I think this event builds unit cohesion, both within teams and in the watercraft field in general. It’s just plain fun.” □



SPC Stephanie Fowler, an engineer in the 1098th Trans. Co., stands ready during a vessel-docking event.





(Clockwise, starting at far left)

A team of soldiers struggles to bring a fellow crew member into their life raft during the "Team Enter Raft" held in a Fort Eustis swimming pool.

"Manually Charge a Hydraulic Accumulator" was the most grueling event of the rodeo. Soldiers had to work at maximum strength and speed for up to three minutes in very cramped quarters with virtually no ventilation.

A soldier practices the life-ring toss before the event. The ability to toss the ring accurately may save a life during a real-world emergency.

PFC William Brown puts a flag out on his watercraft's stern following an underway event. The flag means that the vessel is docked.

A three-soldier team from the 1098th Trans. Co. troubleshoots a vessel's faulty generator engine during the rodeo.



Winners Speak Out

THROUGHOUT the Watercraft Rodeo, soldiers closely followed the competition, frequently checking the results posted on a standings board. When the final results were posted, soldiers cheered for their companies' teams and individual winners were treated as heroes.

"We didn't expect to win, and it felt pretty good," said SGT Jeanie Schroeder, part of the winning team from the 329th Transportation Company, which took top honors in the "Dock and Undock Vessel With One Engine (Class "A" Vessel)" event. "We didn't have a lot of time to practice, and we just went in there and did our jobs."

Schroeder's experience was radically different from that of SPC John Alexander, who was on the 1098th Trans. Co. winning team of the "Damage Control Drill" event. During this trial, soldiers had to patch a leak inside a tank that was rapidly filling up with water.

"I knew from the get-go that we had a good chance of winning. We practice in the damage-control tank a lot for sergeant's time, and we're all pretty good at it in the company," Alexander said. "But we were doing it slowly during the competition, and we made some mistakes. When all was said and done, I was surprised we came in first. I was surprised but happy."

SPC Adelle Anclard was also on the 1098th team. She agreed with Alexander that training and preparation gave their team an edge, but added that teamwork put them at the top.

"We had a good plan going in. All three of us worked, but the person who knew the most about specific situations took control during those situations. That way, we all worked together, instead of against each other," Anclard said. "When I found out we won, I felt proud. Proud of our crew and of our unit."

SFC John Payne and his team from the 558th Trans. Co. also felt a sense of pride at winning. They took the top spot in the "Secure Wheeled Vehicle Cargo on Deck" event, which tested their brains and brawn as they raced to beat the clock while fastening a Humvee to a boat's deck with heavy chains.

"It was hard work combined with experience that allowed us to win. We hurried, but we didn't rush too much, so we didn't make any mistakes," Payne said. "We were all happy when we found out we'd won."

SPC Calvin Waters, who was on Schroeder's winning team, was also happy to win.

"I was very impressed by the way we came together as a team," Waters said. "Winning gave us a feeling of accomplishment, knowing we did our jobs well." — SSG John Valceanu

FIGHTING FIRE

WITH FIRE

Story and Photos by
SSG Wayne V. Hall

TRAIN as you fight. It's a familiar and essential concept for all soldiers. The more realistic the training, the better prepared you are for the real thing.

For infantrymen, that realistic training includes mock battles in varied environments accompanied by the sounds and smells of combat.

But trying to provide realistic training for firefighters presents some unusual difficulties. For instance, there is no such thing as "fake" fire, and burning a multi-million-dollar aircraft to train firefighters for aircraft emergencies isn't a viable option.

Nevertheless, firefighters at Fort Belvoir, Va., recently trained to fight fires with state-of-the-art equipment provided by the state of Virginia.

With the volume of air traffic in and out of Davison Army Airfield, Fort Belvoir's firefighters need to be prepared for the possibility of responding to a variety of aircraft emergencies.

One such emergency would be an aircraft fire, but it's one that fire departments often have a difficult time training for, despite a Federal Aviation Administration annual requirement for firefighters working at commercial airports to conduct training on a variety of simulated fire situations.

Now that training is easier, thanks to a special aircraft fire simulator, purchased by the Virginia Department of Fire Programs, in conjunction with the FAA, said Jim Nilo, program director for Aircraft Rescue Firefighting. The state picked up 10 percent of the cost of the \$1.1 million simulator, while the FAA covered the other 90 percent.

Firefighters from all three of Fort Belvoir's fire stations got an opportunity to train on the simulator in June.

"This is the first time that the state's simulator has been here," said Rusty Dodge, chief of Davison Army Airfield's Station 66. "We'll be training with the simulator on an annual basis now."

Belvoir's firefighters were tested on their ability to react to three particular scenarios — a simulated fuel-spill fire, engine fire and wheel fire.

"Nobody in their right mind is going to let firefighters use a \$10 million aircraft to train on," Nilo said. "With this simulator, they can

SSG Wayne V. Hall is an assistant editor with the public affairs office at Fort Belvoir, Va.



Flames shoot from the engine-fire simulator at Fort Belvoir. Purchased jointly by the state of Virginia and the Federal Aviation Administration, the device helps train firefighters without endangering real aircraft.

do hands-on training that replicates what they would encounter on a real aircraft. In fact, it's about as real as it gets — short of the real thing."

The simulator uses a series of digital sensors and valves to feed data to a computer, which is used to control the simulation, Nilo said. Once the simulation is programmed, the simulation reacts to what the firefighters are doing.

Additionally, the system is extremely safe, Nilo said, with both an automatic and emergency manual shutoff.

"In the past we used to train by dumping fuel into pits and setting it on fire. However, there was no control," said Nilo, who travels throughout the state training about 600 firefighters on the simulator each year.

"Another benefit is that it can create the same exact scenario consistently, which allows you to train on a consistent basis," Nilo said. "It can accommodate any type of scenario you could possibly think of."

In addition to providing safe

training, the system is environmentally friendly, burning propane so it burns with reduced air emissions.

Fort Belvoir's fire departments have some similar training devices. However, officials say they are much smaller and do not offer as wide a variety of training opportunities.

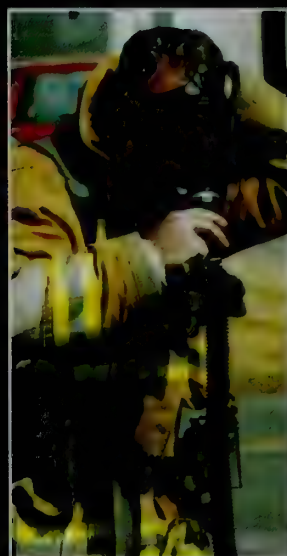
"It was educational and interesting due to the fire pans [fuel spill] being larger than what we have. This was more difficult to put out," said Rod Frazier, a firefighter with North Post's Station 63. "And we don't have an engine fire simulator to work with."

In all, Fort Belvoir's firefighters said they found the training beneficial. "It was a great refresher," said J.T. Wade, the department's safety officer.

With an aircraft fire simulator spewing out real flames, the only thing that could provide Belvoir's firefighters with a more realistic scenario would be an actual aircraft emergency. □



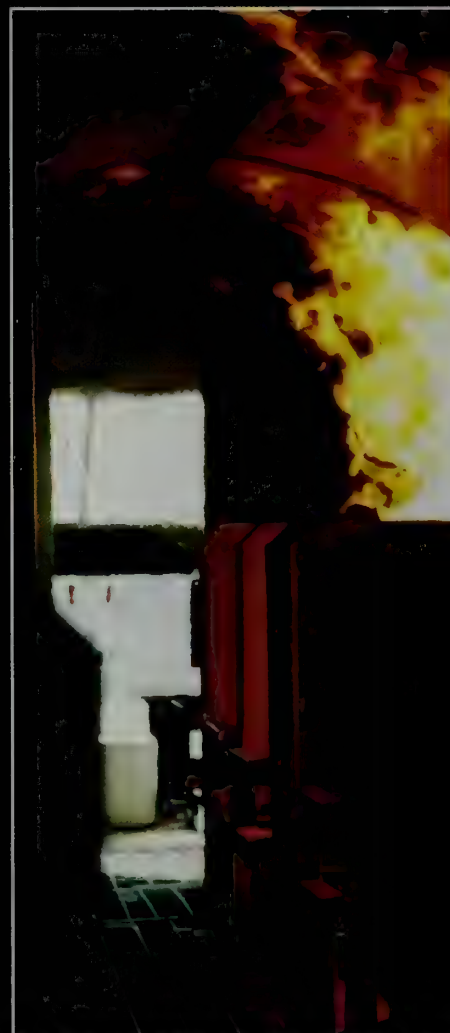
Jim Nilo, director of Virginia's Aircraft Rescue Firefighting Program, controls a simulated engine fire.



Firefighter Ron Briles adjusts his oxygen mask before attacking a fire.



Fort Belvoir firefighters Kevin Swain, Carl Crutchfield and Rod Frazier remain alert for a shift in the wind while battling a simulated fuel-spill fire.



The fire simulator can also generate aircraft-interior fires. During such training, temperatures inside the simulator can reach 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

There is no such thing as "fake" fire, and burning a multi-million-dollar aircraft to train for aircraft emergencies isn't a viable option.



Battling simulated wheel fires teaches firefighters to attack from angle, thus avoiding injury should an aircraft's magnesium wheel assembly explode.

Transition for **Herald Trumpets** *40th Anniversary*



SFC William B. Smith Jr.

*F*ormed in 1959 through the combined efforts of MSG (later LTC) Gilbert Mitchell and SFC William Bramwell Smith Jr., the U.S. Army Herald Trumpets are now a hallmark of national pride in a host of official functions and ceremonies — including the welcome of foreign heads of state to the nation's capital.

The story of the Herald Trumpets appears on the home page of the U.S. Army Band, "Pershing's Own," at www.mdw.army.mil/armyband. Band performances are conducted throughout the year around the nation.



MSG (later LTC)
Gilbert Mitchell



United States Army A Heritage of Honor

China Relief Expedition July 13 – Aug. 15, 1900

THE Boxer movement to drive out foreigners from China gained momentum in the final years of the 19th century, and by early June of 1900 foreigners in China, especially those in Peking, were in grave danger. About 3,500 Europeans and Chinese Christians took refuge in the foreign legation compound there, and the Western powers began organizing a relief expedition.

The United States promptly dispatched two regiments of soldiers and a battalion of marines from the Philippines to form an international force with two other powers. An attack on Tientsin, a Boxer stronghold, which fell on July 13, opened the route to Peking. Then, on Aug. 4, an allied force began its advance on Peking. In the seizure of the Outer City on Aug. 14, elements of the U.S. 14th Infantry scaled the Tartar Wall and opened the way for British units to relieve the legation compound, then Light Battery F, 5th Artillery, blasted open the gates on the American front of the Inner City. Most American units withdrew to Manila before winter, but some American regulars remained to form part of an allied occupation force and a small guard for the U.S. Legation in Peking.



LTG Adna R. Chaffee

1842 - 1914
American Expedition Commander

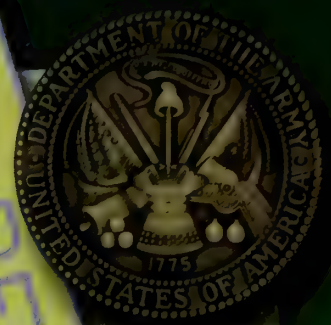
Enlisting at the beginning of the Civil War, Chaffee fought as a sergeant at Antietam and was commissioned a lieutenant before being wounded at Gettysburg. He later served with the 9th Cavalry on the Western Frontier and with MG Henry W. Lawton's 2nd Division during the Spanish American War. As major general of volunteers, Chaffee commanded the U.S. contingent of the joint relief expedition sent to China to quell the Boxer Rebellion, and it was his troops who captured the gates of Peking and were the first into the city.



LTC Calvin P. Titus

1879 - 1966
Co. E, 14th Inf. Regt.

As the unit's bugler, Titus was at the front of his company when it was stopped at the Tartar Wall. When his commander asked who could scale the wall, Titus replied, "I'll try, sir," and began the ascent, leading his company in the face of enemy fire. For his heroic deed, Titus received an appointment to West Point and was later awarded the Medal of Honor.



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Soldiers

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The Official U.S. Army

December 1999

DEPOSITORY

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



*Happy
Holidays.*

Soldiers

December 1999 Volume 54, No. 12



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FEATURES

2 Anthrax: Myth vs. Fact

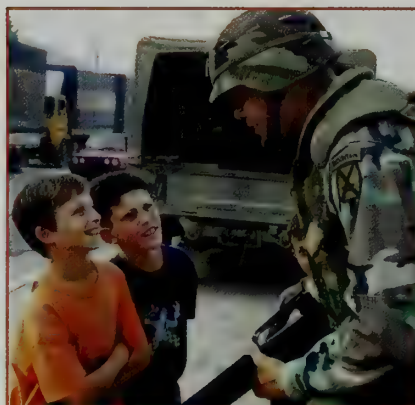
Soldiers are concerned about the dangers of both anthrax and the inoculations intended to protect them from the deadly disease. Here are the facts about both.

4 Creating Quartermasters

At Fort Lee, Va., instructors and drill sergeants impart the skills and disciplines soldiers need to serve in the Army's second-oldest corps.

16 Healing the Wounds of War

American soldiers are working around the clock to help ensure that peace has a chance in Kosovo.



▲ 16



▲ 4

20 Setting Records Straight

The Army Review Boards Agency ensures a fair deal for soldiers and veterans seeking a change in their records.

24 How to Correct Your Military Records

Here's the process to follow if you feel there are errors or injustices in your records.

ANTHRAX:

MYTH vs. FACT ◀ 2

Are You Ready for Y2K?
This issue contains a special
booklet with all you need to know
to be prepared!



32 ►

28 Gracias for the Smiles

For nearly two weeks Texas-based medical personnel worked to make life better for Honduran children and their parents.

31 Training Today, Stability Tomorrow

American humanitarian medical missions have quietly worked miracles for the people of Central America for more than 20 years.

32 Earning Their Mountain Wings

Rugged terrain and bad weather were among the challenges facing Army National Guard aviators in the skies over Latin America.

41 Christmas in London

The holidays add a festive glow to a wintertime stay in Britain's vibrant and always fascinating capital.

44 A Kwaj Christmas

The holiday season is both unique and traditional on this isolated Pacific island.

46 Skilled Hands and Wooden Heads

The colorful characters of Christmas are among wood carver Karl Anderson's many subjects.

How to Correct Your Records



▲ 24

▲ 20

48 The Biggest Sand Trap

It may not be Pebble Beach or Augusta National, but Kuwait-based soldier-golfers say this course is the perfect cure for a golf junkie's blues.

Gracias for the Smiles ▲ 28

DEPARTMENTS

- 10 Feedback
- 12 What's New
- 26 Postmarks
- 34 Focus on People
- 36 Environmental Front
- 38 Annual Index
- 40 Around the Services

◀ 44



Front cover:

A child awaits the holiday return of her soldier-father in this nostalgic photo from the Soldiers archives.

◀ 46



ANTHRAX

MYTH VS. FACT

Story by Tom Cunningham

10 Reasons for Being Prot

DOD photo by R. D. Ward



BACKING UP HIS WORDS — Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff GEN Henry Shelton receives his sixth anthrax vaccination as Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen watches. The last of a six-dose series is administered by Air Force flight surgeon Maj. Timothy Ballard.

WHILE watching television over the years, you've probably seen movies about fictional biological warfare or news stories about cities preparing themselves for bioterrorist attacks. Unfortunately, such threats are real and can devastate nations and armed forces that are unprepared.

During the early 1990s United Nations inspection teams discovered that Iraq had produced 8,000 liters of anthrax spores — an amount believed capable of killing every man, woman and child on earth.

The Threat

Troops are asking for the facts about anthrax. The Army has heard them and here is the unvarnished truth:

- Anthrax is almost always deadly among unprotected people.
- Anthrax spores can be produced in large quantities, using basic knowledge of biology.
- Anthrax spores can be stored for decades without losing potency.
- Anthrax spores can be spread by missiles, rockets, artillery, aerial bombs and sprayers.

Tom Cunningham is a writer/editor for the Anthrax Vaccination Immunization Program in the Office of the Army Surgeon General in Washington, D.C.

The Facts

The Department of Defense is preparing every soldier, sailor, airman and marine for anthrax attack. Television detective Joe Friday asked for "just the facts" — and so should every soldier. So here is the real story about DOD's anthrax vaccine immunization program. You've heard the rumors; now read the facts.

MYTH: The government is using scare tactics against an unproven danger.

Fact: The biological-warfare threat to U.S. forces is real. At least seven hostile countries possess or are pursuing offensive anthrax warfare

capabilities. Such weapons are within the reach of rogue nations and terrorist groups.

Anthrax tops the DOD biological-threat list. When inhaled, anthrax is highly lethal and is much more potent than deadly chemical-warfare agents.

MYTH: Troops can protect themselves against anthrax warfare by simply using protective clothing and protective masks.

Fact: While protective clothing and masks provide excellent frontline defense, their effective use requires rapid and early detection. Anthrax may not be detected in time to don protective gear before exposure.

MYTH: The benefits of taking the vaccine are not worth the risks.

Fact: In balancing the risks of immunization (low, similar to other licensed vaccines) versus the risks of death from failure to vaccinate, the scales tip decidedly in favor of immunization.

MYTH: There are bad side effects from the anthrax vaccine.

Fact: Like all vaccines, the anthrax vaccine may in some instances cause soreness, redness, itching, swelling and

ted With the Anthrax Vaccine

lumps at the injection site.

About 30 percent of men report these minor local reactions, most of which usually last only a short while. Lumps can persist a few weeks, but eventually disappear. Such minor injection-site reactions occur about twice as often among women. For both sexes, between one and five percent report local lumps of one to five inches in diameter. Lumps wider than five inches occur in less than one percent of those receiving the injection.

Beyond the injection site, up to 35 percent of those injected experience muscle or joint aches, chills, fever, headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, malaise or related symptoms. Again, these symptoms usually go away after a few days. Over-the-counter medications before or after the vaccine may help reduce bothersome symptoms.

Serious reactions requiring hospitalization are rare, occurring about once per 50,000 doses. Severe allergic reactions can occur after any vaccination — less than one per 100,000 doses.

There are no known long-term side effects to the anthrax vaccine. At Fort Detrick, Md., 1,500 laboratory workers were followed annually for 10 to 25 years after receiving the anthrax vaccine. None has developed any unexplained symptoms due to repeated doses of this or any other vaccine they received.

MYTH: DOD isn't reporting adverse events after anthrax vaccination.

Fact: DOD relays all reports of adverse events after any vaccination to the Food and Drug Administration, as it has for decades.

DOD health-care providers must report hospitalizations, loss of duty greater than 24 hours and suspected lot contamination. They are encouraged to report other relevant events.

Information about FDA's Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System is available by calling toll-free (800) 822-7967 or on the Internet at www.fda.gov/cber/vaers/vaers.html.

MYTH: Anthrax vaccine is one of the causes of illness among veterans of the Persian Gulf War.

Fact: The Institute of Medicine, a presidential advisory committee, the National Institutes of Health and the Defense Science Board independently concluded that there is no evidence that anthrax vaccine caused any of the illnesses among Gulf War veterans. Unexplained symptoms were reported among those who received the vaccine, as well as among those who did not.

MYTH: The anthrax vaccine contains squalene.

Fact: The anthrax vaccine does not and never has contained squalene, which is confirmed by independent tests.

MYTH: Anthrax vaccine protects against anthrax of the skin, but not against inhaled anthrax.

Fact: The vaccine does protect against inhalational anthrax. In a pivotal study, five cases of inhaled anthrax occurred among unvaccinated people, while no cases occurred among vaccinated people. In animal studies, 44 of 45 vaccinated rhesus monkeys survived inhalation of lethal doses of anthrax, while none of 14 unvaccinated animals survived. Rhesus monkeys closely resemble humans in the way anthrax harms them and in the way they respond to vaccination.

MYTH: The anthrax vaccine causes cancer, sterility, miscarriages and birth defects.

Fact: There is no evidence to support these allegations. In more than 200 years of experience, no vaccine has ever been shown to cause cancer. No inactivated vaccine ever invented (such as anthrax) has been shown to cause reproductive health problems — not sterility, not miscarriages, not birth defects.

In fact, national experts specifically recommend vaccination during preg-

"It would be irresponsible to jeopardize soldiers' lives when we know there is a real threat and we have a safe vaccine."

nancy for women who are vulnerable to tetanus, influenza or meningococci.

MYTH: Anthrax vaccine protects against some strains of anthrax, but not others.

Fact: Anthrax vaccine stimulates antibodies that block the toxins common to all strains of anthrax bacteria. Vaccinated rhesus monkeys, rabbits and other animals have survived attack by multiple strains of bacteria, while unvaccinated animals consistently die.

The Bottom Line

The bottom line is that troops must be vaccinated against infections that might harm them and hinder their mission. The United States government must protect its armed forces against clear biological threats and vaccine-preventable deaths.

As LTG Ronald R. Blanck, the surgeon general of the Army, stated: "It would be irresponsible to jeopardize soldiers' lives when we know there is a real threat and we have a safe vaccine." Consequently, he backed up his words by taking the vaccine himself, as did other key leaders. In fact, senior DOD leaders were among the first military personnel to receive the anthrax vaccination.

Programs that assure the health and safety of the nation's armed forces are paramount. It's the policy of the U.S. government to protect its armed forces against biological-warfare threats when there is a safe and effective vaccine available. The anthrax vaccine is such an agent.

And that's a fact. □

For more information on the DOD anthrax vaccine immunization program, plus further explanations of the anthrax vaccine, call the toll-free information line at (877) GET-VACC, or log onto the Internet website at www.anthrax.osd.mil.

Creating Quarterm



asters

Story and Photos by
SSG John Valceanu



FORT Lee, Va., is the home of the Army's Quartermaster Corps. Trainees arrive fresh out of basic training. Dedicated instructors and demanding drill sergeants impart the skills and discipline the soldiers need to serve in the Army's second-oldest corps.



(Above) Company L drill sergeant SFC Edward Bell reminds incoming trainees that they "don't have all day" to get their bags off the bus. (Left) SSG Kevin L. Davis, another Co. L drill sergeant, coaxes a new group of quartermaster trainees into the barracks that will be home for the next few months.



Creating Quartermasters



Students in the food service specialist course not only learn cooking skills, they also learn the team approach necessary to feed soldiers quickly and efficiently.

THE bus pulls up to the curb and stops. The doors open. Trainees peer out and take their first tentative steps toward the sidewalk. Suddenly the air is filled with explosive voices: "What are you people doing? Get off the bus! You have 10 seconds to get off that bus! Nine, eight, seven..."

These drill sergeants are not part of any kinder, gentler Army. And they let the trainees know it.

"We're not 'candy' drill sergeants! And this isn't 'Fort Leisure,' contrary to what some of you may believe," one of the "drills" announces to a group of recruits doing flutter kicks on the concrete. "This is Fort Lee, home of the Quartermaster Corps, and we're here to make you into proud quartermaster soldiers!"

The soldiers are at the Quartermaster Center and School to train in one of several quartermaster military occupational specialties. These include petroleum and fuel supply, water purification, laundry and shower, food service, automated logistics, unit supply, parachute rigging and mortuary affairs.

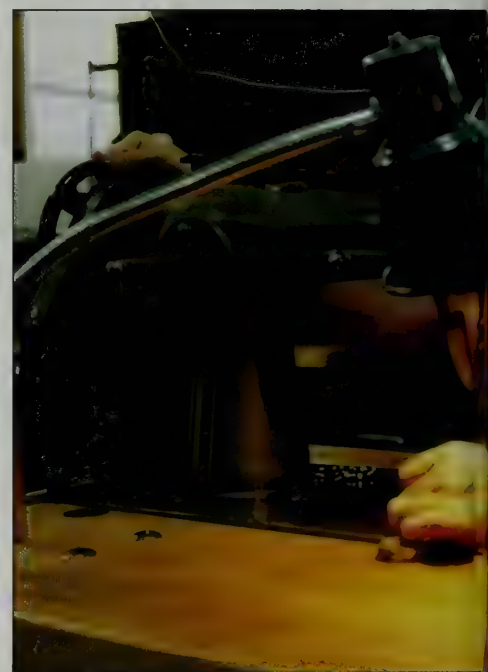
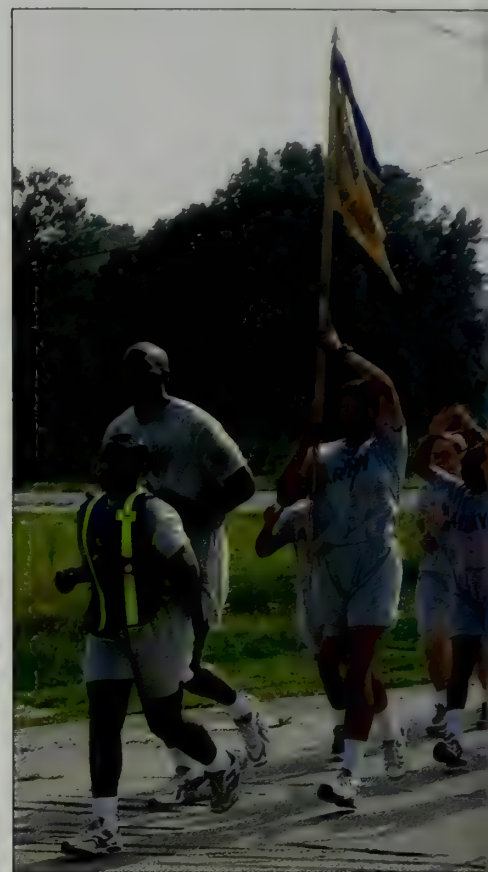
For now, they are all in Company L, 266th Quartermaster Battalion, where Fort Lee Advanced Individual Training students undergo "diagnostic soldierization." During this time, which lasts roughly a week, soldiers are screened for injuries, and the drill sergeants assess their motivation.



A student parachute rigger practices the intricate moves of his trade at Fort Lee's aerial delivery training center.

The assessment period begins the first morning for trainees in Co. L, when they are awakened at 4:30 a.m. and taken for a four-mile run. Soldiers suffering from injuries or low motivation usually do not complete the run.

During this initial period drill sergeants establish high standards of



discipline and training for the trainees.

"Our drill sergeants are tough and dedicated professionals," said COL George Parker, commander of the 23rd QM Brigade, which is responsible for training all QM AIT students. "They are a critical part of our training process. They show the trainees how to



Physical fitness is an important part of training at Fort Lee. Soldiers' APFT scores often improve dramatically over a few months.



PV1 Hector Sanchez learns to use the latest in automated logistics equipment during his training as a supply specialist.



PFC Sarah La Turner, a student parachute rigger, learns to repair fabric using an industrial sewing machine.

think, look and act like soldiers."

Once they leave Co. L, trainees are assigned to other companies within the 23rd QM Bde. There they enter a new



SFC Yvonne Griffith, an instructor in the basic petroleum logistics course, teaches a group of AIT students how to operate a military fuel truck.

phase of their training, now called "progressive soldierization." They're still under the discipline of drill sergeants, but they also begin to learn MOS skills in the classroom.

"Our training is based on a team effort between drill sergeants and small-group leaders. They depend

heavily on each other," Parker said.

In the classroom, instructors are responsible for evaluating and monitoring trainees' attentiveness, participation, motivation and test performance. Away from the schoolhouse, drill sergeants assess trainees' physical fitness, general military knowledge,



Creating Quartermasters



AIT and BNCOC students review lessons learned with drill sergeants and small-group leaders after an NBC "attack" during the Logistics Warrior field exercise.

performance on common tasks tests, motivation and military bearing.

"Instructors work hand in hand with drill sergeants," said SFC Timothy Copes, senior Army instructor for the food-service course. "We especially have to work together to help soldiers with special needs. But everything we do should complement what they are doing."

CSM Tom Munson of the 266th QM Bn., 23rd QM Bde., agreed with Copes, and added that instructors have to be both versatile and flexible to get their message across in the classroom.

"Some students are very talented and pick things up quickly. Others have considerable experience gained before coming into the military. And others don't even know how to boil water," Munson said. "Instructors are faced with the challenge of training them all to be the best they can be."



Quartermaster students set off for their Fort Lee billets after completing the four-day field exercise.

To meet these challenges, prospective instructors and drill sergeants are selected and trained with great care.

"Both the drills and the instructors are the best in their MOS fields, and we take steps to make sure they provide the best training possible for the trainees," Parker said.

These steps include training courses for all new cadre members and instructors. They also include what is known as a drill sergeant "lifecycle," which allows drill sergeants to annually take some time off from drill sergeant duty for self-assessment and evaluation, and to acquire additional training.

Instructors and drill sergeants continually assess and counsel trainees during AIT. As trainees demonstrate ability and motivation through superior performance, they are granted increased privileges. Though initially not allowed to be out of uniform or away from the company area, trainees may eventually earn the privileges of wearing civilian clothes and receiving off-post weekend passes.

The Army values and quartermaster heritage are key areas in which trainees must demonstrate knowledge and understanding before being granted any increase in privileges, Parker said.

"Classroom instructors use a weekly values theme, and drill sergeants take time each evening to speak to their soldiers about the Army values," Parker said.

Parker said cadre and instructors also make sure students learn about the history and heritage of the Quartermaster Corps.

"Our history goes back more than 224 years. We're the second oldest corps in the Army, after the infantry. We provide soldiers with food, fuel, water and equipment. What we do is essential, and quartermaster soldiers take a lot of pride in that," Parker said. "If we've done our job right, you can see the pride in someone who graduates from one of our MOS schools. You can see it in the way they carry themselves, and you can see it in their eyes. That's what I look for, the fire in

their eyes. It tells me they have the warrior spirit."

Trainees put their warrior spirit to the test in a field training exercise during the last weeks of training. The four-day, three-night exercise, called "Logistics Warrior," sends the trainees out into the field along with students in quartermaster noncommissioned officers', warrant officers' and commissioned officers' courses. Though meeting for the first time, trainees form teams under NCOs and officers to perform their wartime missions.

"This is a great chance for me to get back into the mix and lead troops again after a couple of years on recruiting duty," said SGT Eddie Bryson, a supply specialist and Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course student.

NCOs like Bryson weren't the only ones who enjoyed the experience provided by "Logistics Warrior."

"I'm glad I came into this MOS. I like going to the field and being a soldier, and I like being a quartermaster," said PV2 Carena Campbell, an AIT student in the unit supply specialist course.

Campbell was not the only trainee who had a positive experience in AIT.

PV2 Dino Carrasquilla, also a unit supply specialist, said he was very impressed by the caliber of the soldiers to whom he was exposed during AIT.

"We had wonderful instructors, great drill sergeants and good leadership from other NCOs during the exercise," Carrasquilla said.

After the field exercise, one major event remains before trainees graduate and go on to their first duty station: the rites of passage ceremony at Fort Lee's Quartermaster Museum. Soldiers are given a tour of the museum while instructors speak about the rich history of the Quartermaster Corps and highlight the achievements of past quartermaster soldiers.

During the ceremony, soldiers are also addressed by their company commanders and have the opportunity to watch videos prepared for them by the quartermaster general of the Army, MG Hawthorne Proctor.

Finally, they are handed their quartermaster regimental insignia and congratulated by their instructors and company cadre. They even get to shake hands with their drill sergeants. They are now officially quartermaster soldiers. □



Soldiers pin the quartermaster regimental crest on each other after the "rites of passage" ceremony marking their induction into the Quartermaster Corps.

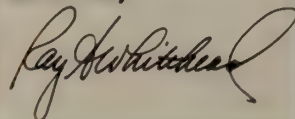
From the Editor

THIS issue of *Soldiers* is the 648th issue of the Army's command-information magazine and the last one to be produced this century.

While it is clearly an understatement to say that the magazine has changed immeasurably in 54 years, one thing remains constant: our desire to bring you accurate and timely information you can use to improve your life, your career and your future.

All the articles in this issue contribute to that goal, but we think two features in particular provide you valuable information that should not go unread — "Anthrax: Myth vs. Fact" and "How to Correct Your Military Records." These stories and their associated features bring you information you can use in making sound decisions about your future. We encourage you to take some time with both.

We also want to offer you our sincerest best wishes for a happy and safe holiday season. It has been our pleasure to bring you a little closer to those like you around the world who serve our nation and our Army.



Applauds JROTC

YOUR October Postmarks item on JROTC highlights an outstanding and positive thing the Army is doing for our youth.

My 18-year-old daughter was one of the first students to join the program at Morris High School in the South Bronx and rose from cadet private to cadet lieutenant colonel. Not only did she make me proud, she was a big influence on getting me to join the Army Reserve and even helped me with facing movements before I went to BCT at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. I must say I was a few up on the other recruits, thanks to my baby girl.

When I came home from BCT I returned the favor by helping her drill team and assisting in other JROTC activities, including volunteering my weekend when she was in summer camp. My daughter not only earned many awards, she excelled in class work and in other parts of her life. The JROTC program works and gives our youth an opportunity to grow in many areas, as well as to see what a bit of military life is like. And, by the way, she is applying for admission to both the U.S. Military Academy and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. Just sign me "Proud Father."

SPC James S. Medina
Bronx, N.Y.

Credit Where Due

IN one of your articles about Kosovo, you mentioned that the 1st Armd. Div. is here. Although there may be some units from the 1st Armd. Div., Task Force Falcon mostly consists of units from the 1st Infantry Div.

SPC Philip J. Luoma
Camp Bondsteel, Kosovo

THE wording of the October issue caption you're referring to

Safety Concerns

YOUR October story on Kosovo showed two soldiers with their hands over the barrels of their weapons; that is not a good picture for our young soldiers to see and emulate. On page 48 of that issue the picture of the amphibious vehicle shows soldiers who are not wearing floatation devices — a dangerous practice while conducting operations in the surf. In addition, the picture on page 1 shows troops headed toward a similar vehicle with a pile of the devices on the deck. Being an Army diver I welcome all dive missions, but I could do without that kind.

SSG Anthony P. Ramirez
Whittier, Calif.

WHILE I enjoyed your October article "Cargo Rodeo," and especially the photo of the amphibious vehicle on page 48, I find the apparent absence of life preservers alarming. The crew members must have the utmost confidence in their craft.

COL Mel Van Dyke
via e-mail

YOUR October issue shows a soldier clearing dirt away from a mine [*Duty on the DMZ*, page 7]. The correct procedure, according to STP 5-12B1-SM, is that the soldier should be in the prone position; have his camouflage off; replace band and stop; insert cotter pin; remove tilt rod extension; uncover mine; and check for AHDs.

SFC Jerry Chitwood
via e-mail

SAFETY issues are a continuing concern to everyone in the Army, soldier and civilian alike, including the staff of *Soldiers*. However, Army photographers are tasked with recording what's happening throughout the Army, not posing their subjects or policing them for safety violations.

was "...Homes in the town of Kacanic, now occupied by 1st Armored Division troops. ..." Look in this issue for more on units serving in Kosovo.

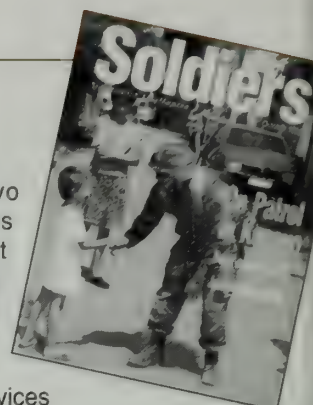
Still in Demand

HOW can I get the picture of the Class A uniform that was published in the 1999 almanac issue? I need to prepare my Class

A uniform and that picture would be a great help. I also would appreciate any information about how to get the appropriate regulation on the Internet.

Angel A. Rivera
via e-mail

MY office, the California National Guard headquarters, recently received a request from a State Assembly member for



copies of the poster that shows Army uniforms and awards. How can we get copies of those great posters?

Michelle K. Loper
Sacramento, Calif.

YOU should have received the extra 1999 almanacs by now (and the next edition will hit the street next month). The Army regulation on uniform wear, AR 670-1, can be found on the Internet at www.usapa.army.mil/gils/browsable.html. You also can get to that site by clicking on "Ordering" from the **Soldiers Online** splash page at www.dtic.mil/soldiers.

Great Resource

SOLDIERS magazine has been a wonderful resource to show both my students and colleagues the human side of the Army. My students frequently use it as a "different" resource and often read it for pleasure. Our local recruiter is wonderful about providing us with old copies, but he could be better served by being able to distribute more current copies to his schools.

As a retired enlisted man who owes his education and post-retirement career to the Army, I frequently speak of the merits of the military profession. **Soldiers** helps educators and potential soldiers see those merits. A few more copies of your magazine in these folks' hands would greatly enhance your recruiters' ability to influence these potential soldiers.

SFC Jesse A. Ellis (Ret.)
Shelby, Ohio

SOLDIERS has been negotiating with the U.S. Army Recruiting Command to establish a high school distribution program for the magazine. Thanks for your reinforcing comments.

Bonus Distribution

WHEN a fellow veteran recently asked me about the placement of awards and ribbons on a deceased comrade's uniform, I remembered a request in **Soldiers Online** for copies of a uniform poster from your almanac edition. I would like to get seven of those if possible to distribute to local funeral homes.

Thanks for the good job you have done and are still doing.
SFC Seth D. Carawan (Ret.)
Engelhard, N.C.

YOUR additional copies have been mailed. And thanks for the idea about distributing almanacs to local funeral homes.

Still Broadcasting

WHILE I thoroughly enjoyed your July feature on Panama and Fort Clayton, I was a little surprised to see that Southern Command Network, SCN for short, was not mentioned. As the oldest broadcasting network in the United States armed forces, and the only one with a battle streamer, SCN has, I think, been slighted. We here at the 356th Broadcast Public Affairs Detachment would like to see SCN

recognized, as it is still down there at Clayton, broadcasting!

SGT Victoria Hamrick
Fort Meade, Md.

YOU were right — and no slight was intended — that the Army was still broadcasting from Fort Clayton as this issue went to press. Although the network officially closed down July 1, Paul Kloss of Army Broadcasting Service said that SCN would continue to have an on-air presence in Panama until late November or early December. SSG Patrick Wareing was still on location, monitoring the final Channel 8 television and FM radio service being delivered via satellite from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Broadcast Center in Riverside, Calif., and probably would be SCN's last man out.

Soldiers is for soldiers and DA civilians. We invite readers' views. Stay under 150 words — a post card will do — and include your name, rank and address. We'll withhold your name if you desire and may condense your views because of space. We can't publish or answer every one, but we'll use representative views. Write to: **Feedback, Soldiers, 9325 Gunston Road, Ste. S108, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5581**, or e-mail: soldiers@belvoir.army.mil.

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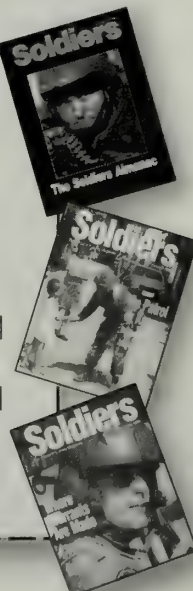
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Thank you for your order!



1999 Joint Holiday Message

As we near the end of the 20th century, we pause to reflect on the remarkable contributions of American soldiers throughout the years to our nation and to freedom throughout the world. More than 225 years ago, a new era was ushered in by a colonial soldier in Massachusetts who fired the "shot heard 'round the world." That shot sparked the greatest testament to the human spirit in the history of man — a nation so committed to the blessings of peace, hope and liberty, that it sent its best sons and daughters into harm's way to keep the flame of freedom burning for all mankind.

Preserving liberty has always and will continue to require tremendous personal sacrifice. Like our forefathers, many of whom gave their youthful lives, you are shouldering today's heavy burden as you guard the frontiers of freedom — in Korea, Bosnia, Kosovo, East Timor and in more than 60 other countries. Often in harm's way, you are sacrificing the comforts of your own home and the joys of sharing the holiday season with your families to give hope to others around the world.

You are there because the world is depending on the greatest fighting force on the face of the planet to give every man, woman and child the opportunities Americans take for granted. No matter what the challenge — from conflicts to natural disasters — our Army has the capability to quickly restore order and stability. You are there because we want others to know the joys of freedom, so they will join us in guarding that freedom.

Your nation is profoundly grateful for your service. People the world over are grateful. As you celebrate this holiday season, many of you deployed far from home, may you find comfort and joy in the hope you bring to the less fortunate and in the light of peace you bring to the world.

We wish you a happy and safe holiday season and a peaceful New Year.

Eric K. Shinseki
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Louis Caldera
Secretary of the Army

Heidelberg, Germany

USAREUR CSM Charged With Sodomy

CRIMINAL charges have been preferred against Army CSM Riley C. Miller under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Miller was until recently the command sergeant major for U.S. Army, Europe, and Seventh Army. He has been assigned to other duties in V Corps, officials said.

The charges against Miller include: one specification of maltreatment of a subordinate, in violation of Article 93, UCMJ; one specification of forcible sodomy, in violation of Article 125; one specification of indecent assault; one specification of fraternization; and one specification of kidnapping, all of which are in violation of the UCMJ's Article 134.

The charges allege the misconduct occurred on or about April 13 and 14 in Hanau, Germany.

Preferal of charges is the first step in the court-martial process, officials explained. They said the accused is presumed innocent until and unless proven guilty.

GEN Montgomery C. Meigs, commander of USAREUR and Seventh Army, directed Miller's reassignment. Meigs had earlier suspended Miller from his command sergeant major duties Sept. 22, pending the results of an investigation into misconduct allegations.

Meigs said he has formed no opinion regarding Miller's guilt or innocence, but the

preferal of charges against Miller makes clear he will be unable to perform the critical duties of USAREUR and Seventh Army command sergeant major for an uncertain period of time.

"I owe the soldiers of U.S. Army, Europe, and Seventh Army a full-time command sergeant major who can forcefully advocate their interests and advise our senior leaders on matters affecting the lives of enlisted soldiers," Meigs said. — *Army News Service*

Natick, Mass.

Army Fields Lighter Body Armor

THE U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center, Natick, has intro-



The Interceptor Body Armor system protects against fragmentation, 9mm rounds and 7.62mm ammunition, and is 35 percent lighter than the older "flak jacket."

Upcoming Events

December 1-31: Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month.

December 4-11: Hanukkah.
December 4: Army-Navy football game.

December History

December 2: Monroe Doctrine signed, 1823.

December 7: Pearl Harbor attacked, 1941.

duced a new "flak jacket" that weighs 35 percent less than the current body armor.

The Interceptor Body Armor will replace the Personnel Armor System, Ground Troop, which is considered outdated after more than 15 years of service.

"The PASGT was fielded in the early '80s and met the requirements it was intended for," said LTC Steve Pinter, project manager for enhanced soldier systems. "Technology has afforded us the opportunity to field a more capable system at a considerable weight savings."

The 16.4-pound IBA system consists of a tactical vest and a pair of protective inserts. The Kevlar vest includes detachable neck and groin guards, while the ceramic plates slide into pockets on the front and rear.

By itself, the IBA vest insulates a soldier from shrapnel and 9mm pistol rounds. When the protective inserts are added, the system acts as a ballistic barrier to 7.62mm rifle ammunition.

By comparison, the PASGT weighs one-half pound more than the IBA vest and only offers defense against fragmentation. The PASGT can be upgraded to stop 7.62mm rounds by teaming it with the Interim Small Arms Protective Overvest. However, the combined weight of the two systems tilts the scales at 25.1 pounds.

Regardless of the situation, the Interceptor system is an effective defense against rifle projectiles and shrapnel from

mines, grenades, mortar shells and artillery fire.

Soldiers began receiving the new body armor this fall. — *U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center, Natick, Public Affairs Office*

Natick, Mass.

Army Gets New Heater

MANY soldiers this winter might enjoy the warmth of the first new heating unit fielded by the Army in the last seven years.

The Space Heater, Arctic, was recently unveiled by the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Center, Natick, as the replacement for the M-1950 Yukon

Stove. The M-1950 provides heat for personnel and equipment inside five- and 10-man Arctic tents.

The upgraded system eliminates severe safety hazards and operational deficiencies that soldiers have had to combat for more than 50 years.

"It reduces fuel use by 20 percent and maintenance requirements by 40 percent," said LTC Brian Keller, project manager for soldier support. "Replacing the 5,000 Yukon heaters in the Army with SHAs will save \$1 million in fuel and \$2 million in maintenance costs over the course of a single heating season. The SHA will pay for itself in one season."

The Army has funding for

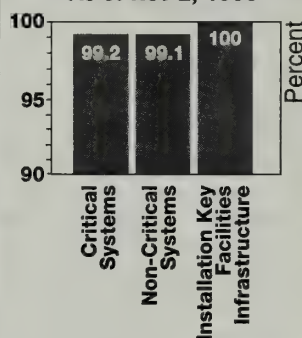


The Space Heater, Arctic, is scheduled to be in the hands of specific units this winter.

the free issue of 300 Arctic heaters. The current plan is to ship these systems to the 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division, at Fort Wainwright, Alaska; 10th Mountain Div. at Fort Drum, N.Y.; 2nd Inf. Div. in Korea; and 3rd Corps Support Command in Germany. — *USASSC PAO*



As of Nov 2, 1999



Y2K Update

Status of Army Systems

ONE of the Army's top challenges for 1999 is the Y2K problem. This chart shows the percentage of Y2K-compliant Army systems as of Nov. 2. For more Y2K information, see this month's insert, "The Key to Defeating the Millennium Bug," following page 12. — *Army Y2K Program Office*

December 9: Beginning of Ramadan, Muslim month of fasting.

December 10: 4th Infantry Division birthday, 1917.

December 11-12: Army Band and Chorale concerts at DAR Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C.

December 12: Armor branch birthday, 1776.

December 15: "One Day," celebrating the tradition of diversity and inclusiveness of all peoples.

December 10: Spanish-American War ended, 1898.

December 15: Bill of Rights ratified, 1791.



THAAD uses satellite communications, high-power radar and long-range, high-speed missiles to engage its targets.

Tobyhanna, Pa.

THAAD Hits the Mark

TOBYHANNA is helping the Army develop the capability to defend against one of the world's deadliest military threats — missiles.

The Army's Space and Missile Defense Command, working with a civilian company, several subcontractors and Tobyhanna, has developed and successfully tested a missile system that can directly hit and destroy other missiles near the outer edge of the earth's atmosphere.

The system is called Theater High Altitude Air Defense. Using satellite communications, high-power radar and long-range, high-speed missiles, THAAD engages missiles at 25 miles and higher, destroying them with direct hits.

Mark Fagotti, a Tobyhanna

electronics engineer, designed and developed the system's satellite communications system and is currently part of an integrated product team developing the next generation of missile defense communications systems.

The success of THAAD and its satellite communications system led to two key expansions of Tobyhanna's role. "We are now developing the entire THAAD communications system," said Fagotti. In April Tobyhanna's role was expanded to include the next-generation model of the THAAD system, which is the production model.

The second THAAD will take advantage of the latest commercial off-the-shelf technology, be upgradeable and easily improved, and its communications specifications will be available to the public.

Fagotti said now that work is under way on the production

model, the biggest challenge will be to design the communications system with an open architecture so any military communications system can interface with it. — *Tobyhanna Army Depot PAO*

Washington, D.C.

Army To Develop Future Force

THE Army "will roll up its shirt sleeves" and start changing now to develop a force that is strategically responsive and dominant across the spectrum of operations, said Chief of Staff GEN Eric K. Shinseki Oct. 12 at the Association of the United States

Army's annual meeting in Washington, D.C.

Shinseki said the Army must be more responsive, lethal, agile, versatile, survivable and sustainable to meet the needs of the nation.

As the first step, Shinseki said, the Army will develop two technology-enhanced, quickly deployable brigades at Fort Lewis, Wash., this year, using knowledge gained by Force XXI experiments and off-the-shelf, private-sector technologies.

Previous work with the "Strike Force" concept will be incorporated into the brigade conversion project at Fort Lewis, Shinseki said.

He noted that the Army was

Getting Out

Guard and Reserve Vacancies

SOLDIERS magazine no longer accepts vacancy notices from units. Input is now provided directly from the National Guard and Army Reserve. Units with vacancies should contact the recruiting coordinators at the National Guard Bureau and the Office of the Chief of Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve has a website at www.army.mil/usar/vacancies.htm that lists vacancies. The ARNG recruiting point of contact can be reached at (703) 607-7191 or (DSN) 327-7191.

Top Army National Guard units with vacancies are:

Connecticut
1st Battalion, 102nd Infantry
New Haven
(203) 776-3877

CT Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot
Groton
(860) 447-9495

Soldiers can also obtain ARNG vacancy information online at www.1-800-GO-GUARD.com. — *NGB Recruiting Office*

Timeline (cont.)

December 16: Battle of the Bulge began, 1944.

December 20: Louisiana Purchase, 1803.
December 20: U.S. invasion of Panama, 1989.

December 22:
Winter begins

at a similar juncture 100 years ago following the U.S. victory in the 1898 Spanish-American War. America became a player on the world stage, he said, and its Army needed to change to reflect that reality.

It is time again for the Army to move forward, said Shinseki, who noted he and Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera co-developed the Army's vision for the 21st century.

Shinseki and Caldera said the Army would continue to prepare to fight and win the nation's wars and train soldiers and develop leaders.

"We have long thought about how to transform the Army to meet what was obviously a

changing strategic environment," said Shinseki.

"We are committed to this change," said Caldera. "We have to be able to get to the fight faster. We are willing to drive this change without accepting undue risk."

One way to deploy forces faster is to make them lighter and easier to airlift, Shinseki said.

Heavy tracked vehicles like armored personnel carriers and tanks could be phased out by lighter, faster, more fuel-efficient wheeled vehicles during the next century, he said.

Work performed at Fort Lewis will eventually be spread throughout the Army, said Shinseki, who noted the Army wants to field new

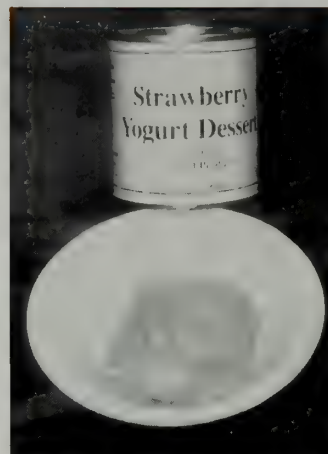
capabilities as soon as budget and technology permit. — **ARNEWS**

Natick, Mass.

Researchers Work on Fresh Ideas

ACADEMIA and industry have teamed with USASSC in a new dual-use science and technology project to advance ration-processing technologies, specifically pulsed-electric field processing.

According to Dr. C. Patrick Dunne of the Combat Feeding Program's Advanced Processing team, PEF is an ideal pasteurization process for foods such as orange juice, apple juice, cider, cranberry juice and



This yogurt dessert is one of the many PEF prototype products being developed by academia, industry and the DOD Combat Feeding Program.

even carbonated beverages.

Pulsed-electric field processing can be used to enhance commercial food processes as well as to extend high-quality shelf life of refrigerated products. This process will enhance soldiers' quality of life by improving combat ration nutrition with pumpable, nutrient-dense items, such as dairy products in convenient flexible packaging.

Dunne said the purpose of the collaboration is to conduct a series of commercial feasibility studies on PEF technology with a variety of military and commercial product candidates. The result will be the development of high-quality commercial products with potential dual use as combat rations.

This effort will allow the United States to maintain the lead in PEF technology, and U.S. troops and civilians will enjoy fresher and more nutritious foods. — **USASSC PAO**

Hot Army Website

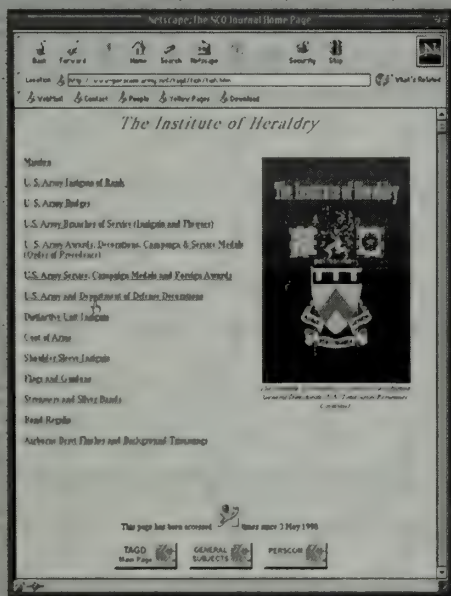
The Institute of Heraldry

THE Institute of Heraldry has a new website at www.perscom.army.mil/tagd/tioh/tioh.htm. The site provides information relating to U.S. Army unit insignia, badges, medals, ribbons, streamers, band regalia, background trim and flashes, and rank insignia.

About 11,000 insignia are awaiting digitization by the institute, and the current number of units ready for inclusion on the website is 650 and growing. Rank insignia, badges, medals, ribbons and streamers are available on the site now.

In addition, TIOH has linked each rank insignia, badge, medal and ribbon to an individual information sheet that includes the description, symbolism and background of each item.

For more information about the site, call (703)806-4973 or e-mail tapcpdhz@hoffman.mil or TIOHUSA@aol.com. — **The Institute of Heraldry**



December 25:

Christmas

December 26: Kwanzaa, celebration of the black family, continues through Jan. 1.

Kwanzaa

December 31: New Year's Eve and "First Night," alcohol-free celebration of New Year's Eve.

December 31: Panama assumes control of the canal.

December 31: GEN George C. Marshall born, 1880.

Kosovo Healing the Wounds of War

Story and Photos by MSG Bob Haskell

THE X-ray was one photo worth a thousand words. It revealed two legs belonging to a 14-year-old Albanian girl. The left leg was whole.

The right leg had no foot, displaying in graphic detail the terrible price she has paid because she lives in Kosovo and because she stepped on a land mine while walking home from school.

It spoke volumes about the despair that the Army has encountered in another Balkan land near Bosnia, and of the hope it is trying to bring to the Yugoslav province where ethnic Albanians (known as Kosovars) and Serbs do not get along unless someone else makes them.

MSG Bob Haskell is assigned to the National Guard Bureau's Public Affairs Office in Alexandria, Va.

The fact that the girl's life, if not her foot, could be saved in that mobile Army hospital is one indication of how the 6,300 American peacekeepers have worked day and night in this war-torn province. They have been at it since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 11-week air campaign forced Serbian forces to withdraw in mid-June and allow Kosovar refugees to return.

"We don't care if they're Serb or Kosovar. If they need help, we help them," said MAJ Jimmie Keenan, chief nurse for the 67th Combat Support Hospital.

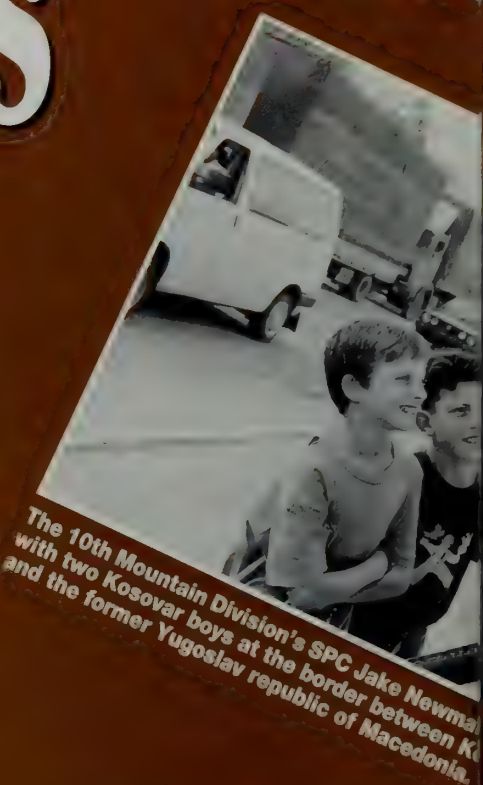
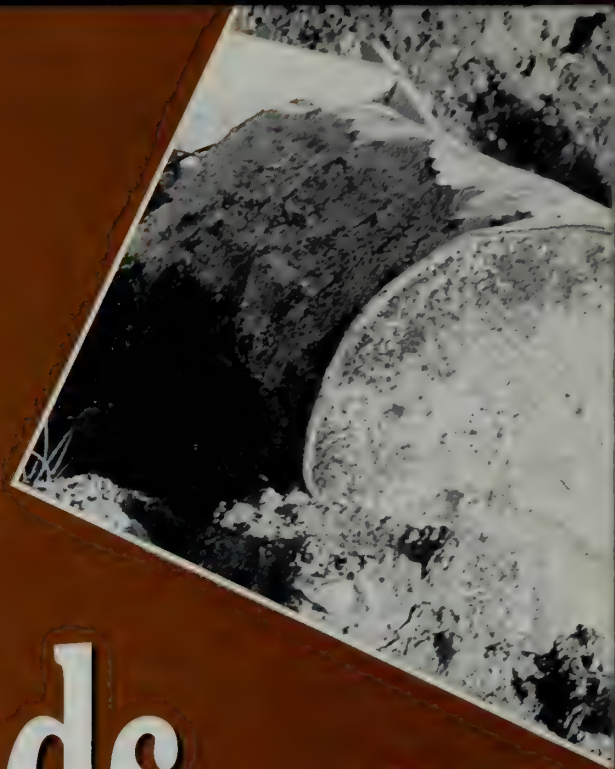
The hospital is one of several barometers of how the United States is helping to stop the bloodshed in the Balkans.

The nonstop suffering from gun-

shots, stabbings, mortars and mines finally subsided in late September, about two-months after the 70-soldier hospital from Würzburg, Germany, set up shop in the U.S. sector and about 90 days after the international peacekeepers began rolling in.

"This is the first time our intermediate-care ward has been empty since we got here," said 1LT Nichole Bowns, a nurse.

"We averaged two major traumas a day during the first 60 days we were



The 10th Mountain Division's SPC Jake Newmar with two Kosovar boys at the border between Kosovo and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

PREPARATION

The Key to Defeating the Millennium Bug

MILLENNIUM



which is spearheaded by members of
the 1st Infantry Division.

people to help. They do not take sides.
"We had to put everything we had

an American paratrooper is standing
outside their door," Ellerbe said.



behind us. We're the wedge
between these people," said
Airborne Division SPC Shawn
ul, who helped his first sergeant
at two pigs in September so an
Serb woman and her daughter
have meat for the winter.
The women live in the city of
ac, where only 30 or 40 Serbs
remained among 60,000
urs, said LTC Michael Ellerbe.
Some Kosovar families help their
ighbors. But the only reason
if the Serbs feel safe is because

We are only a few weeks away from the Year 2000. Just as we have faced many other challenges, we can report to you with confidence that the Army is trained and ready to overcome any Year 2000 problems. We have carefully checked, tested, and fixed all of

the information systems and weapon systems critical to our success on the battlefield and our ability to operate the Institutional Army. Further, we have executable contingency plans in place to address any unexpected events.

Due to the hard work and diligence of thousands

of individuals, Army systems will work and Army installations will operate as designed on January 1, 2000 and beyond. You and your family will have assured access to financial, medical, personnel, and community services.

An informed Army community is the cornerstone of the Army's Y2K readiness. We ask that each of you—military, civilian, active duty, retired, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve—be informed, prepared, and confident in America's Army.

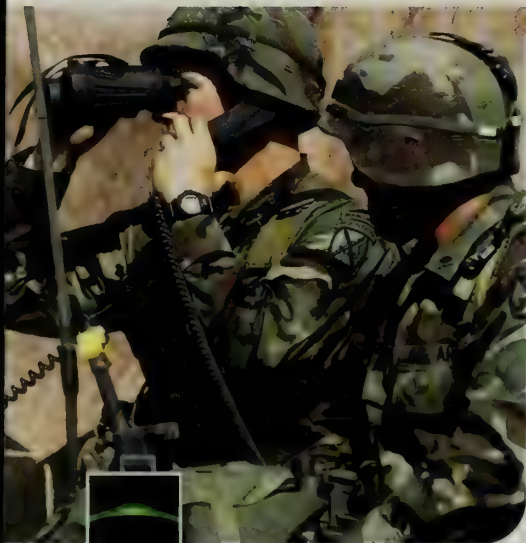
In a few weeks our preparation will pay off. Continue to educate yourself and your family, don't overreact, and have a great New Year. As always, we stand ready to march into the 21st century as the best warfighting force in the world.



Honorable Louis Caldera,
Secretary of the Army



General Eric K. Shinseki,
United States Army Chief of Staff



WEAPON SYSTEMS

Background

Testing and ensuring that soldiers' weapon systems will continue to function on and after January 1, 2000 has been one of the most important Army tasks in preparing for Y2K. This task directly affects the ability of soldiers to fight and win on the battlefield. Weapon systems include everything from tanks and helicopters to command and control systems. Many weapon systems do not process dates and, therefore, Y2K does not present a threat to these systems. For those weapon systems affected by date processing, the Army developed a series of tough and thorough tests to ensure Y2K compliance.



System managers began testing weapon systems as early as 1997 to prepare for Y2K. The clocks (date/time function) on each system were rolled through a number of selected dates to prove that they were Y2K compliant. An independent agency validated the results of this testing before Y2K certification was granted.

Key Points

Army Y2K operational evaluations (OpEvals) were conducted at all Army corps and divisions.

Army National Guard units and Army Reserve Centers completed rigorous Y2K tests.

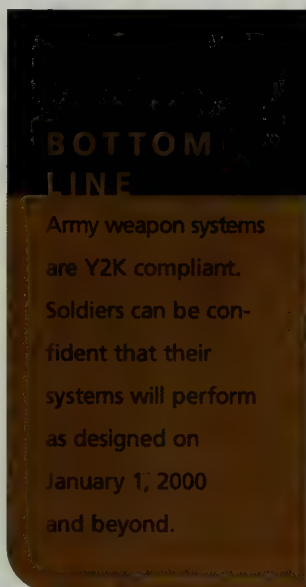
Army systems were tested in DoD-wide OpEvals and contingency exercises.

Army tests reduced the risk of Y2K failures and improved systems' overall performance.

Contingency plans have been developed and tested for Army weapon systems.

What You Should Do

Continue to train and operate with confidence — your weapon systems are Y2K ready.



PERSONNEL SYSTEMS

Background

Personnel records and data are maintained by the individual services and by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). Army personnel information is stored in various databases such as the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS); the Active Duty Enlisted Career Tracking System; the Civilian Personnel Data System; Individual Training History System, and the Total Army Personnel Databases for the Active, Reserve, and Guard components.

Key Points

All data on military and civilian personnel in DEERS are protected.

Army personnel systems for the required Active, Reserve and Guard components to acquire, train, distribute, mobilize, sustain, and transition our Army are fixed and ready to go. These systems handle every personnel action — from enlistment papers

to promotion orders, from training records to awards, from reenlistment to change of duty stations.

Systems that maintain data on DoD civilians are Y2K compliant.

Contingency plans for personnel systems have been written and tested to handle unexpected incidents.



Commissaries and the PX

The Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) electronic payment systems have been certified Y2K compliant. DECA is working closely with private industry to ensure adequate supplies of goods during the December-January timeframe. All stores have back-up power sources to provide electricity.

All Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) systems are certified Y2K compliant. AAFES buyers have worked with suppliers to ensure exchanges remain fully stocked during December and through the New Year.

What You Should Do

As always, make sure you have back-up copies of important personnel documents such as travel orders, promotion orders, awards, decorations, and training certificates.

Plan your food purchases as you would for any major winter storm.

BOTTOM LINE

- Personnel records and data are safe.
- DEERS is ready to go.
- Commissaries and PX's are Y2K compliant and will be fully stocked at the New Year.
- Contingency plans are ready.



Finance:

Background

The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) worked closely with the Army's personnel systems for Active Duty and retired military and for civilians to ensure "business as usual" on January 1, 2000. All DFAS systems related to Army pay are certified Y2K compliant and were tested with the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB).

Key Points

Changes to pay are processed up to seven days prior to an actual pay date. DFAS will send your payroll information, including all entitlements and allotments, to the FRB to transmit to your bank days before January 1, 2000 arrives.

If normal operations are disrupted, DFAS has contingency plans to ensure correct payments. DFAS and the FRB also have plans to ensure members receive their payments in the unlikely event a particular bank cannot properly process payroll data.

Contact your bank if you have any Y2K questions concerning your account.

The Thrift Savings Plan systems for Army civilians are Y2K ready.

What You Should Do

Keep copies of your December 1999 bank statements, leave and earnings statements, and other pertinent financial records for back-up and verification.

Keep normal long weekend cash on hand.

BOTTOM LINE

- ★ You will be paid in January 2000 and beyond.
- ★ National banks and financial services are Y2K ready.

Medical:

Background

The Military Health System (MHS) is ready to provide health care to all service members, their families, and others entitled to DoD health care. The core of today's MHS is the TRICARE program — a partnership between military and civilian providers. All TRICARE systems are Y2K compliant.

Key Points

The MHS will maintain medical readiness and provide uninterrupted world-class health care on January 1, 2000 and beyond.

Military hospitals and clinics have conducted extensive Y2K tests on medical systems and biomedical devices to ensure that they are Y2K compliant. Military pharmacies will be adequately stocked for you and your family.

What You Should Do

Have a safe and healthy holiday season.

Refill your prescriptions in December 1999, ensuring you have enough for December and January.

BOTTOM LINE

- Hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies are Y2K ready for you and your family.
- Biomedical devices are Y2K compliant.



Background

The Army lives on, works on, and operates out of hundreds of bases, installations, and facilities around the world. Starting in 1998, installation commanders began studying their key systems to determine whether they might have Y2K problems.

The studies concentrated on safety, security, water, waste water, and energy. Commanders included additional devices or systems they felt were particularly important. To be Y2K ready, each installation assessed its critical systems/devices, and fixed them or developed workarounds. Installation contingency plans were written and tested. All Army installations were Y2K ready by June 1999. In addition, all Army installations conducted integrated tests of their key systems/devices to further ensure compliance.

American commanders overseas have been in regular contact with their local utility service providers. The commanders are generally confident *their* utilities will work as promised. None is expecting major problems.

Installation contingency plans exist at home and abroad against the loss of key services. Likewise, base commanders around the world have been conducting public awareness programs to educate and inform their communities on Y2K.

Throughout 1999, the Army assessed and fixed all its chemical storage and demilitarization systems. The Army has worked with its local communities to ensure these chemical systems are safe, secure, and Y2K ready.

What You Should Do

Be Y2K informed. Read your local newspapers and access your community Y2K hot lines or Web sites.

Key Points

Army installations are Y2K compliant. Installation systems/devices have been fixed and tested.

"Outside the wire" looks equally encouraging. Bases depend on local utilities for many essential services, such as electricity and water. Utilities in the United States, in general, are Y2K ready. However, there may be scattered and limited Y2K events. Treat these temporary disruptions as you would a normal winter storm.

BOTTOM LINE

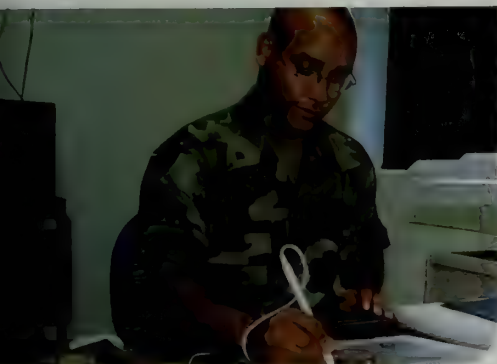
- ★ Installations are Y2K compliant.
- ★ Army installation commanders are working with local communities to prepare for Year 2000.
- ★ Chemical storage and chemical demilitarization safety and security systems are Y2K compliant.



PERSONAL PREPARATION

Background

Although it is unlikely that Y2K will produce significant problems in the United States, there may be localized and/or temporary disruptions.



Key Points

Local Power and Utility Information:

Educate yourself about your local power and utility services. Read the Y2K notices or Web sites provided by the utilities or your local government.

Important Records: Keep a copy of your records such as your checkbook balance, leave and earnings statements, financial statements, medical records, and prescription drug information. Keep recent cancelled checks of mortgage payments, car loans, and other debt payments.

Cash: Have enough cash for a normal holiday weekend. Withdraw money from your bank in small amounts and keep it in a safe place. Financial institutions are well prepared for Y2K.

Gasoline/Oil: Fill car and home storage tanks as full as possible by late December.

Food, Water, and Emergency Supplies: Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food and bottled water (one gallon per person per day). Note any items required by family members with special needs, such as infants, the elderly, and pets. Examine your smoke alarms now. If they are wired into your home's

electrical system, check to see if they have battery back-ups. Ensure that you have adequate clothing, tools and supplies, flashlights, batteries, a battery-powered radio, and a first aid kit.

Generators: If you use a portable generator for back-up power, run the machine outside the house to eliminate potentially lethal exhaust.

Heating Devices: If you purchase alternative heating devices, make sure they are approved for use indoors and are listed with the Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL). Gasoline and other petroleum-based fuels should be stored in a container marked "UL approved" and kept away from heat sources.

Y2K Scams: To guard against Y2K scams and hucksters, the Better Business Bureau recommends that you not provide personal information about your bank accounts or credit cards, over the phone or online, unless you are familiar with the business and initiated the contact. Banks, savings institutions, and credit card companies will not ask you for your account number over the telephone, as they already have this information.

Emergency Phone Numbers

Develop a list of emergency telephone numbers for hospitals, ambulance services, police and fire departments, and neighbors, just in case 911 systems are temporarily out of service.

BOTTOM LINE

- Be informed and prepared.
- Localized disruptions, if any, are expected to be of short duration.
- Y2K scams are potentially more damaging to you and your family than any Y2K failure.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Will I be paid on time during the December 1999 - January 2000 time-frame?

Yes.

2. Will Y2K affect deposits for service members and DoD civilians stationed overseas?

No. The Bank of America, our defense contractor providing overseas banking services, is Y2K ready.

3. Will there be any Y2K problems with the military health care system?

No. You and your family will continue to receive excellent health care. In addition, DEERS, the system that confirms medical benefits eligibility, is Y2K compliant.

4. Should I stockpile my medications in case there is a shortage?

No. However, it may be practical to make sure you refill your prescriptions in the latter part of December 1999 to cover December and January needs.

5. Will there be enough food?

Yes. There will be enough food. Major domestic companies that provide most of the food Americans consume have been working hard on the Y2K problem for some time and are confident that there will be little or no interruption in the food supply in January 2000 and beyond.

Grocery stores anticipate a surge in sales at the end of the year because of the many celebrations planned for the New Year. They intend to have sufficient inventory. The nation's supermarket companies report that they normally have five weeks of inventory in their distribution centers and stores.

6. How will the telephone lines be affected by the Y2K problem?

Large telephone carriers report that they are fully tested and Y2K compliant. Some medium and small companies that serve rural areas may not complete their full preparations until the end of 1999.



Contact your local phone service providers should you have any Y2K questions. In addition, if you own equipment such as fax machines, modems, or private telephone networks, contact the manufacturers if you have Y2K concerns.

7. Will fuel be available?

Yes. Americans can expect few, if any, shortages of petroleum-based fuels in the Year 2000.

8. Will there be any shortage of home heating oil?

No shortage of home heating oil is anticipated. Make sure your home fuel tanks are full by mid-December.

9. What do I do if my power fails?

In case the power fails, plan alternatives to meals cooked on the stove and have extra blankets and warm clothing on hand. Do not use gas-fueled appliances, such as your oven, as an alternate heat source. Have flashlights and extra batteries available. Use candles wisely noting that the

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

small risk of fire is outweighed by the risk of falling downstairs in the dark.

10. What about my home appliances and personal computer?

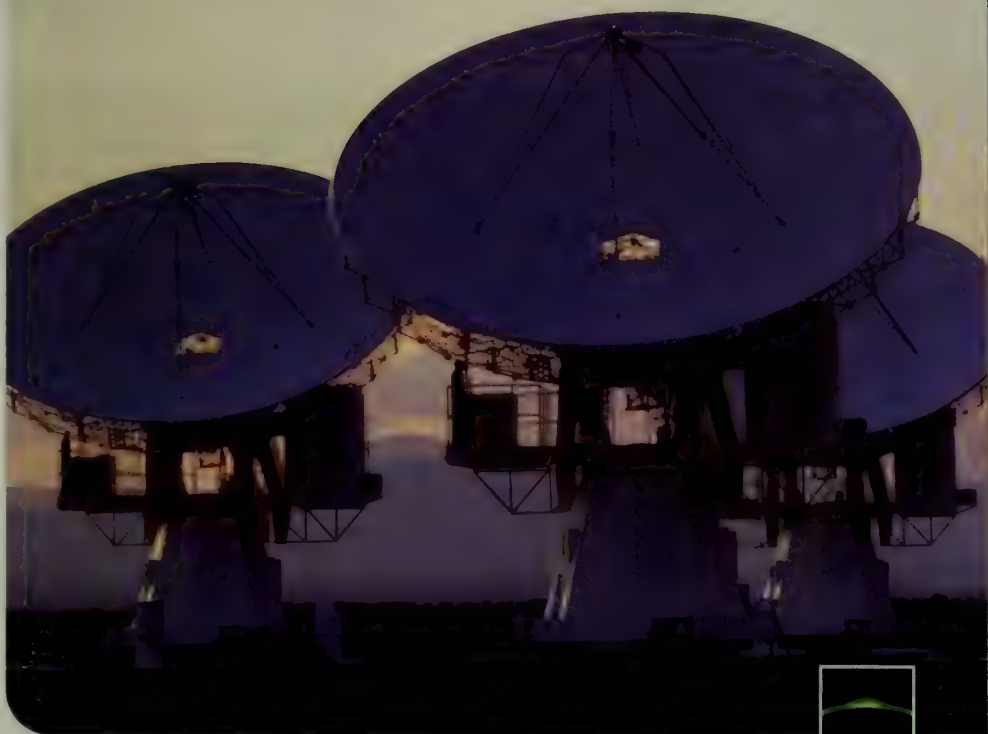
The vast majority of home appliances will not experience any problems because their components are not date sensitive. Check with the product manufacturer to get additional information on devices such as fire and security alarms, programmable thermostats, garage door openers, and electronic locks. For PCs, most systems purchased after 1997 should be compliant. Again, check the manufacturer's Web site to obtain compliance information and instructions on what to do to make your PC system compliant. Lastly, have a battery-operated radio or television to keep current. Have one telephone available that does not rely on electric power.

11. Will it be safe to fly on and after January 1, 2000?

Yes. Safety of air travel is the most important concern of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). All systems owned and operated by the FAA were certified Y2K compliant by June 1999. In addition, the nation's air carriers have conducted extensive tests and fixes to ensure that their fleets are Y2K ready.

In the highly unlikely event of system outages due to Year 2000 problems, contingency plans have been developed and will be executed.

The FAA and the nation's air carriers are committed to maintaining the highest level of air traffic safety and efficiency.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

12. Will it be safe to fly on foreign air carriers?

The U.S. Department of Transportation is working with foreign governments and with international air carriers to review and evaluate information about the Y2K readiness of foreign air carriers. Information about this effort is available through the Internet at www.dot.gov/fly2k. In addition, Y2K information on travel and foreign countries is available through the State Department at: travel.state.gov/travel_warnings.html

13. How is the United States prepared overall for Y2K?

The United States leads the world in preparing for Y2K. Our government, industries, and businesses have spent extensive time and effort checking, testing, and fixing computer systems and devices to ensure Y2K readiness.



WHAT'S NEXT?



Army Activates Ops Center to Monitor World Situation and Respond to Y2K Problems

The Army Y2K Transition Operations Cell is a sub-component of the Army Operations Center (AOC). Its purpose is to maintain situation awareness by receiving, processing, and responding to Army reports of Y2K events from around the world. Major commands, program managers, and Army Reserve and Army National Guard units will report through secure means to the AOC. The Y2K Transition Operations Cell will be fully staffed during peak times (December 28, 1999 - January 4, 2000 and the leap year rollover in February to March 2000).

Y2K response options include using Director of Military Support (DOMS) procedures for military support to civilian authorities; program manager response teams on-call for key mission critical systems; and Army network security monitoring to ensure that Y2K is not used to mask any unwanted intrusions into Army or DOD networks. The Army Y2K Transition Operations Cell will report the Army's Y2K status to the National Military Command Center.

BOTTOM LINE

The Army Ops Center will monitor the Army's worldwide Y2K situation, ensuring Army mission capability and the safety and security of soldiers, civilians, and their families on January 1, 2000 and beyond.



Kosovo

Heal the W of W

Story and Photos by MSG Bob Haskell

THE X-ray was one photo a thousand words. It revealed two legs belonging to a 1-year-old Albanian girl. The leg was whole.

The right leg had no foot, displaying in graphic detail the terrible pain she has paid because she lives in Kosovo and because she stepped on a mine while walking home from school.

It spoke volumes about the devastation that the Army has encountered in another Balkan land near Bosnia. It spoke of the hope it is trying to bring to a Yugoslav province where ethnic Albanians (known as Kosovars) and Serbs do not get along unless someone else makes them.

MSG Bob Haskell is assigned to the National Guard Bureau's Public Affairs Office in Alexandria, Va.

IMPORTANT Y2K WEB SITES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Army Y2K Web Sites:

- ★ Army Y2K Homepage: cr-iiacfs1.army.mil/army-y2k/home.htm
- ★ Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management Y2K Information: www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/default.htm

DoD Y2K Web Sites:

- ★ DoD ASD C3I Y2K Homepage: www.c3i.osd.mil/org/cio/y2k/index.html
- ★ National Guard Bureau: Y2K overview information: www.ngb.dtic.mil
- ★ Marine Corps: www.usmc.mil/y2k
- ★ Navy: www.doncio.navy.mil/y2k/year2000.htm
- ★ Air Force: public.afca.scott.af.mil/afy2k/
- ★ Defense Finance and Accounting Service: www.dfas.mil/y2k
- ★ Defense Logistics Agency: www.cio.dla.mil/year2000/

Federal Government:

- ★ President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion: www.y2k.gov/java/index.htm
- ★ Y2K Information Coordination Center (ICC): www.y2k.gov/new/icc.html

- ★ Federal Y2K Information Center: 1-888-USA4-Y2K

- ★ Senate Special Committee on Year 2000 Technology Problem: y2k.senate.gov

- ★ Federal Emergency Management Agency: www.fema.gov/pte/emprep.htm or call 1-800-480-2520

- ★ Federal Aviation Administration's Y2K Program: www.faa2k.com

- ★ State Department Y2K Travel Advisories: travel.state.gov

- ★ Federal Government's Community Guide to Y2K: www.itpolicy.gsa.gov/mks/yr2000/y2khome.htm

- ★ General Services Administration: www.itpolicy.gsa.gov/mks/yr2000/community/community.htm

Other:

- ★ The American Red Cross: www.redcross.org/disaster/safety/emmerprep.html
- ★ Banking (The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation site): www.fdic.gov/about/y2k
- ★ Consumer Electronics: www.cemacity.org/govt/CEMA2000.htm

The Ultimate Weapon



The Soldier

Ready Now and on January 1, 2000



helping to stop the bloodshed in the Balkans.

The nonstop suffering from gun-

a nurse.

"We averaged two major trauma day during the first 60 days we were



...e," said Keenan. "We've performed surgeries — 60 during the first month. We would never have seen this kind of injuries in Würzburg." Duty in Kosovo is demanding, dangerous and rewarding for the U.S. soldiers assigned to Task Force Falcon, which is spearheaded by members of the 1st Infantry Division.

They are based at Camp Bondsteel, a new military town of 5,000 people being built on 750 acres of former farmland; and at Camp Monteith, which is in the heart of the war-ravaged city of Gjilani.

The soldiers man M1 tanks parked beside 22 Serbian Orthodox churches to protect them from Kosovar retribution. They watch over a bottling plant in Klokot where 180 workers have resumed filling 5,000 to 10,000 bottles of water each day. They guard a Serb cemetery against potential looters. They patrol the skies in Apache attack helicopters. They walk city streets in body armor and with M-4 carbines slung from their shoulders, scanning buildings for snipers and searching for people to help. They do not take sides.

"We had to put everything we had

heard behind us. We're the wedge driven between these people," said 82nd Airborne Division SPC Shawn Michaud, who helped his first sergeant slaughter two pigs in September so an elderly Serb woman and her daughter would have meat for the winter.

The women live in the city of Urosevac, where only 30 or 40 Serbs have remained among 60,000 Kosovars, said LTC Michael Ellerbe.

"Some Kosovar families help their Serb neighbors. But the only reason most of the Serbs feel safe is because an American paratrooper is standing outside their door," Ellerbe said.

Kosovo

Healing the Wounds of War

"The Americans have given us peace," said Bajram Qerimi, an elderly Muslim leader who hid out in Gjilani while the Serbs were in power. "The Serbs who did not harm us are welcome. Those who are criminals must never return."

The soldiers give most people a sense of security even though bad blood remains, following a decade of Serb domination and a year of atrocities by Yugoslav troops and local Serb gangs.

"The Americans have given us peace," said Bajram Qerimi, an elderly Muslim leader who hid out in Gjilani while the Serbs were in power. "The Serbs who did not harm us are welcome. Those who are criminals must never return."

The soldiers also watch their backs. "The conditions can change," Ellerbe said. "Your friend can become your enemy overnight. Our soldiers maintain their vigilance every single day. It won't be safe until our guys get back to Fort Bragg."

No one knows how long allied troops will have to maintain a peace-keeping presence in Kosovo. As of this month, soldiers have been enforcing the peace in Bosnia for four years.

Army engineers and a large civilian

work force are building wooden barracks as fast as possible so the troops can move from tents into warmer quarters.

"We're hoping we're not here forever. We want this area to go back to civilian control," said COL John Martin, TF-Falcon's chief of staff.

"The peace will work as long as we stay committed," offered SSG Kevin Muhlenbeck while sitting atop his tank beside a Serbian Orthodox church in

Klokot. "I'd like to see it stay calm so the kids can be kids. They didn't start any of this."

The soldiers say the children, including the girl who lost her foot to a land mine, have suffered enough. □

Dr. (MAJ) Terence Gibboney points to the leg X-ray of a 14-year-old Kosovar girl, who lost her right foot when she stepped on a land mine.

A woman thanks SPC Shawn Michaud after he helped slaughter two pigs so she and her daughter would have meat this winter.

A duplex house in Kosovo bears the scars of the fighting that ravaged the region before the arrival of NATO troops.



Camp Bondsteel, home of Task Force Falcon, has grown to cover 750 acres of Kosovo farmland.



Dr. (MAJ) Steve Grosso examines a Kosovar child who underwent hernia surgery at Camp Bondsteel.

Setting Records Straight

Story By Gil High

THE note on the routing slip introduced several news clippings and a "Thank You" note from a grateful Virginia veterans caseworker. The headlines on the news clippings declared, "Agawam Veteran is Honored 50 Years Later" and "Widow of WWII Hero Named Honorary Parade Marshal for Memorial Day."

The stories explained how a widow's request for a record of her husband's Purple Heart, forwarded to the Army Board for Correction of Military Records, led to the discovery of other awards, including a Silver Star, the veteran had never known he had earned.

The words on the routing slip came from a member of the ABCMR team that prepared the case for review after discovering the lost records among the remains of documents burned in a 1973 fire in St. Louis, Mo. His note said, simply: "We made a big impact on the Kupec family! After reading their story you'll truly know why I love this job."

But that note is just one of many that Karl F. Schneider enjoys reading as deputy assistant secretary for Army

Review Boards and director of the Army Review Boards Agency.

"The agency's mission is a special one, partly because our mission statement is something that the employees drafted themselves," Schneider said.

"It says that we're here to serve the soldier and the veteran. In saying that, we've promised them three things: fair consideration of their cases, timely consideration of their cases and a good explanation of our decision. That forms the basic framework of what the agency is all about."

The agency runs 11 boards for the Secretary of the Army, and last year considered more than 20,000 cases, Schneider said.

To handle inquiries resulting from such a huge workload, the ARBA created the Client Information and Quality Assurance Office, whose staffers reach out to veterans organizations and individual applicants, congressional offices, the Department of Veterans Affairs and state veterans' organizations.

The chief of CIQA, Phyllis Carrington, considers her staff "the

ears and voice of the Agency. We listen to applicants and their attorneys and work with them to prepare the best applications they can, and we provide status checks as the applications go through the review process."

Carrington's staff also has developed a plan to inform soldiers and veterans about the agency, to publicize special projects, to train representatives from veterans organizations to better serve applicants and to train new members and staff of the ABCMR.

One of the agency's special projects is the "2,221 African-American Volunteers," who during World War II gave up their ranks and positions in their service and service-support units so they could fight as infantrymen.

"In many cases, these men never received the medals they earned while fighting and were not returned to their original ranks at the end of the war," Carrington explained.

"Working with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the National Archives, we're now trying to locate these men and make sure their records are correct," she said.

That, in short, is what every part of the agency does: make it possible for every applicant to receive justice.



The Military Review Board can be seen as a "first court of appeal" for soldiers who feel they've received an improper or inequitable action.

Military Review Boards

The Military Review Boards, whose voting members are active duty field-grade officers, conduct several boards for the secretary of the Army: Discharge Review Board, Grade Determination Review Board, Physical Disability Appeal Board, Disability Rating Review Board, Physical Disability Review Board, Board of Review, Active Duty Board and Ad Hoc Boards.

The Army Discharge Review

raight

Board, which reviews about 4,000 cases per year, is the most active board.

"What we most commonly see are appeals from soldiers who want their discharges upgraded because they've been separated with something less than an honorable discharge," said COL Bob Melchior, a presiding officer on the board. He described the board as an opportunity for former soldiers to appeal if they feel their discharges were improper or inequitable.

Melchior said that every soldier who has received less than an honorable discharge should appeal to the board.

"There is nothing to lose by appealing, because the board cannot make a discharge worse, but may make it better," he said, explaining that about 15 percent of those who apply to the board receive some favorable action.

Explaining the time factor, Melchior said that it takes about six months for official records to reach the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, so former service members should wait at least that long before filing an appeal.

However, Melchior said, it's important not to delay an appeal too long, because the application must be submitted not later than 15 years from the separation date.

The Army Grade Determination Review Board determines the highest grade at which a soldier satisfactorily served for purposes of service/physical disability retirement, computation of retired pay or separation for physical disability. Melchior encourages all former enlisted soldiers and warrant officers who retired at less than the highest grade they held to apply for an upgrade after 30 years of active duty and retirement status.

The Physical Disability Appeal



George Kupec's daughter, Lynn Litchfield, and his widow, Barbara Kupec, hold a WWII picture of Kupec. A review of his records discovered awards he'd never received.

Board adjudicates appeals from active-duty soldiers who disagree with determinations made by the Army Physical Disability Agency regarding their physical disability cases. Additional appeal opportunities are also available at the **Disability Rating Review Board** and the **Physical Disability Review Board** for former soldiers to appeal disability ratings and determinations.

In addition to providing appeal opportunities to current and former soldiers, the Military Review Boards review officer elimination and resignation cases.

The Board of Review reviews records of active Army officers who have been recommended for elimination for substandard duty performance, misconduct, moral or professional dereliction, and in the interests of

national security. **The Department of the Army Active Duty Board** performs a similar role for reserve-component officers. Both boards recommend whether an officer should be separated from the service or released from active duty, and the characterization of service that should be given.

Ad Hoc Boards may be convened to review cases referred to them by the secretary of the Army. These boards normally involve officer resignations for the good of the service in lieu of trial by general court martial or resignation in lieu of elimination. The boards may recommend the acceptance of the resignation, or may return the cases to the command for court martial, elimination or other action.

In addition to these boards, Melchior said, MRB officers also serve as members of the **Army Clemency and Parole Board** discussed below.



Army Board for Correction of Military Records

The ABCMR is essentially the highest administrative board within the Army, Schneider said.

ABCMR director Loren Harrell



A 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Mo., destroyed records of nearly 80 percent of Army personnel discharged between 1912 and 1960, making current record searches far more difficult.

said that his staff consists of 10 teams, which process applications as they come in and prepare the summaries that board members will use in their decisions. Last year the teams handled more than 14,000 cases.

Harrell said that the "2,221 African-American Volunteers" project was an example of how the principle of fairness has been applied to the benefit of veterans, but Paul Petty, an ABCMR examiner, said the principle also affects active-duty personnel.

He described an incident that affected a newly promoted staff sergeant from Hawaii who failed his APFT the day before he was scheduled to begin an ANCOC class in Virginia. Because of the failure, he was dropped from the course, returned to Hawaii and lost his promotion, even though it was later learned that his failure was due to an unexpected allergic reaction that caused shortness of breath.

"The medical system had uncovered the reason for the failure, but at

that time the administrative system didn't have a mechanism to readmit him to the course or restore his promotion," Petty explained.

"Eventually his appeal came here, and the examiner assigned to the case

If soldiers seek help from the ABCMR, most often it's when they have decided to make the Army a career but know of something in their records that could keep them from being promoted or retained.

said what was done had followed regulations but wasn't fair. The board considered the facts of the case, found the results to be unjust, and restored the soldier's promotion and had him rescheduled for school."

Petty described the case as one that not only corrected an injustice but provided information that helped uncover a flaw in the system and change Army policy.

Regulations now say soldiers must pass the APFT while attending the course rather than having to pass the test at the beginning of the course.

As important as such cases may be, applications from active-duty personnel account for only 10 to 15 percent of the cases the ABCMR reviews each year, Harrell said.

"But we give priority to these cases because we know that our actions immediately make a difference for soldiers in terms of promotion or retention," Schneider said.

"One of the things we're trying to

do is to get out to soldiers in the field and make sure they know about our boards and how we can help them.

"And we can help with anything from correcting an error in a birth date, Social Security number or terms of enlistment to correcting errors or injustices in promotions, evaluations, reports of survey, adverse actions, bonuses and educational benefits.

"Of the cases that were boarded last year, we granted relief for about 35 percent. It's a real possibility that someone coming to the board will receive relief," Schneider said.

If soldiers seek help from the ABCMR, Schneider said, most often it's when they have decided to make the Army a career but know of something in their records that could keep them from being promoted or retained.

Some actions the ABCMR sees could have been handled without board actions, but the agency will work with the appropriate agency to make sure the problem is corrected, Schneider said. Common examples include soldiers who have discovered that they should have been promoted at an earlier date, so they make appeals through the board, which can work with Personnel and Finance to get retroactive promotion and back pay.

Other situations, such as errors in enlistment documents, can only be corrected through board action, Schneider said.

Army Clemency and Parole Board

The Army Clemency and Parole Board was formed in 1942 to review the cases of soldiers who had been convicted at court martial but could be considered capable of rehabilitation and further service during wartime.

Chairman James Vick said the purpose of the board today is to review the cases of people who have been convicted at court martial and consider them for reduction in punishment or release from prison to a lesser level of custody under the supervision of a parole officer.

"To be heard by this board, a prisoner must have been sentenced to at least a year of confinement," Vick explained. "There are two sentences under the Uniform Code of Military

Justice that we can't change, and those are prisoners sentenced to life without possibility of parole and those under the death penalty. Those sentences can only be reduced by the appellate courts, the secretary of the Army or the president of the United States."

When considering either clemency or parole, Vick said, the board looks at the soldier's entire record, including his performance record as a prisoner and his plan for rehabilitation or case-specific treatment.

Today the Army judicial system has approximately 400 people on parole and reporting to federal probation officers.

"We've found that our inmates are more successful on parole than inmates paroled in the civilian sector, because we do a good job of rehabilitation, and because they are first offenders and are older and better educated than most civilian first-time offenders," Vick said.

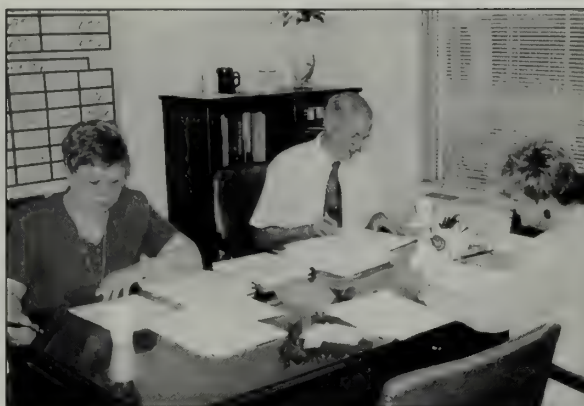
Schneider said the Army Review Boards Agency is "an interesting place

to work, because there's a lot of energy and excitement bubbling up from people who really feel that they are here to help people.

"The boards aren't here to automatically grant relief. And I don't think that's what most of the people who come to the boards want," Schneider said.

"What they're looking for is someone to listen to them," he said, "someone to give them a fair shot at whatever it is they're asking for, and for someone to explain to them why 'yes' or why 'no' in a way that they can understand.

"And we do that very well." □



Last year the Army Board for the Correction of Military Record's 10 teams — which meet in both formal and informal settings — handled more than 14,000 cases.

Getting Help From ARBA

THE Army Review Boards Agency website address is <http://arba.army.pentagon.mil>. There you'll find forms and information to help you begin the discharge review or records correction review process. Forms are available in Microsoft Word, Form Flow and Acrobat Reader formats.

Application forms are also available from any military personnel office or by sending a request to: Army Review Boards Agency, ATTN: Client Information and Quality Assurance, Arlington, VA 22202-4508.

■ Army Discharge Review Board Applications

Former active and reserve-component members should submit a DD Form 293 to begin the review process. If the former member is deceased or incapacitated, the surviving spouse, next of kin or legal representative may apply, but must include supporting documentation such as copies of marriage and death certificates, powers of attorney or court orders.

■ Applications for Correction of Military Records

Active-duty soldiers or former members of the active and reserve components are eligible to apply for records correction. They should submit a DD Form 149 to begin the review process.

Spouses and other qualified representatives who are applying on behalf of a former member must also provide supporting documentation. — *Gil High*

How to Correct Your



ABCMR allows soldiers, former soldiers, and their families or heirs an opportunity to have their objections heard by a fair and impartial panel.

AFTER World War II, Congress directed each of the military services to establish a method to correct errors or injustices in military records. The Army Board for Correction of Military Records, under the direction of the secretary of the Army, was designated to serve this function for the Army.

The secretary of the Army established the ABCMR to allow soldiers, former soldiers, and their families or heirs an opportunity to have their objections heard by a fair and impartial panel.

The ABCMR is composed of at least three high-level Army civilians. Members are appointed on a rotating basis as an additional duty. They determine if an error or injustice has occurred and what course of action will provide relief to the applicant.

To obtain a military record review, applicants should submit a DD Form 149, "Application for Correction of Military Record."

Who Should Apply?

You should apply to the ABCMR when you feel an error or injustice has occurred. Normally, you should consider submitting an application only after you have used all other administrative means for correcting an omission or error in your records.

For example, if you are trying to get a Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Report removed from your records, the ABCMR will not take any action until the Enlisted Records and Evaluation Center and the Enlisted Special Review Board complete an appeal of the evaluation report.

Which Records Apply

All records maintained by the military concerning your career are eligible for review.

Some common examples are: NCO or officer evaluation reports; nonjudicial and judicial punishment; docu-

MSG Larry Lane



You should apply to the ABCMR only after exhausting all administrative means of resolution and within three years of discovery of the error.

Military Records

NAME: BRENNER, JOHN

23456789

01/01/00 0001

ments used to compute dates of rank (promotion orders), basic active service dates, pay entry basic dates and award orders.

When Should You Apply?

You should apply to the ABCMR only after exhausting all administrative means of resolution and within three years of discovery of the error.

Some circumstances will warrant consideration past the three-year statutory limit. However, you should submit your application as soon as possible after exhausting administrative remedies.

What Documents Should You Send?

You must submit a DD Form 149 with an original signature. The Form 149 should fully explain the error or injustice, and you may continue the explanation on a separate sheet of paper.

Also include:

- a recent copy of your Official Military Personnel File, commonly available as a microfiche.
- Statements from agencies from which you've sought administrative remedies.
- Any other document you believe supports your case.
- A current address and telephone number.

What Happens With Your Appeal?

ABCMR staff screen your appeal and will contact you if there are discrepancies. You will have the opportunity to supplement your application with the correct or additional information.

U. S. ARMY OFFICIAL MILITARY PERSONNEL FILE



The unauthorized disclosure of the contents of the enclosed Official Military Personnel File could result in violation of the individual's right to privacy (AR 340-21). Minimum security measures required for the enclosed OMPF are outlined in AR 340-16. The documents contained on this OMPF are to be reviewed only by authorized persons in the conduct of Official Business as directed in AR 640-10.

(FOR ARCHIVAL STORAGE)

Next, the staff may request an advisory opinion. The ABCMR requests this from the Department of the Army agency that is responsible for setting the policy. The advisory opinion provides guidance to board members and interprets the Army regulations in effect at the time of the error or injustice. Note, however, that the ABCMR is not bound by the opinion of the agency.

An examiner ensures that all of the necessary information is present and provides the ABCMR with an opinion based on the facts presented by you and by the DA agency.

The examiner then completes an opinion for the board, and the ABCMR staff schedules the case for a hearing before the ABCMR.

The ABCMR usually meets once a

week and will review approximately 50 to 100 cases prepared for that week.

After the board, the members refer your case to the support staff to prepare a written response to you. If the ABCMR determines that relief is warranted, the Department of the Army agency is notified to make any necessary corrections.

What You Should Know

In some cases this entire process can be time consuming. Selection boards and other career-enhancing opportunities do not stop during this process, so in some instances the ABCMR will direct that the applicant be reconsidered for promotion, schooling or other career-enhancing opportunities.

**For more information contact the ABCMR
at (703) 607-1600.**

From Army Posts Around the World



Two Estonian soldiers clean M-16s following Exercise Partner Challenge's marksmanship competition.

Camp Grayling, Mich.

Guard Hosts Partner Challenge '99

INFANTRY platoons from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and their partner units from Maryland, Michigan and Pennsylvania recently came together here to hone their skills and develop common bonds.

The State Partnership Program began after the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1991, when Lithuania's president asked the United States for help in converting a portion of his country's military to a reserve force similar to the U.S. National Guard. The program has since partnered 23 state National Guard organizations with 23 countries formerly part of the Soviet Union or Warsaw Pact.

Partner Challenge is based on a previous exercise, Baltic Challenge, conducted in Latvia in 1996, Estonia in 1997 and Lithuania in 1998. All focused on military operations common to all participants.

"The training and competitions were taken from our training manuals, translated into the different languages and sent to each country early in the plan-

ning stage of the exercise," said COL Joe McDowell, Partner Challenge's project officer-in-charge. Activities focused on improving individual skills and on team building.

"The Baltic soldiers will now become trainers for their troops back home," said MAJ Burt Francisco, Partner Challenge's training officer. "And so the training continues."

"Russian troops withdrew from the Baltic countries just a few years ago," McDowell said. "The Baltic states have a deep national pride and they want to get into NATO. By training with us, that will enhance their ability

todo so." — *Maryland and Michigan Army National Guard Public Affairs Offices*

Fort Eustis, Va.

MWR and BOSS Cohost Battle of the Bands

CLASHING cymbals instead of swords and aiming guitars instead of guns, 11 of the best bands in the Army dueled fiercely on a muddy field of honor at this year's battle of bands. The final tough decision by three music-industry judges gave the Best of Battle award to the polished rhythm-and-blues group Social Crew, made up of soldiers from Fort Eustis' 7th Transportation Group.

Three other bands — representing Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Hood, Texas; and Kaiserslautern, Germany, respectively — took home individual honors and cash awards in the country, Latin and rock-and-roll categories. There were no jazz groups entered this year. Eight musicians and four vocalists were also recognized for outstanding performances.

The seven-member Social Crew, also tops in the R&B category, earned \$10,500 for the

Fort Eustis Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers and morale, welfare, and recreation entertainment programs.

The annual competition is an MWR activity of U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center and is cosponsored by BOSS. For more information about the program, contact Cordell Hall at (703) 806-5250 or (DSN) 761-5250, or e-mail hallc@hoffman-cfsc.army.mil. — *Marcia L. Klein, CFSC PAO*

Fort Polk, La.

Engineers Bridge the Atchafalaya River

THE 814th Engineer Company, here, and the 74th Engr. Co. from Fort Hood, Texas, are the only two active assault float-bridge companies in the United States. The units recently conducted "fast-water" training exercises on the Atchafalaya River at Simmsport, La.

"We try to come here for a week every three or four months," said CPT Sean Jones, commander of the 814th Engr. Co. The 74th exercises about every other month, but not often on fast water.

While training exercises are a normal part of every unit's schedule, the joint training was a first for the two companies.

They trained nonstop for 24 hours on the first day, releasing bays (floating roadways) into the water, using them to raft soldiers, vehicles and other equipment to the other side of the river, then doing it all over again.

On the second day the two units prepared for "full closure," an attempt to put a bridge across an "unfriendly" chasm.

Jones explained that infantry elements must first secure the area around a site, then a chemical company comes in to



The Fort Hood, Texas-based band Grupo K-Liente was named best Latin group at this year's battle of the bands.



J.A. Pleasant

Turbo Cads '99 marked the 597th Transportation Group's introduction to the unloading of articulating-spine railcars.

provide smoke cover for the operation. Then the engineers send the first platoons over the river using the bays. Once the situation is stable, they do a full closure and create a semi-permanent floating bridge.

In October, the two units got together again to train at Fort Hood. — *Maurice Ruffin, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District PAO*

Sunny Point, N.C.

Moving Munitions Across the Country

THE 597th Transportation Group at this port's Ocean Terminal completed the loading of the Military Sealift Command cargo ship *Chesapeake Bay*, in support of the joint chiefs of staff exercise Turbo Cads '99. This was the first time the port was used for a Turbo Cads exercise — a test designed to confirm a unit's ability to distribute containerized ammunition.

The 597th's chief of cargo operations, Smokey McDowell, said the three most important tasks in the exercise were to adopt the commercial port practice of loading and receiving cargo simultaneously — in order to test wartime capabilities by conducting 24-hour operations — and to effectively receive articulating-spine railcars.

Unloading this type of car, which is normally used only in commercial service, was a first for the 597th.

The port was able to bring the *Chesapeake Bay* into berth five days early, saving MSC \$3,000. In addition, McDowell said, port operators loaded the vessel so efficiently that it was able to depart two days ahead of schedule.

After leaving port, the ship sailed first to Guam to unload 256 containers of munitions, then on to Korea to complete

the discharge of the remaining 597 containers. — *William Cook, Military Traffic Management Command PAO*

Los Alamitos, Calif.

Staging Operation Arctic Care '99

FOURTEEN soldiers from an Army Reserve medical unit here braved below-freezing temperatures on windswept tundra to vaccinate and de-worm dogs in remote villages of Alaska.

The 109th Medical Detachment from Stanton, Calif., shuttled by helicopter through nearly 32 villages in a 46,000-square-mile area as part of Operation Arctic Care '99, a joint-service effort providing medical, dental and veterinary services to remote communities in the Bristol Bay area of southwest Alaska.

After staging at King Salmon, the three-to-four-member 109th vet teams boarded Alaska National Guard UH-60

Black Hawks and headed for remote Eskimo and Indian villages. They treated more than 750 local canines for problems ranging from broken bones to skin disorders, vaccinated dogs against rabies and conducted bite-prevention classes at village schools. They also vaccinated 50 cats and one horse.

The mission was important because sled dogs are a major form of transportation for most of the area's villagers. Spawning salmon and migrating caribou are the chief source of food for the dogs as well as the villagers, and sometimes the dogs contract tapeworms after eating raw fish or meat. The biggest problem, however, had been rabies, carried by arctic and brown foxes.

The vet teams also taught villagers how to socialize dogs so they are less likely to bite, and they trained selected adults on how to administer vaccinations and other medications. — *63rd Regional Support Command PAO*



PFC Andrea Lopez readies a sled with equipment before setting out to help dozens of animals as part of the 109th Medical Detachment's veterinarian effort in remote Alaskan villages.

Gracias for the Smiles

Story and Photos by SFC Brenda Benner



Gregorio Quintanilla and his 5-year-old son, Celio, patiently wait for their chance to see the plastic surgeons.

THEIR faces are scarred, but their hearts are whole. Many of these Honduran children are too young to have endured the agony of another child's cruel teasing or the unintentionally hurtful stare of a stranger.

The news of a free plastic-surgery program had encouraged their parents to bring them long distances on foot, braving rain and the muddy, rut-filled mountain roads in the shadow of Mt. Celaque, the country's highest peak.

SFC Brenda Benner is a member of the Texas Army National Guard's 100th Mobile Public Affairs Detachment.

Their destination? The town of Gracias and consultations with U.S. military plastic surgeons that they hoped would lead to life-altering medical procedures for their children.

Repairing cleft lips, a condition in which the entire lip does not form, and cleft palates, the incomplete formation of the bony palate separating the oral and nasal cavities, was the focus of this particular Army mission.

Cleft palates hinder the sufferer's ability to enunciate properly, and without the gift of adequate speech these children's entire lives are adversely affected. Recurring ear infec-

tions are also associated with this deformity.

Surgical candidates were given a preliminary screening to determine their need for surgery. The Army doctors assessed degrees of deformity, the children's medical histories and their current health status.

After leaving the screening station with good news, beaming parents and their children lined the hallways, patiently waiting for the next phase.

Seven Texas-based medical personnel, volunteers from Fort Hood's Darnall Army Community Hospital and Fort Sam Houston's



Jose Ines Rivera and his mother watch closely as chief nurse-anesthetist LTC Linda A. Herman determines his weight for anesthesia calculations.

"These incredible missions have helped Central Americans since the formation of the task force in 1983," Saenz said. "As the years have gone by, more and more specialties — such as urology, orthopedics, pediatrics and ophthalmology — have been added to the program."



Air Force Dr. (Lt. Col.) Charles R. Day (left) and Army Dr. (MAJ) Vikram P. Zadoo performed two to three surgeries a day during their humanitarian mission in Honduras.

Brooke Army Medical Center, formed the ad hoc surgical team. Traveling to Honduras to share their medical skills in support of Operation New Horizons 1999, the doctors, nurses and surgical technicians considered this mission a learning opportunity.

Honduras, one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere, doesn't have enough professional medical resources to fulfill its people's needs.

Dr. Guillermo Saenz, a native of Honduras and liaison physician for Joint Task Force-Bravo, the American military presence at Soto Cano Air

Base, coordinates military medical missions by working closely with the Honduran Ministry of Health to bring surgeons and patients together.

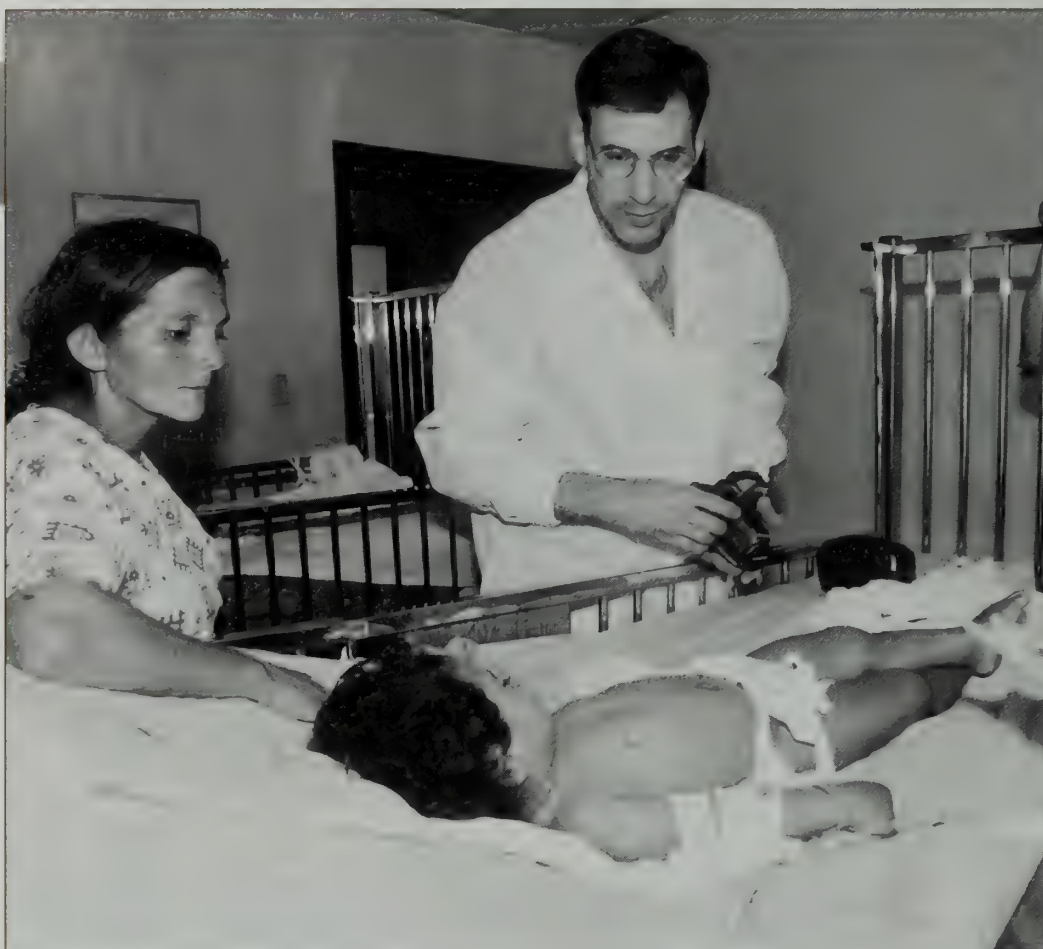
"These incredible missions have helped Central Americans since the formation of the task force in 1983," Saenz said. "As the years have gone by, more and more specialties — such as urology, orthopedics, pediatrics and ophthalmology — have been added to the program."

Because of their continued success, specialty medical missions are scheduled nearly every month; most are two weeks long.

Although the soldiers were not performing in tactical field conditions, the Honduras mission gave them training in an area of expertise not learned from books — the art of improvisation.

Darnall's chief of plastic surgery, Dr. (Air Force Lt. Col.) Charles R. Day, has done this before. He's participated in or coordinated eight medical missions to Honduras in the past seven years.

"This is an unbeatable method to gain readiness training," he said. "It's such a novel way to learn to adjust and overcome obstacles."



Day greets a young patient while making his post-operative rounds through the pediatric ward.

During this, his first medical mission to Honduras, Dr. (MAJ) Vikram P. Zadoo, an Army surgeon from BAMC, practiced several techniques and procedures that were new to him. Guided by Day, he saw a volume of surgery he had not experienced in the United States.

"I'm learning to operate efficiently," Zadoo said. "It all comes down to fundamentals. I'm using my imagination and gaining experience. And this mission has helped me to organize overall medical care by handling personnel and logistics issues."

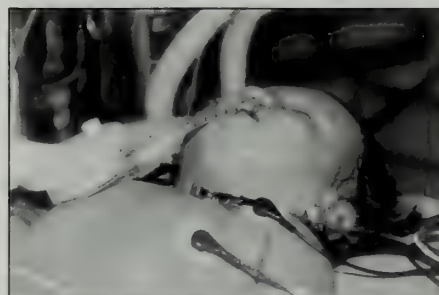
SPC Stacy L. Lyons, a dental specialist from Fort Hood's Dental Activity, first visited Honduras during a humanitarian assistance mission in September 1998. She returned for this assignment because of the valuable training it offered — and because the medical teams help children in need.

"It's special for me to see how happy the families are when they get help, to see their children have a better

life. I'm glad that I'm a part of the team which makes this possible," she said.

LTC Linda A. Herman, the chief nurse-anesthetist at Fort Hood's U. S. Army Medical Activity, said it's impossible to simulate this type of experience in field training exercises in the United States.

"After our first operation, for example, we realized we couldn't cover our patients with a normal



Eighteen-month-old Christian Martinez, the first child to undergo surgery, is moments away from life-altering reconstructive procedures to repair his cleft lip and cleft palate.

amount of paper drapes," she said. "The operating room was just too hot without air conditioning, and we had to avoid a rise in their body temperatures."

"We've also learned to conserve our precious anesthetic resources, such as anesthetic gases and oxygen, by using lower flow rates than usual."

The slightest of changes in any procedure demands an increased attention to detail, she said. Add to that an infant patient with a decreased nutritional status, and a routine anesthetic procedure takes on unexpected quirks.

"These children are at a higher risk for complications, because physiologically, their bodies respond a little differently and thus recover more slowly from anesthesia," she said.

While the mission's training value was clear to the participants, they said the intangible rewards also have a profound impact on them.

Marco Tulio Martinez's early arrival at the hospital doors was rewarded when his son, 18-month-old

Gracia

For nearly two weeks the surgical team's members labored beneath glaring lights in a hot and humid operating room. They stood most of the day as patients rolled in, one after another.

For the Smiles



Day examines young Christian Martinez after the child's successful surgery to correct a cleft palate.

Christian, was the first to receive a surgery time slot. He had heard of previous free plastic-surgery programs and had hopes of one day finding help for his son.

Christian had both a cleft lip and a cleft palate. Two days after his surgery, his appearance was noticeably improved. Most of all, he will benefit from normal speech development.

"If the help didn't come here to Gracias, I would go as far as I could to get help," he said. "Christian looks perfect. We are so happy."

For nearly two weeks the surgical team's members labored beneath glaring lights in a hot and humid operating room. They stood most of the day as patients rolled in, one after another.

The patients and their parents were clearly appreciative.

"What better praise than to hear from the families how thankful they are," said Saenz. "The doctors even received blessings from them. It's special, knowing these feelings come from deep in their hearts." □

Training Today, Stability Tomorrow

HUMANITARIAN medical missions have consistently and quietly provided miracles for Central Americans for more than 20 years. This year alone, according to U.S. Southern Command spokesman Raul Duany, SOUTHCOM has sponsored 83 medical-readiness exercises in more than a dozen Latin American countries.

"It's a very successful and rewarding joint effort that often involves reserve-component and active-duty personnel working together," Duany said.

Before most missions, each country's ministry of health determines the greatest medical needs. SOUTHCOM prioritizes these lists and then offers the missions to regional medical commands.

SOUTHCOM also helps with financing by providing funds from its mission-consumable accounts to cover the cost of medical supplies. The average mission requires approximately \$12,000.

Ernest Shimada, a planner from the San Antonio-based Great Plains Regional Medical Command, said that the remainder of mission-specific costs, such as travel and per diem, averages \$20,000, and is covered by the regional medical commands involved.

Shimada said medical personnel in his command jump at the opportunity to train in Latin America.

"There were five Army missions offered to us, and we in Texas got all five of them," he said. "Those who go experience such great feelings while helping humanity — it recharges their spirits."

Dr. (Air Force Lt. Col.) Charles R. Day is convinced that it is well worth the financial commitment because there is no better training for the money.

"Relatively speaking, this is an unbeatable value," said Day. "We can't recreate these medical conditions in the U.S., nor can we gain the experience of deploying to foreign countries without actually doing it."

"We have to think 'mobility' for wartime situations. Just as an artillery unit must correctly anticipate its weapon needs, we must provide and sustain personnel, medical equipment and a continuous surgery schedule to save lives," he said. "Doing this in an austere environment adds to the realism. It's the closest thing to real wartime surgery conditions we can get."

Missions such as Day's plastic-surgery deployment also serve broader purposes, Duany said.

"All but one of the 32 countries in SOUTHCOM's area of responsibility today embrace democracy. Our goal is to sustain that commitment to democratically-elected governments through non-conventional regional engagement activities," he said.

"Last year, the U.S. imported more oil from Venezuela than from the Middle East. Understanding the importance of Latin America is critical to U.S. interests," he continued. "Our social and economic ties will only strengthen in the future. By uniting the Americas, we're fostering goodwill towards our neighbors and heading off economic and political instability in the region."

"Investing in prevention today," he said, "makes a lot more sense than dealing with the consequences tomorrow, which require a much larger investment." — *SFC Brenda Benner*

Earning Their Moun

Story and Photos by
SFC Brenda Benner

THE pilots stared ahead nervously as they began their approach.

Ahead was only half a runway, crowded at one end by a large hill, power lines and a shack. Construction crews, wielding hand-held hammers and chisels, chipped away at the dilapidated runway.

Landing on their first approach was not an option for the Army aviators. First they made a low pass, at 500 feet, to clear the area of workers, pedestrians, cyclists, horses and hogs. This was seat-of-your-pants flying.

There was no doubt that these pilots were not landing in the flatlands of Texas. The Texas Army National Guard C-23 Sherpa and its crew were arriving to support Operation New Horizons 1999.

One of only two Sherpas in Texas,

and one of just 43 in the Army's inventory, this boxy, twin-engine transport provided a different airborne silhouette in the skies over Latin America.

During her two-week assignment at Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras, "Ole Betsy", as her crew calls her, joined National Guard aviators and aircraft from several other states to transport tons of cargo and personnel throughout a four-country region.

Without the support of Detachment 2, Company H, 171st Aviation Regiment, many of the medical missions originating in Texas would never materialize.

CW4 James O. Jackson, the aviation detachment's commander, said that this mission — his first to Honduras — provided many interesting challenges for his crew of three.

"Flying in such mountainous terrain and getting used to new procedures is a good experience for


us," said Jackson. "We're dealing with a steep learning curve."

Although the experienced crew has logged hundreds of flight hours elsewhere, there is a lot to be learned by landing at unfamiliar airstrips while communicating in a foreign language. Fortunately, the broken English used by the controllers was more advanced than the Sherpa crew's Spanish.

Jackson said he understood about half of the instructions and wished he had an interpreter. "Once we feel we know what's going on, we land," he said.

Flight engineer SGT Kevin Locke said he had enjoyed this particular Honduras mission more than his first, in August 1998. "It's spontaneous every day and I'm having a blast," he said.

Locke said that in Texas mission advisories come down 10 days in advance, so the crew knows what to



The reliable and capable C-23 Sherpa is ideal for transporting people and cargo during medical readiness exercises in Central America.

ain Wings

expect regarding cargo and flights.

One of Locke's responsibilities as a flight engineer is ensuring that cargoes' weight and balance are safe for flying. Often he has to make last-minute reconfigurations.

"Here at Soto Cano, we get our missions a day or so in advance," Locke said. "I never know what type of cargo I'm going to pick up. One day it's a helicopter engine, the next it's 1,000 pounds of medical supplies."

Crew members must also factor the challenging weather and rugged terrain into all of their flights.

Flying higher than is necessary back home, the unpressurized Sherpa cruised at 12,000 to 13,000 feet. At that altitude, the crew members relied on their oxygen masks to help combat the thin air.

In this region, afternoon thunderstorms often build up on the mountain ranges and sweep over the valleys with short notice.

"It gets bad out here when they kick up," said Locke. "The mountains hide the storms. And we can't fly over most of the storms because they're 40,000 to 50,000 feet high."

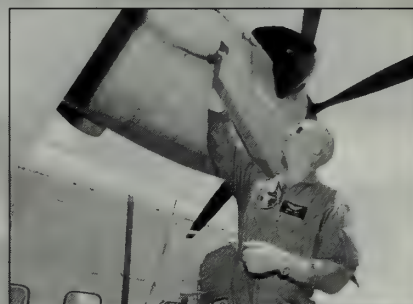
Avoiding these high-energy storms is not easy. If a proposed bypass route takes the aircraft over a neighboring country's airspace, the lack of prior diplomatic clearances can bust a mission.

The Austin-based Sherpa crew continued to fly over this now-familiar region on a weekly basis through the fall. They were tasked with weekly cargo missions while the Operational Support Airlift Command mission and Operation New Horizons 99 wound down in Honduras.

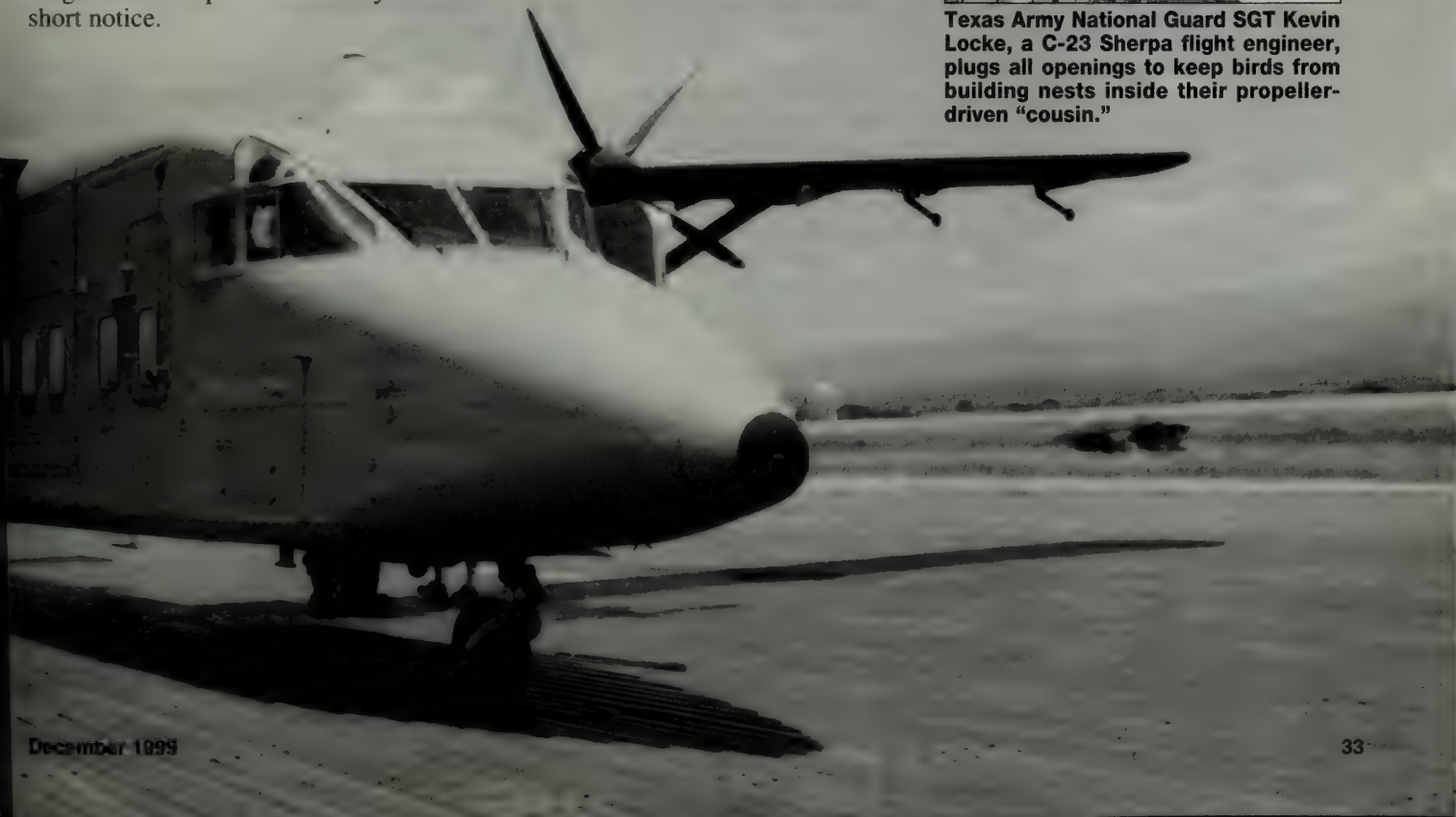
You could say they had earned their mountain wings. □



Sherpa pilots CW3 James A. Williams (right) and CW4 James O. Jackson prepare for their final descent into Soto Cano Air Base, Honduras.

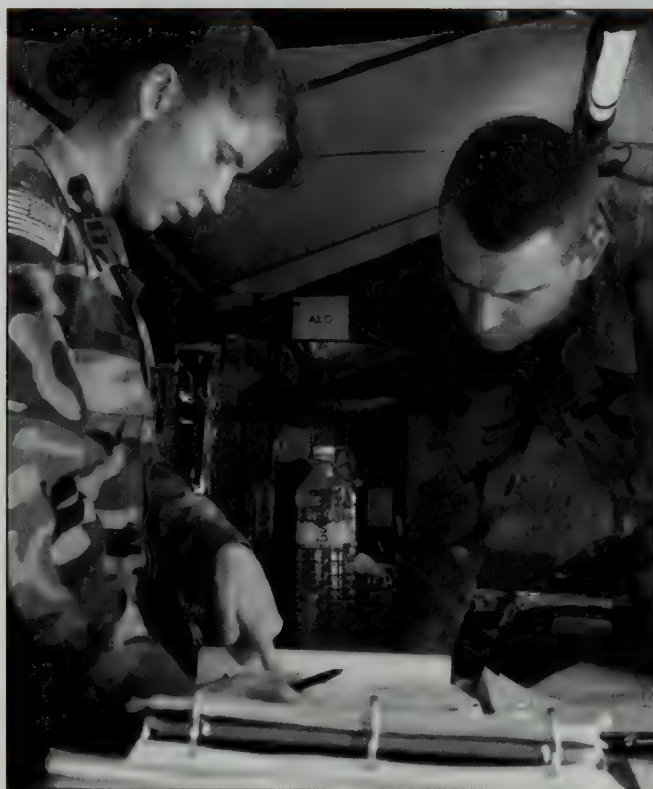


Texas Army National Guard SGT Kevin Locke, a C-23 Sherpa flight engineer, plugs all openings to keep birds from building nests inside their propeller-driven "cousin."



Focus on People

Compiled by Heike Hasenauer



Dunns: Kosovo couple.

While the Dunns feel lucky to be assigned together, being married and deployed to a place like Kosovo can be challenging.

“OUR experiences are different from those of a lot of other married couples,” said **CPT Heidi Dunn**, who works with her husband, **CPT Bert Dunn**, in the operations section of Task Force Falcon in Kosovo.

Both are assigned to Headquarters and HQs. Company, 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division.

The high-school sweethearts, who both attended the University of Tennessee, married in 1993 and were commissioned on the same day.

They’ve shared the same duty station since Oct. 1994, said Heidi, but Operation Joint Guardian II allowed them to work directly together for the first time.

While the Dunns feel lucky to be assigned together, being married and deployed to a place like Kosovo can be challenging.

“We’ve been separated before,” Bert said. “Now, I don’t miss Heidi, but I do.” They often can’t be together the way they’d like to, Heidi said. “But we spend as much quality time together as we can. We have lunch together and take time off together.”

Recently, they visited a market in downtown Urosevac, wearing their BDUs and carrying weapons. “How many couples can say they did that?” Heidi said.

On the job, “they’re professionals,” said SSG Josh Hancock, a colleague. “You can see they really focus on the mission.” — **PFC Jennifer Smith, TF-Falcon Public Affairs Office**

WHILE he was assigned to Fort Eustis, Va., then-**SFC George Walker** — now first sergeant at HHC, U.S. Army Central Command in Kuwait — was returning to his home in Hopewell when he saw a small car lose control, cross the median and enter the opposing lane of traffic.

Within seconds, the car crashed into a van, bounced back from the collision and was hit by a tractor-trailer. The rig dragged the car more than 900 feet, causing the car’s gas tank to rupture and burst into flames.

“When I pulled over to see if I could help the people inside that car, I almost didn’t get involved,” said Walker. “The damage was so extensive, I honestly thought they had been killed.”

Then Walker heard a woman inside cry for help. “When I heard her voice, I knew I had to do something.” After the tractor-trailer pulled away from the car, he and three other rescuers found an area of the car that wasn’t engulfed in flames.

“We broke the windshield and pried open one of the doors with our hands,” Walker said. Seconds after the group pulled the two passengers to safety, there was a large explosion.

“I know that if we hadn’t helped them, they would have died,” Walker said.

Walker recently received the Soldiers Medal for his actions. — **SPC Brian Murphy, 4th Public Affairs Detachment**

THE “**Caroling Colonels**” of Fort Gordon, Ga., have been rehearsing since October for this month’s Christmas concerts, among them a presentation to the city of Augusta with the U.S. Army Signal Corps Band at Bell Auditorium and performances at the post’s Eisenhower Medical Center.

“One of the most touching things we did last Christmas season was visit the Georgia War Veterans Memorial Hospital,” said LTC Terry Peardon, the post’s operations officer.

“We went from floor to floor, singing a half-

Caroling Colonels: (left to right, back row) SGT Bryan Hildebrand, SGT David Eelman, COL Sherwood Everette, LTC Steve Hokett and Canadian Lt. Col. Kevin Ferguson. (Front row): COL Steve Conrad, LTC Frank Bruning, LTC Bill Pope, LTC Terry Peardon and COL Mary Hammond.

SPC Sharon McBride



dozen carols on each, and leaving a large candy and fruit basket on each," Peardon said. "We also appeared on the 12 o'clock news at a local TV station."

The group, about 20 strong, includes Fort Gordon's chief of staff and deputy commander, the Army Satellite System manager, a dentist and a nurse. The latter also sings in local gospel choirs.

Foreign liaison officers from Canada, Germany and France also participate.

To join the group, prospective members need only be able to sing "Happy Birthday," said SGT Bryan Hildebrand of the USASC Band, the choir director. Another enlisted soldier, SGT David Eelman, is the group's pianist.

The carolers themselves must be colonels or lieutenant colonels.

Hildebrand said the group was founded in 1988 when six colonels on post gathered on the spur of the moment to sing a few seasonal songs. They've been doing it ever since.

But in recent years they've also performed concerts in the spring and for the Fourth of July. And senior citizen groups request the carolers for their own special events.
— Heike Hasenauer

A RMY National Guard **SPC Cliff Bladdick**, a self-taught cartoonist, enjoys sketching soldiers and events of their lives that, while frustrating when they occur, are usually laughable later on — such as running out of gas or losing a track off a power shovel.



Bladdick: Alaskan road cartoonist.

Bladdick, who was assigned to the Missouri Guard's 1139th Military Police Company in Moberly before recently joining a joint-service road-building crew in Alaska, said, "My idea is to break up the monotony and give everybody a reason to laugh."

Other sources of his inspiration? "A slip of the tongue, and I've got 'em," Bladdick said. "I have a good time, but I know how far I can push the humor."

Operation Alaskan Road involves active duty and reserve-

component soldiers who, on a rotational basis, travel to Alaska to construct a two-lane road that will provide some 1,850 residents of Metlakatla access to a new ferry terminal. — *National Guard Bureau PAO*

SPC **Sancar Fredsti**, a medical specialist with HHC, 1st Battalion, 26th Inf. Regiment, at Camp Monteith, Kosovo, is sometimes the only healthcare provider to the citizens of nearby Cernica. As such, he treats a lot of common ailments — things like headaches and fevers. But sometimes, he faces atypical situations as well.

"Recently, a man in the street came running up to me in a panic," Fredsti recalled. "My partner and I didn't have our interpreter with us, so we asked the man if he spoke German. He did."

"We then followed him to his house, where his wife was holding a child who looked dead," said Fredsti. When he checked the unconscious girl's vital signs, however, Fredsti discovered she was alive. He administered oxygen, and the girl regained consciousness.

"We took her to the hospital in Gnjilane and learned she was all right," said Fredsti, who performs "rounds" several times weekly to check on some of the people he's treated.

"It's funny," he said, "whether it's a scheduled visit or I'm seeing someone for the first time, there are always several additional people waiting for medical attention at every stop."

"It's a good feeling knowing I'm helping out," he said.
— *SPC J.D. Griffin, TF-Falcon PAO*

"My idea is to break up the monotony and give everybody a reason to laugh," Bladdick said.



Fredsti: Providing medical care in Kosovo.



Hybrid Vehicle Offers Many Advantages

ARMY automotive engineers, in partnership with the private sector, are developing fuel-efficient, low-emissions vehicles to meet 21st-century transportation needs.

Technicians at the National Automotive Center, part of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command in Warren, Mich., are testing a modified, Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles-based five-ton truck that uses both a diesel engine/electric generator and batteries to provide power for propulsion.

Robert Crow III, the Army program manager for the hybrid vehicle project, said that dual-power-source, also known as hybrid, vehicles most likely will provide the bulk of land transport needs for the Army After Next, the force envisioned for the year 2020 and beyond.

"The goals of the Army After Next require a 75-percent reduction of fuel usage by the year 2020," Crow said. "Using hybrid-electric propulsion can reduce individual vehicle fuel consumption by 25 to 30 percent."

The prototype hybrid vehicle will undergo some

limited testing at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., this fall, Crow said. First fielding of the system, he said, may occur in five or six years.

The hybrid truck uses a commercial diesel engine, which is connected to a 120-kilowatt generator, Crow said. Two computerized power-control units channel the generator's electrical energy to the hybrid's two alternating current electric motors, with each motor connected to a driveshaft — one front, one rear — thereby maintaining the six-wheel-drive capability of the original truck.

"The hybrid vehicle propels itself with its diesel engine/generator, the on-board battery pack, or both — depending on how much acceleration is required," Crow said.

The Army's prototype hybrid vehicle uses the same private-sector developed components used by six hybrid-powered buses now being evaluated by the New York City transit authority, Crow said. The hybrid truck project "is a near ideal example of a dual-use technology development partnership" between the military and the private sector, he added.

Since the diesel engine in the hybrid is tuned to run at near constant speed, it saves fuel

and reduces pollution, Crow said.

Most future commercial truck designs will be hybrids, "as truck and bus manufacturers are starting to realize that the dramatic fuel economy improvements and low emissions of hybrid propulsion are too attractive to ignore," Crow said.

"When commercial industry goes hybrid, so will the Army — there won't be anything else to buy. It is our intent to get involved and influence these commercial designs up front, to make sure that whatever is produced is a true dual-use product that can meet the military need." — *Gerry J. Gilmore, Army News Service*

Army Produces "Green Bullets" for M-16

THE Army recently began producing lead-free bullets at Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Mo., as part of a comprehensive program that will transition the military services to "green ammunition" in the 21st century.

The M-16's standard copper-jacketed 5.56mm bullets will be produced in the future with a tungsten-tin or tungsten-nylon core instead of lead. The Army



The "green" 5.56mm M-16 rounds have either a tungsten-tin or tungsten-nylon core instead of lead.

and other military services also plan to eventually replace the 9mm pistol round, the 7.62mm machine gun round and the .50-caliber round with lead-free versions.

The 5.56mm bullets are identical in performance and effectiveness and are as safe to fire as the standard lead-core rounds. Lake City Army Ammunition Plant will produce one million of these bullets in 1999, and is expected to gradually step up production within the next few years, achieving full production by 2005.

The developers evaluated 14 possible materials to replace the lead core, said John Middleton, a senior engineer with the Army Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J. They eventually determined that a tungsten mix had a density closest to lead and provided the accuracy and



The prototype hybrid vehicle, which uses both a diesel engine/electric generator and batteries for propulsion, is undergoing tests at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

energy transfer needed for effective combat use, Middleton said. Two tungsten mixtures, tin and nylon, were chosen to prevent military reliance upon sole-source procurement.

He said ARDEC worked closely with the other military services from the outset of the program to determine their needs and whether the green ammunition should be used for training exclusively, or for both training and combat. The intent has been to create ammunition that will be suitable for both purposes, he said.

In addition to evaluating substitutes for lead, researchers have also examined ways to reduce the amount of toxic solvents, sealants and paints used in the manufacture and marking of military ammunition, Middleton said.

According to program managers at the U.S. Army Environmental Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground, which coordinates the lead-free bullet program and provides some of the initial funding, use of tungsten-core bullets will allow the Army to continue realistic training while maintaining environmentally sustainable ranges.

The Alaska Army National Guard fired more than 5,000 bullets with a tungsten-based core during annual qualifying exercises in August 1998 and reported no difference in the performance of the rounds. Tests conducted by the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Crane, Ind., found the projectile was even slightly more accurate than standard lead-core ammunition at more distant targets.

The green bullet program, which began in 1995, is a forward-looking approach to reducing environmental impacts of range operations, Middleton said. A number of military in-

stallations are opening new small-arms ranges, he added, and some of these installations are eagerly awaiting the release of the green bullets to avoid firing lead-based rounds on their new ranges.

The development of green ammunition is one of many programs under the Range XXI program, USAEC's initiative to assist the Army in maintaining its required level of training and testing while ensuring sound environmental stewardship of the land on which it trains. — *USAEC Public Affairs Office*

Wild Turkeys Returned to Post Habitat

DESPITE the holiday season, wild turkeys roam Fort Eustis, Va., without fear. With the help of the post's Environmental and Natural Resources Division and the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, the birds have returned to the area after an absence of 30 years.

The turkey was hunted to extinction in the area and could not emigrate from other places because of urban development. "The birds weren't able to fly over the city," said Dave Schulte, an environmental and natural resources specialist from nearby Fort Monroe. He said the turkey's importance as part of the local forest ecosystem prompted the reintroduction of the birds.

"Turkeys are a keystone species, which means their presence indicates a healthy ecosystem and a high-quality forest," Schulte said.



PFC Melissa Stevens (both)

Biologists from Fort Eustis and the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries captured 14 birds — 10 females and four males — and transported them to Fort Eustis, where they were released in January and February.

The biologists affixed leg bands and radio transmitters to the turkeys, to identify them and monitor their movements. The monitoring program will allow the scientists to determine which habitats the turkeys prefer to feed and roost in, and help researchers measure nesting success.

"We want to be able to monitor how many young they produce, and the transmitters aren't a bother to the birds," Schulte said. "They're very lightweight, so the birds are still able to fly with them."

The biologists will monitor the birds until July 2000.

"This is a great area for them to live in, so they should be able to survive and prosper here," Schulte said.

"Several times a week biologists here will monitor the birds to see how they are doing and to see if the predators are



Fort Eustis and state biologists (top) prepare to release wild turkeys, after the birds were fitted with leg bands and radio-tracking transmitters (above).

leaving them alone," he added.

Because the turkeys are popular game birds, Fort Eustis has programs to inform the public of the initiative and the importance of a closed turkey-hunting season. If the turkey population increases, the post will again allow a turkey hunt.

"Maybe there will be a hunting season in as soon as three years," Schulte said. — *PFC Melissa Stevens, Fort Eustis PAO*

Please send your contributions or questions to: Karen Baker, National Outreach Team Leader, U.S. Army Environmental Center, Attn: SFIM-AEC-PA, Bldg. 4415, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401, or email kjbaker@aec.apgea.army.mil. Baker can be reached by phone at (410) 436-6817 or (DSN) 584-6817.

SOLDIERS Index to Volume 54 Jan-Dec 1999

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Title and Subject Index

1999 Almanac (January)

Year in Review: *The Balkans*, 2; *Army Values*, 4; *Force XXI*, 6; *Community Support*, 8; *Operations*, 10; *Quality of Life*, 12. Facts and Figures: *Situation Report*, 14; *Post Information*, 17; *Major Commands*, 22; *Career Management Fields*, 27; 1999 *Calendar*, 28; *Major Equipment*, 30. This is Our Army, 36. Special Insert: *Uniforms, Badges and Ribbons, Major Army Units*.

Back Covers (A Heritage of Honor)

Santiago, Cuba 1898, Feb. *Panama 1989-1990*, Mar. *Central Europe 1945*, Apr. *Vietnam Counteroffensives*, May. *Normandy*, Jun. *Gettysburg*, Jul. *South Korea U.N. Defensive*, Aug. *Meuse-Argonne*, Sep. *Yorktown*, Oct. *China Relief Expedition*, Nov. *Philippine Islands*, Dec.

Posters and Pullouts

1999 *Pay Charts*, Feb 24. *West Point Application Information*, Feb 49. *Do It Yourself and Save*, Mar 24. *Almanac Alert*, May 24. *Almanac Alert*, Jun 15. *Soldier Show '99*, Jun 24. *Avoiding the "Killer" Tan*, Jul 24. *The Provider*, A guidebook to the TRICARE healthcare program, Jul. *Upcoming Uniform Changes*, Aug 24. *A Guide to Preparing for Centralized Selection Boards*, Sep 24. *Become an Explosives Expert*, Sep 49. *2000 All-Army Sports Calendar*, Oct 15. *NCO Duties*, Oct 24. *How to Correct Your Military Records*, Dec 24.

Career News and Issues

More Than "Officer U," Apr 32; The Command and General Staff College. *The Old Guard: Do You Have What It Takes?* May 48; Requirements and procedures for joining The Old Guard. *Attache Duty*, Sep 16; Living, working and traveling abroad are the norm for members of the Defense Attache Service. *Where Warrants Are Made*, Nov 2; Profiling the Warrant Officer Candidate School. *Creating Quartermasters*, Dec 4; We visit the Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, Va. *Setting Records Straight*, Dec 20; An in-depth look at the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records.

Competitions

Best Medics in the Field, Apr 46; Expert Field Medical Competition, Camp Bullis, Texas. *Best Rangers*, Aug 38; 43 teams

competed at Fort Benning. *An Explosive Competition*, Sep 28; "EOD Team of the Year" competition at Fort Dix, N.J. *Cargo Rodeo*, Oct 46; Cargo handler competition at Fort Eustis, Va. *Watercraft Rodeo*, Nov 41; Sea-going soldiers put their skills to the test at Fort Eustis.

Duty-Life

Black Lava and Hellfires, Oct 16; Units visiting Hawaii's Pohakuloa Training Area train in a realistic, unforgiving environment. *PTA: Life on the Lava Fields*, Oct 21; Living and working at Pohakuloa Training Area poses unique challenges.

Family & Quality-of-Life Issues

Special-Care Kids, May 16; How the Army helps families care for those with special needs. *Helping Families Cope*, May 18; A look at EFMP and the enrollment process. *Caring For Kids*, May 38; Child-development centers provide Army kids with the best of care. *Smoothing the Path to School*, May 42; Helping children cope when they change schools. *Adoption Option*, Jul 28; Information and resources for those thinking about adoption. *After the Move*, Aug 28; Ensure that you're fairly compensated for any loss or damage during your next move.

Fitness & Sports

PT Shaped for Combat, Mar 28; Changing the way PT is done. *Freewheeling*, May 22; Bicycling for fun and exercise.

Focus on the Divisions

The All-Americans, May 2; 82nd Airborne Division. *Tropic Lightning*, Jul 2; 25th Infantry Div.

Focus on Korea

Duty on the Last Hot Frontier, Sep 41; Duty-life in Korea. *Duty on the DMZ*, Oct 4; The daily threat of combat looms over this heavily armed border. *Base Defense Korea Style*, Oct 8; With North Korea just a stone's throw away, "readiness" takes on a whole new meaning.

Focus on NATO

A Half-Century of Support: the Army and NATO, Apr 4; The Army's role in the NATO defense team. *NATO: 50 Years of Common Defense*, Apr 8; Formed in 1949 to counter Soviet expansionism, NATO remains a force for peace. *When NATO Was Born*, Apr 10; A look back at 1949. *A NATO Timeline*, Apr 23; Important dates and events in history.

Focus on Panama

The Canal — An Historic Short-cut, Jul 38; Building the "path between the seas." *Adios, Panama*, Jul 41; Soldiers and civilians adapt as the Army's century-long presence in

Panama ends.

USARSO: A Status Report, Jul 44; The USARSO commander talks about the future of his command after its departure from Panama. *The Land and the Units*, Jul 46; How units and facilities are affected by the coming changes.

Guard & Reserve

Jumping into Germany, Feb 28; Texas paratroopers train with counterparts in Bavaria. *The Stuff Movies Are Made Of*, Feb 42; Alaska aircrews risk it all to aid those in need. *Joining the Home Team*, May 28; Nevada soldiers join NTC's OPFOR. *In the Tornadoes' Wake*, Jul 34; The Army responds after devastating twisters hit Kansas and Oklahoma. *The Road to Annette*, Oct 28; Army engineers help carve a path to a remote Alaskan village. *Under Way in Alaska*, Oct 31; Three Army Reserve landing craft form the supply line between Annette Island and Ketchikan, Alaska. *On Guard Against Terror*, Nov 27; National Guard military support detachments have joined the campaign against terrorism. *Gracias for the Smiles*, Dec 28; Reserve component medical personnel help civilians while training in Central America. *Earning Their Mountain Wings*, Dec 32; National Guard aircrews face the challenges of Central America's rugged terrain.

Health & Safety

A Hard Lesson to Learn, Mar 38; Dangers of oral cancer. *A TRICARE Update*, Jul 8; The Army's surgeon general talks about TRICARE. *Myth vs. Fact: 10 Reasons for Being Protected With the Anthrax Vaccine*, Dec 2. The facts about the inoculation.

History & Tradition

A Hero Remembered, Feb 31; A new name for Fort Leavenworth's post theater honors a black cavalryman's actions in the Spanish-American War. *Women in the Army: A Proud History*, Mar 21; Women's contributions to the Army and nation from the Revolution through Operation Joint Forge. *Sharing the Army With the World*, Mar 42; Preserving and presenting the Army's colorful history. *The Army Museum*, Mar 45; The Army Museum may soon be a reality. *Britain's National Army Museum*, Mar 47; A London landmark. *Standoff in Berlin*, Apr 17; American and Soviet troops faced each other at Checkpoint Charlie one Sunday in 1961. *Memorial Day 1999*, May 32; Remembering those who died for freedom. *Waysides to History*, Jun 38; Wayside markers at Fort Leavenworth explain the post's long and impressive history. *Remembering the "Forgotten War,"* Aug 29; Commemora-

tions in the United States and Korea will mark the 50th anniversary of the Korean War. *Facing the Unstoppable Force*, Aug 30; Chi Kap Chong educates his countrymen on the history of the Korean War. *The National Cemetery at Arlington*, Nov 23; How soldiers honor their own.

Leadership Issues

Teaching Equal Opportunity, Mar 16; A look at the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute. *The Army's EO Climate*, Mar 19; A review of this year's Equal Opportunity Training Conference. *Army Earth Day*, Apr 42; Tips on how to support the Army's environmental-protection efforts.

Missions

Engineering Rescues, Jun 2; Saving lives is part of the job for Military District of Washington engineers. *Preserving a Bridge*, Jun 7; Engineers and designers at Rock Island Arsenal repair an historic Mississippi River bridge. *Keeping the Army Afloat*, Jun 46; The Army's shipyard in Hythe, England. *Response 2000*, Jul 16; The Army Corps of Engineers tests a new disaster-response plan. *Power With a Punch*, Jul 18; The 249th Engineer Battalion's role in providing emergency power. *The Army's Desert Test Center*, Aug 4; Vehicles and equipment are put to the ultimate test at Yuma Proving Ground. *Refuge in America*, Aug 16; Kosovar refugees at Fort Dix. *School of the Americas: Spreading the Spirit of Democracy*, Sep 2; Latin American students at Fort Benning, Ga., learn American values as they brush up on their military skills. *On Patrol in Kosovo*, Oct 2; U.S. troops face challenges each day as they attempt to maintain security in Kosovo. *Jungle War*, Oct 41; Soldiers from the 7th Special Forces Group are attacking the world's drug problem at its root. *Dispatches From Kosovo*, Nov 30; A survey of recent operations in the Balkan nation. *Kosovo School*, Nov 40; Soldiers help ensure a war-damaged school reopens on time. *Kosovo: Healing the Wounds of War*, Dec 16; National Guard soldiers help maintain peace.

Off Duty

Scenic Seward, Aug 42; "Alaska's Playground," offers stunning scenery, great recreation and the Army's Seward Resort. *Christmas in London*, Dec 41; How to have a happy holiday in Britain's capital city. *A Kwaj Christmas*, Dec 44; The holidays take on special meaning for soldiers and civilians working on this Pacific island. *The Biggest Sand Trap*, Dec 48; Soldiers in Kuwait build a unique golf course.

People

Soldier-Interpreters Return to Roots, Feb 5; Five U.S. soldiers born in the Soviet Union serve as Russian interpreters.
A Small Act of Bravery, Mar 8; A soldier's courage in Bosnia.
Portrait of a Winner, Apr 48; A look at the winner of the Expert Field Medical Competition.
Last Walk, May 45; An honor guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns makes his final walk.
Remembering D-Day, Jun 28; Cartoonist and WWII veteran Charles M. Schulz talks about the Normandy invasion, the Army and the meaning of sacrifice.
PVT Murphy Joins the Army, Jul 15; A new cartoon will soon appear in Army newspapers.
f-Stop Cop, Jul 31; MP SPC Luis A. Camacho participates in a new Army ad campaign.
Talking With the New Chief of Staff, Aug 2; GEN Eric K. Shinseki shares his thoughts on the Army's missions, challenges and opportunities.
The Lessons of Gettysburg, Oct 38; LTC Greg R. Hampton makes a battle come to life for students visiting Gettysburg.
A D-Day Hero's Return, Nov 14; WWII medic Robert Wright returns to the French church where he became a hero.
Skilled Hands and Wooden Heads, Dec 46; A profile of wood carver Karl Anderson.

Reshaping the Army

The New Face of Basic, Feb 16; Basic training is designed to build tougher, smarter soldiers.
Basic Expands to Nine Weeks, Feb 21; An additional week provides time for training in such critical areas as human relations.
Recruits Into Soldiers, Feb 21; Basic training shapes the newest generation of soldiers.
Old Post, New Mission, Jun 30; Fort Devens, Mass., continues as an Army Reserve post.
Goodbye, McClellan, Aug 20; The Alabama post closes its doors as an active-duty installation.
Two Divisions Return, Sep 32; Two divisions' colors are flying again after activation ceremonies at Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Carson, Colo.

Technology

Modernizing MEDEVAC, Mar 40; The UH-60Q will improve aeromedical evacuation.
Building a Better Bastion, Apr 20; These huge, dirt-filled cubes seem certain to replace traditional sandbags.
Y2K: Averting the Threat, Jun 16; Dealing with the "millennium bug."
Kwajalein 2000, Jun 21; Kwajalein Missile Range is working to prevent potential Y2K problems.
Army Acquisition Gets SMART, Sep 8; Simulation, modeling and virtual reality help the Army develop better equipment.
New Weapon for NTC's OPFOR, Nov 17; A new surrogate vehicle is replacing NTC's Sheridans.

Training

CENTRAZBAT '98, Feb 2; 10th Mountain Div. troops train with soldiers from Turkey, Russia and five former Soviet republics.
Special Forces in Central Asia, Feb 7; Special forces soldiers lead intensive training in the former Soviet Union.
Mayhem in the Mud, Feb 38; Tactical vehicle drivers' training at Fort Riley.
The Dragon's Fire, Feb 41; Three Fort Lewis, Wash., soldiers fire the M-47 antitank missile.
Light-Heavy: A Lethal Combination, Feb 46; Infantry-armor training at Hohenfels, Germany.
Into the Rough, Mar 2; A look at rough-terrain jumpers.
COBs: The Civilian Element, Apr 28; Civilian role-players add realism to training at the Combined Maneuver Training Center in Hohenfels.
The 15-Second Rumble, Apr 30; Boxing helps ranger candidates in hand-to-hand combat.
Training in Korea, May 8; Transportation soldiers train on fixed gantry cranes.
Concrete Combat, Jun 41; Soldiers learn the business of street fighting at Fort Polk's Shughart-Gordon MOUT complex.
High-Tech Medical Training, Jul 21; The Army Academy of Health Sciences maximizes medical training, using new technologies.
'Chutes Over Yuma, Aug 46; The U.S. Army Parachute Team sharpens its skills before embarking on a new show season.
Challenging Tomorrow's Leaders, Sep 20; ROTC Advanced Camp helps determine if cadets have what it takes to lead soldiers.
Screaming Eagles "In the Box", Sep 38; Paratroopers of the 101st Abn. Div.'s 3rd Brigade "fought" hard when they landed at Fort Polk.
Training With Confidence, Nov 20; Confidence courses challenge soldiers to overcome their fears and handle adversity.
Fighting Fire With Fire, Nov 46; Firefighters at Fort Belvoir, Va., take training to a whole new level.

Author Index

Allredge, LTC Dale T.: *Remembering the "Forgotten War"*, Aug 29.
 Archibald, LTC Albert M. Jr.: *Freewheeling*, May 22.
 Baldi, CW2 Robert: *Attaché Duty*, Sep 16.
 Benner, SFC Brenda: *Gracias for the Smiles*, Dec 28; *Earning Their Mountain Wings*, Dec 32.
 Biberdorf, SPC Curt: *Mayhem in the Mud*, Feb 38.
 Blanck, LTG Ronald R.: *A TRI-CARE Update*, Jul 8.
 Brenci, SFC John: *Into the Rough*, Mar 2; *Engineering Rescues*, Jun 2; *PVT Murphy Joins the Army*, Jul 15; *Power With a Punch*, Jul 18.
 Brown, SPC Frank A.: *The Dragon's Fire*, Feb 41.
 Chapman, Hershall: *Goodbye,*

McClellan, Aug 20.
 Chisick, LTC Michael C.: *A Hard Lesson to Learn*, Mar 38; *Avoiding the "Killer" Tan*, Jul 24.
 Davis, Shelly: *Warrant Officers in History*, Nov 7.
 Demma, Vincent: *A Half-Century of Support: The Army and NATO*, Apr 4.
 Dunn, Doyal: *Skilled Hands and Wooden Heads*, Dec 46.
 Ellis, CPT Gena: *Adoption Option*, Jul 28; *Refuge in America*, Aug 16.
 Finney, Dana: *Kosovo School*, Nov 40.
 Foster, Renita: *Standoff in Berlin*, Apr 17; *A D-Day Hero's Return*, Nov 14.
 Frazier, PFC Mitch: *Best Rangers*, Aug 38.
 Garamone, Jim: *When NATO Was Born*, Apr 10.
 Gilmore, Gerry J.: *School of the Americas: Spreading the Spirit of Democracy*, Sep 2.
 Hall, SSG Wayne V.: *Fighting Fire With Fire*, Nov 46.
 Harding, Steve: *Britain's National Army Museum*, Mar 47; *Building a Better Bastion*, Apr 20; *Keeping the Army Afloat*, Jun 46; *Christmas in London*, Dec 41.
 Hasenauer, Heike: *The Stuff Movies Are Made Of*, Feb 42; *Teaching Equal Opportunity*, Mar 16; *The Army's EO Climate*, Mar 19; *Sharing the Army with the World*, Mar 42; *The Army Museum*, Mar 45; *ANATO Timeline*, Apr 23; *Special-Care Kids*, May 16; *Helping Families Cope*, May 18; *Caring For Kids*, May 38; *Y2K: Averting the Threat*, Jun 16; *Soldier Show '99*, Jun 24; *The Canal—An Historic Short-cut*, Jul 38; *A Timeline on the Panama Canal*, Jul 40; *Adios, Panama*, Jul 41; *USARSO: A Status Report*, Jul 44; *The Land and the Units*, Jul 46; *Scenic Seward*, Aug 42; *Duty on the Last Hot Frontier*, Sep 41; *Duty on the DMZ*, Oct 4; *Base Defense Korea Style*, Oct 8; *Black Lava and Hellfires*, Oct 16; *PTA: Life on the Lava Fields*, Oct 21; *Where Warrants Are Made*, Nov 2.
 Haskell, MSG Bob: *Joining the Home Team*, May 28; *In the Tornadoes' Wake*, Jul 34; *The Road to Annette*, Oct 28; *Underway in Alaska*, Oct 31; *On Guard Against Terror*, Nov 27; *Kosovo: Healing the Wounds of War*, Dec 16.
 Henricks, SFC Richard: *COBs: The Civilian Element*, Apr 28.
 Hickey, MAJ Brenda: *Smoothering the Path to School*, May 42.
 High, Gil: *More Than "Officer U"*, Apr 32; *Talking With the New Chief of Staff*, Aug 2; *An Explosive Competition*, Sep 28; *New Weapon for NTC's OPFOR*, Nov 17; *Setting Records Straight*, Dec 20.
 Hughes, AF SSgt. Jim: *Training in Korea*, May 8; *Facing the Unstoppable Force*, Aug 30.
 Hurwitz, Eric J.: *Old Post, New Mission*, Jun 30.
 Irwin, William: *Response 2000*, Jul 16.
 Jones, Sherry: *A Hero Remem-*

bered, Feb 31.
 Jordan, Jonas: *The New Face of Basic*, Feb 16.
 Kelley, CPL Scott: *Light-Heavy: A Lethal Combination*, Feb 46.
 Kozaryn, Linda: *NATO: 50 Years of Common Defense*, Apr 8.
 Lane, SFC Larry: *The 15-Second Rumble*, Apr 30.
 Levesque, Paul: *Preserving a Bridge*, Jun 7.
 Linville, Glenna: *Recruits Into Soldiers*, Feb 21.
 Lockridge, Preston: *Kwajalein 2000*, Jun 21; *A Kwaj Christmas*, Dec 44.
 Lyly, Linda: *Basic Expands to Nine Weeks*, Feb 21.
 Mani, Thomas E.: *The National Cemetery at Arlington*, Nov 23.
 Masterton, LTC Pete: *After the Move*, Aug 28.
 McElveen, Renee: *The Last Walk*, May 45.
 McIntosh, COL William A.: *Remembering D-Day*, Jun 28.
 McNutt, SSG Doraine: *Tropic Lightning*, Jul 2.
 McQueen, Arthur: *On Patrol in Kosovo*, Oct 2.
 Murphy, SPC Brian: *The Biggest Sand Trap*, Dec 48.
 Potter, SPC Shirley R.: *Training With Confidence*, Nov 20.
 Purdy, Ellen M.: *Army Acquisition Gets SMART*, Sep 8.
 Reed, SPC Aaron: *Jumping Into Germany*, Feb 28.
 Strong, CPT Arnold V.: *Challenging Tomorrow's Leaders*, Sep 20.
 Thomas, Dr. Ed: *PT Shaped for Combat*, Mar 28.
 Valceanu, SSG John: *CENTRAZBAT '98*, Feb 2; *Soldier-Interpreters Return to Roots*, Feb 5; *Special Forces in Central Asia*, Feb 7; *Women in the Army: A Proud History*, Mar 21; *Modernizing MEDEVAC*, Mar 40; *Best Medics in the Field*, Apr 46; *Portrait of a Winner*, Apr 48; *Concrete Combat*, Jun 41; *High-Tech Medical Training*, Jul 21; *The Army's Desert Test Center*, Aug 4; *Screaming Eagles "In the Box"*, Sep 38; *Jungle War*, Oct 41; *Cargo Rodeo*, Oct 46; *Watercraft Rodeo*, Nov 41; *Creating Quartermasters*, Dec 4.
 Valentine, SPC Robert B.: *A Small Act of Bravery*, Mar 8.
 Waltman, SGT Blake R.: *The All-Americans*, May 2.
 Welker, Kathleen: *f-Stop Cop*, Jul 31.
 Wray, Janet: *Waysides to History*, Jun 38.

Corporate Authors

Army Environmental Center: *Army Earth Day*, Apr 42.
 Battise, SFC Michael and Love, SGT John: *'Chutes Over Yuma*, Aug 46.
 Department of Defense Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program: *Myth vs. Fact: 10 Reasons for Being Protected With the Anthrax Vaccine*, Dec 2.
 Hobson, Daniel and Beach, CPL Bryan: *Two Divisions Return*, Sep 32.
 Welker, Kathleen and Pack, Dottie: *The Lessons of Gettysburg*, Oct 38.



EOD specialist Senior Airman Loren Green prepares to destroy one of the many types of ordnance found in Kosovo.

Joint EOD Team Keeps Kosovo Safe

CAMP BONDSTEEL, Kosovo — Army, Navy and Air Force explosive ordnance disposal teams are working together to help make the American sector of Kosovo safe for service members and civilians.

Soldiers from the Army's 720th Ordnance Company, sailors from Navy Mobile Unit 8 and airmen from the Air Force 366th Expeditionary Civil Engineer Squadron support the peacekeeping mission in Kosovo by defusing land mines and destroying unexploded ordnance.

"We provide explosive ordnance support for Kosovo Force soldiers in order to allow them freedom of movement," said SFC Charles Lee, the 720th Ord. Co.'s operations NCOIC.

Although providing a safe environment for soldiers is important, team members said the welfare of civilians, both Kosovar and Serb, is also a top priority.

"I feel wonderful about what I am doing here. What we are

doing is trying to do our part to help these people live safely in their country once again," said Air Force Capt. James Greene, AFEOD commander, 366th ECES. — *PFC William Shelton, Task Force Falcon Public Affairs Office*

USAF Helps Solve Ancient Mystery

HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE, Mass.

— Twelve volunteers from this base helped the producers of the Emmy award-winning public television science series NOVA try to find out how ancient Egyptians raised multi-ton obelisks.

Hanscom's volunteers provided the muscle to re-enact on camera the way NOVA producers think the ancient Egyptians might have erected a 36-foot, 33-ton stone monolith. The re-enactment will air in February as part of the "Obelisk II" episode of NOVA's "Secrets of

Lost Empires II" series.

"I'm a big fan of NOVA," said Technical Sgt. Mitch Laird, a technician with the Air Force Research Laboratory here. "I watched the original 'Secrets of Lost Empires' series on PBS and was excited by the opportunity to participate in this one."

"The participation of the Hanscom volunteers will be crucial to the film's success," said Diana Dresser, the NOVA production assistant who coordinated on-screen labor for the project. "They helped us demonstrate to our viewers how an ancient culture could have raised these enormous needles of granite without access to modern construction equipment." — *1st Lt. David L. Englin, USAF Electronic Systems Center PAO*

Services Develop Better NBC Mask

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md.

— A Joint Service General Purpose Mask now under development will replace five different masks cur-

rently used by soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. The impetus for the new mask was the Gulf War, military officials said.

"We set up a repair facility and we had soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines bringing us seven types of masks," said Rick Decker, mask project team



The new General Purpose Mask will be lighter, more comfortable and more capable than current masks.

leader at the Army's Soldier and Biological Chemical Command here.

Military officials said the services experience the same type of environment, so there really was no need for each service to develop its own mask. The joint-service mask will protect wearers from battlefield concentrations of chemical and biological agents and toxic industrial chemicals. The services plan to buy 3.5 million of the masks.

Designers sought to make the mask more comfortable, said COL Steven V. Reeves, project manager for nuclear, biological and chemical defensive systems. It's lighter than the current M-40 mask and easier to see through than previous masks. — *Jim Garamone, American Forces Press Service*



Hanscom AFB volunteers help raise a 33-ton obelisk in a re-enactment that will be shown on NOVA's "Lost Empires II" series.

Christmas in London

Story and Photos by Steve Harding

Christmas decorations lend an even more festive air to the shops, restaurants and open spaces of London's famed Covent Garden.

Christmas in London

7AKE one of the world's most interesting and sophisticated cities, throw in a huge helping of holiday cheer and add the warm glow of thousands of twinkling lights. What do you get? Christmas in London.

Though the hordes of tourists that crowd Britain's capital in the spring and summer often make it difficult to enjoy the city's many charms, December is a far less crowded yet equally enjoyable month. The stately buildings, trendy shops, inviting pubs and world-class theaters for which London is famous are just as accessible during the holiday season, and the special glow that suffuses the city more than makes up for weather that may occasionally turn cold and damp.

Perhaps the best place to start a Christmas tour of London is in Trafalgar Square, in the city's West End. Not far from the River Thames, this open expanse stands at the busy crossroads of streets leading to Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and London's government and financial centers. Each Christmas season the site is home to a 70-foot Norwegian spruce presented to the people of London by the city of Oslo, in recognition of the protection given to members of Norway's royal family during World War II. The tree's sparkling lights lend Trafalgar Square a festive air, which is enhanced by the carolers and musicians who often perform during the holidays.

Just to the east of Trafalgar Square is one of London's best-known churches, St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Built in 1724, it is world-renowned for its musical traditions, and its choirs present a range of special programs throughout the Christmas season. The main sanctuary is open to the public most days, and attending a service in this gem of a church is one of the highlights of a holiday visit to London.

If your interests run to more

worldly pursuits, the area just north of St. Martin-in-the-Fields offers a range of diversions. Several of London's best-known theaters are within a few minutes walk, and the narrow side streets leading off St. Martin's Lane are home to book shops, antique stores, pubs and restaurants of every description. Further east is Covent Garden, the one-time produce and flower market made famous by the play "My Fair

Lady." Though transformed into a sprawling shopping arcade, Covent Garden retains much of its Victorian atmosphere, which is enhanced during the holiday season by sparkling lights, Christmas trees and costumed carolers.

Entertainment is also in store in other parts of the West End. Leicester Square, west of Covent Garden and north of Trafalgar Square, is home to London's premier movie theaters.

British Tourist Authority



London's vibrant nightlife takes on a particularly festive air during the holiday season and most stores — including Harrod's — stay open longer to accommodate shoppers.



Though always a very popular event, the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace is far less crowded during the winter than at the height of the summer tourist season.



Tower Bridge is well worth a visit, though winter winds can make a walk across the span a truly bracing experience.

Further east is Piccadilly Circus, the hub of the city's Soho district and perhaps the busiest intersection in Britain. Piccadilly and the surrounding area offer attractions both high-brow and low — from fashionable theaters and exclusive restaurants to night clubs and seedy bars — and the beat goes on regardless of the weather.

When the nightlife pales, visitors can turn to London's more sedate attractions. Many of the 18th and 19th century homes along Birdcage Walk — a quiet street that borders St. James's Park — are richly decorated for Christmas. The park itself is an ideal spot for a brisk stroll in the bright winter sun, and watching the changing of the guard at nearby Buckingham Palace (held at 11:30 every other morning during the winter) is decidedly more enjoyable without the huge summertime crowds.

Fewer tourists also make the holiday season an ideal time to browse

London's many street markets. Most are open a few mornings a week, and vendors working from stalls and carts set up on streets and sidewalks offer a range of goods. You can shop for fruits, vegetables and meats; second-hand clothes, books, antiques, artwork, jewelry, traditional crafts and a variety of other items, often at very reasonable prices. The best-known venues include the Portabello Market (Saturday), the Greenwich Market (Saturdays and Sundays), Leadenhall Market (week-

days) and Camden Passage Market (Wednesday and Saturday), though there are literally dozens of others. Virtually all operate year-round, and the best bargains usually go to the earliest shoppers.

All of London's other leading attractions — the Tower, Tower Bridge, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament, the palaces and stately homes, and all of the great museums — are open during the Christmas season, though occasionally on reduced schedules. The world-famous Harrod's department store, on the other hand, stays open longer during the holidays to accommodate last-minute shoppers, as do most of the city's major shopping arcades.

The best way to stay up-to-date on holiday happenings in London is to check the British Tourist Authority's website at www.visitbritain.com, or any of the dozens of other travel sites covering London and the British Isles. You'll find current news on special events, weather, accommodations, transportation and currency exchange rates, as well as sample itineraries. Soldiers, family members and Department of Defense civilians based in Europe can also book low-cost group and individual tours through their local recreational travel offices.

No matter how you get there, London at Christmas time can be a magical place. □



A brightly lit, 70-foot-tall spruce — an annual holiday gift from the people of Norway — adds to Trafalgar Square's already festive atmosphere.

A Kwaj Christmas

Story by Preston Lockridge

THE holiday season here is both unique and traditional," COL Gary McMillen, the commander of U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll/Kwajalein Missile Range, said this summer — even as other members of this isolated community were planning events and celebrations that were still months away.

"Sharing and celebrating in this island setting with people from many lands and cultures enriches the 'Kwaj experience' for each of us and personifies the love, goodwill and great joy of

Christmas," McMillen said. "But Kwajalein Island is also much like many American communities of 2,500 people.

"We decorate our houses with lights and garland. We have a traditional Christmas tree and we party, sing carols, and attend Christmas Eve church services. We give gifts and invite friends to join us for a traditional Christmas dinner," he said.

What makes Kwajalein different for most residents is the experience of living on an island two and one-half miles long by one-half mile wide. One of the 100 islands that form an atoll, Kwajalein is more than 2,100 miles

from shopping malls in Hawaii, Australia and Japan, surrounded by a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean.

Christmas Day temperatures are usually a balmy, pleasant 85 degrees, with trade winds making life very comfortable.

Kwajalein is also a caring and sharing community, particularly with friends and host-nation neighbors from the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

For Kwajalein high school students, Christmas is a time for sharing with the people of Ennylabegan Island. The school's Marshall Islands Club sponsors a Christmas trip to take gifts to each of the island's 60 residents.

Preston Lockridge is the public affairs officer for U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll/Kwajalein Missile Range.



Kwajalein children perform at a Christmas tree lighting ceremony. Christmas Day temperatures are usually a balmy, pleasant 85 degrees, with trade winds making life very comfortable.



Kwajalein residents participate in a candle-light service at the Island Memorial Chapel. The island is home to some 2,500 Americans.

"The visit is a display of the essence of Christmas — friends getting together, sharing the love, good will, and great joy of Christmas," said LTC Steven Beal, liaison officer to the Marshall Islands.

"It's also a chance to spend time with the Marshallese people and to enjoy seeing the children's faces. It gives you a wonderful feeling inside," said Jame Yelvington, a senior who joined the club three years ago.

Roi-Namur residents hold a day-long celebration with a party for the children of Enniburr, their neighbors in the northeastern part of the atoll.

During the year the Roi-Namur residents raise several thousand dollars for gifts. Then, when Christmas arrives, volunteers give their time and energy to provide fun, games and a visit from Santa Claus for many of the 800 residents of the nearby island.

"This is an excellent opportunity to enjoy holidays with our friends and neighbors," said volunteer Phillip Smith.

"The Enniburr Children's Christmas Fund committee and community activities personnel work and plan months in advance to turn the traditional tree-lighting ceremony and the Christmas party into events that will be enjoyed by the children and long-remembered by the adults. Their efforts produce nonstop activities and entertainment from early afternoon through the evening," he added.

Kwajalein's American Legion Post 44 and the Yokwe Yuk Women's Club sponsor Christmas celebrations for the outer islands. Children from Majetto (population 350) and Ebaddon (population 60), northwestern islands in the atoll, enjoy a party and receive gifts and goodies purchased with funds



Roi-Namur residents hold a day-long celebration with a party for the children of Enniburr, their neighbors in the northeastern part of the atoll.

raised by these organizations.

"Kwajalein is really a wonderful place to live," said McMillen. "It's a place with people who personify what Christmas is truly all about — warmth and sharing. We have a very special feeling about Christmas here, and I think there are few communities that have the closeness this community does." □



Woodcarving and sculpture are Anderson's media of choice. He says he is self-taught and has honed his skills through reading, studying finished works and practice.

Skilled Hands and Wooden Heads

Story and Photos by Doyal Dunn

FROM his tool-covered dining room table, Karl Anderson, chief of the safety office in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Baltimore District, carves for fun and profit.

Anderson recently took first place in the multimedia, novice category, in a worldwide competition sponsored by the Department of the Army and MWR Arts and Crafts.

Although he's adept at painting and drawing, woodcarving and sculpture are Anderson's media of choice. He

says he is self-taught and has honed his skills through reading books, studying finished works and practicing.

"I like woodcarving and sculpture because the piece can be viewed from many angles, allowing the viewer to get more than one impression," Anderson said.

He created his first real carving as a birthday present for his mother while he was in high school.

"It was the caricature head of a 'kitchen witch' — a Scandinavian good-luck piece hung in the kitchen. I carved it with a pocket knife. My mother thought it was really good, so

she bought me my first carving chisel set that Christmas," Anderson said.

Since then, almost every wood sculpture he has carved has been presented as a gift to friends or family.

"Another reason I create these pieces is that most of my ancestors were early 20th-century immigrants to America, and many were artisans or craftsmen. To me, this is a strong connection between me and my heritage. This is probably why I like to stay close to traditional European ideas in selecting what type of object to make, although in the decoration I will use a variety of design ideas from

Doyal Dunn is a visual information specialist with the Corps of Engineers' Japan District.



Anderson studies the model for his Santa, Pat Riordan, during a work session at Anderson's previous duty station, Camp Zama, Japan.

different cultures," he said.

Anderson also creates Santa Claus figures, which he sells to collectors.

Considering the time involved and the cost of the finished product, most of these have been on commission. However, he said that in the past year he has worked with a new method that achieves similar results.

"I've learned how to make castings of the Santas, which look and feel just like an original but cost considerably less. This is the method modern wood-carvers use to make copies of their works, similar to the numbered prints sold by a painter."

The Santa figures he makes are similar to ones produced in America and Europe during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Those were primarily used as table decorations or for practical uses such as candy containers.

The carvings were normally crude folk-art, pieces simply carved or molded of plaster or papier-mâché.

Anderson's are more detailed than the originals and are made with wooden heads and bodies adorned with fabric clothes.

"I make two versions of Santa: a sitting version, where he is dressed for the indoors and is working on a large toy such as a doll or rocking horse; and a standing version that has outdoor clothes and a bag full of toys.

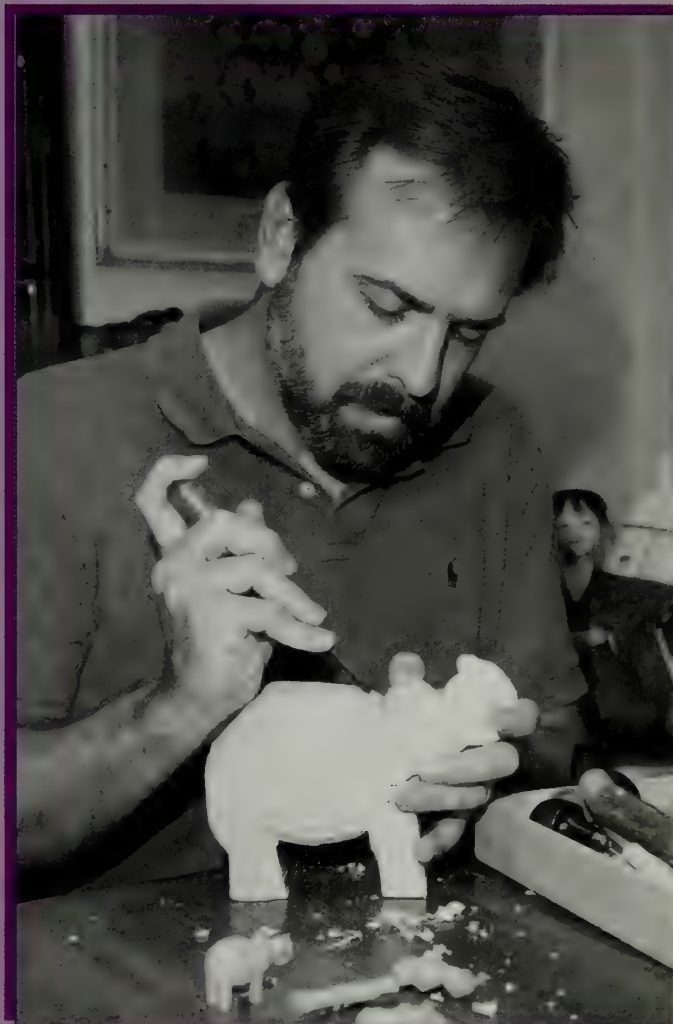
"For the pieces that I've made on commission," Anderson said, "I find out what interests the collector has, or what kind of toys they want, and custom-fashion them."

"One memorable Santa I carved for a doll collector held a miniature three-story doll house that had all the furnishings inside, including 2mm-diameter plates in the cupboard and hand-painted oriental carpets," he said.

Anderson credits his wife, Dina, as having the most influence on his work. Whenever he begins a new design or has a partially finished piece, he asks her opinion, he said.

In fact, Dina brought his competition-winning piece to the attention of Liz Reed — arts and crafts director at Camp Zama, Japan, Anderson's last duty station — who urged him to enter the contest.

"I was delighted," Reed said. "The craftsmanship and unique design caused me to carefully study what Karl was doing with these pieces. I get strong feelings of history from them." □



Anderson created his first carving while in high school, and his mother later gave him his first set of real carving tools as a Christmas gift.

The BIGGEST Sand Trap

Story and Photo by SPC Brian Murphy



CPL Robert Brown uses a sand wedge to chip a shot out of yet another sand trap on the ninth hole of the "Can Do" course.

It may not be Pebble Beach or Augusta National, but players at the "Can Do" International Golf Club say it's the perfect cure for a golf junkie's blues. The Can Do course was opened in Kuwait's Udairi Desert in June by members of the task force from the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry.

You can assume that he wasn't joking when battalion adjutant and course creator 1LT Mike Lindsey said: "This course was designed out of necessity. The hard-core golfers needed something to tide them over until they could return to the States."

Lindsey explained that getting the equipment was as easy as making a few phone calls to the Fort Benning Golf Counsel, back in Georgia. Soon the counsel had gathered a large supply of golf clubs, balls and carpet squares and arranged for shipment to the task force.

The layout and design of the course was completed in just three days.

"We had more than enough land to design the course," Lindsey said. "For the rest, we got creative and just used the resources we already had."

The 3,010-yard, nine-hole course, which was named after the task force's "Can Do" motto, features narrow fairways, scenic views and lots of sand traps.

The winds are normally a factor. Actually, the winds are always a factor.

"The winds blow predominately in one direction in the desert," Lindsey said. "We purposely designed the course to have some holes going with the wind, some against the wind and a few have crosswinds. Some of the holes look easy, but the winds make them much more difficult."

The biggest difference between the Can Do course and a standard course is its lack of greens.

"It's impossible to putt in this sand," Lindsey said. "So we had to come up with a different concept."

SPC Brian Murphy is assigned to 4th Public Affairs Detachment, Camp Doha, Kuwait.

Hence, the creation of the "putting range equalizer."

The equalizer consists of two strips of cloth tied to the flagpole. The shorter cloth ranges in size from seven to 10 yards, while the larger strip ranges from 15 to 20 yards.

If the golfer's approach shot lands within the radius of the long strip, that's a two-putt. The golfer earns a one-putt if the shot lands within the radius of the short strip.

"The equalizer makes the games go by faster," Lindsey said. "Because it gets so hot out here, we wanted to speed up the time it takes to complete a round. And for the guys who can't putt, I guess the equalizer gives them a little better chance."

One of the first task force golfers to try out the course was CPL Robert Brown, a gunner with Company C.

"I've been playing the game for most of my life," Brown said. "Taking a three-month hiatus does nothing but ruin a golfer's game. I was really excited when I learned they were making a course."

For shots on the fairway, soldiers may use carpet squares. But for shots that drift away from the fairway, a kind of "honor system" is in effect.

"We can't have officials out on the course making sure every golfer is playing fair," Lindsey said. "Basically, if you think you're off the fairway and out of bounds, you probably are. In those cases, the golfers wouldn't use a carpet square."

According to Brown, there are a lot of similarities between the Can Do course and a traditional course.

"All of the same basic fundamentals are still needed to be successful out here," he said. "Just like anywhere else in the world, if you don't hit good shots, you aren't going to do well."

While the Pro Golf Tour hasn't swung through Kuwait just yet, at least the task force soldiers have a chance to sharpen their game before they return to the States. □

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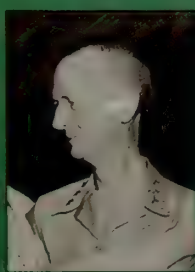
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United States Army A Heritage of Honor

Philippine Islands Dec. 7, 1941 – May 10, 1942

IN the summer of 1941 retired GEN Douglas MacArthur was recalled to active duty to organize the defense of the Philippines; however, the Japanese struck before the Philippine army could be trained or properly equipped. Japan's Dec. 8 air attack on the Philippines seriously crippled American air forces and damaged naval installations. Japanese forces landed on the northern coast of Luzon on Dec. 10, and the main invasion began Dec. 22.

MacArthur executed a complex withdrawal of forces onto the Bataan Peninsula, the island of Corregidor and three other small islands in Manila Bay. In throwing back a major Japanese assault, the defenders earned the nickname "batling bastards of Bataan," but by Jan. 2 the Japanese had occupied Manila and the American and Filipino troops could not be resupplied or reinforced. President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to leave for Australia on Mar. 12, and he was succeeded by his field commander, LTG Jonathan M. Wainwright.



GEN Jonathan M. Wainwright

1883-1953

Commander, U.S. Forces in the Philippines

Japanese attacks on the Philippines resumed in April 1942, and a small garrison of Filipino and American troops moved into tunnels on Corregidor. Bataan's defenders surrendered on April 9. Wainwright and 11,000 survivors held on for another month. The Japanese gained a foothold on Corregidor on May 5, and the next day Wainwright surrendered. He was held in prison camps until August 1945, and after witnessing the Japanese surrender aboard the USS *Missouri*, returned to the Philippines to receive the surrender of the local Japanese commander.

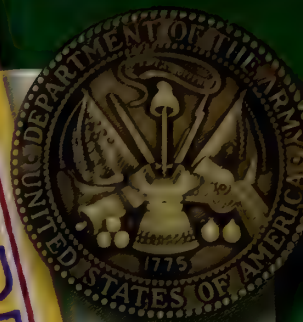
SSG Ruben Flores

1917-

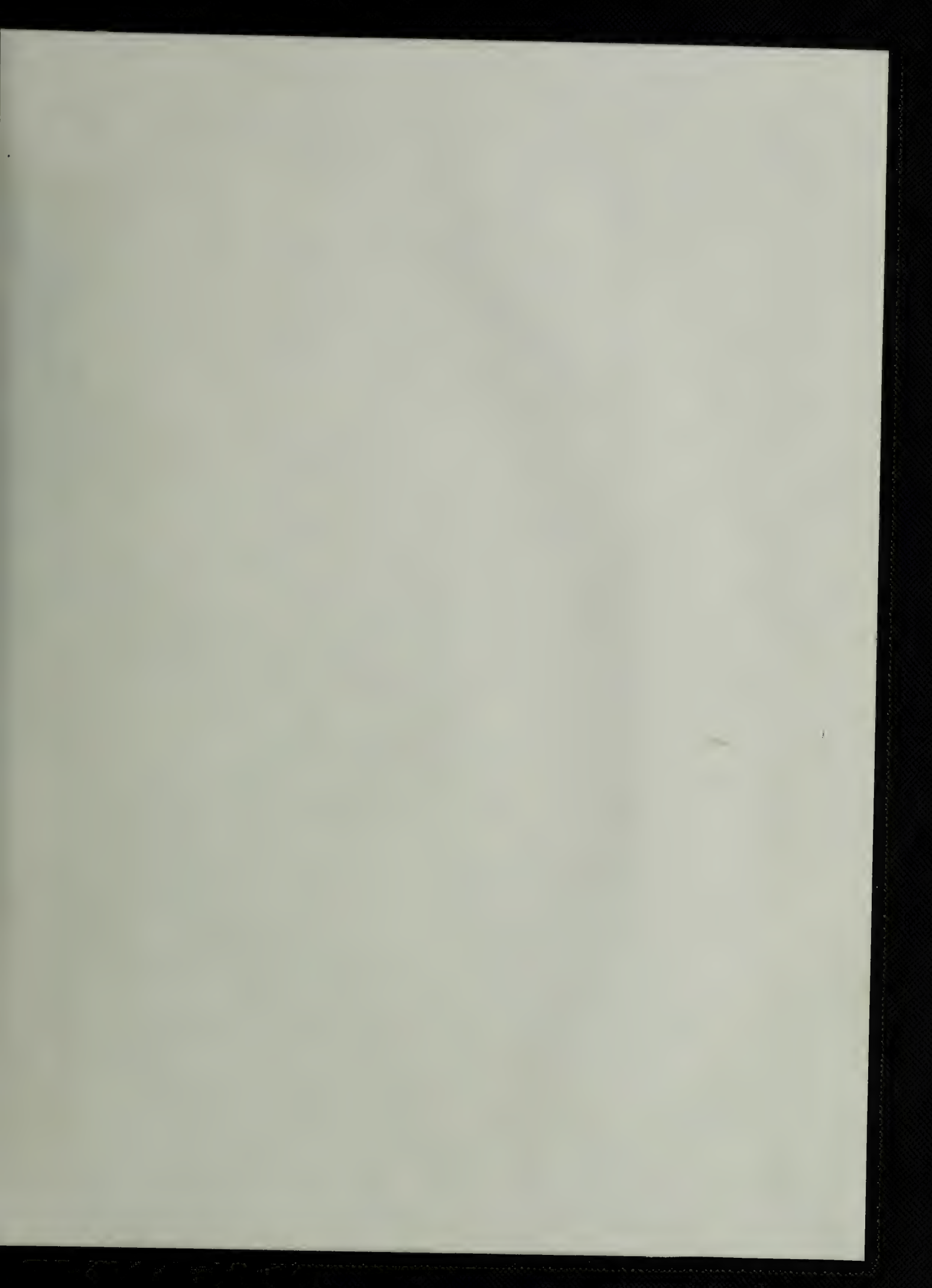
200th Coast Artillery, New Mexico National Guard

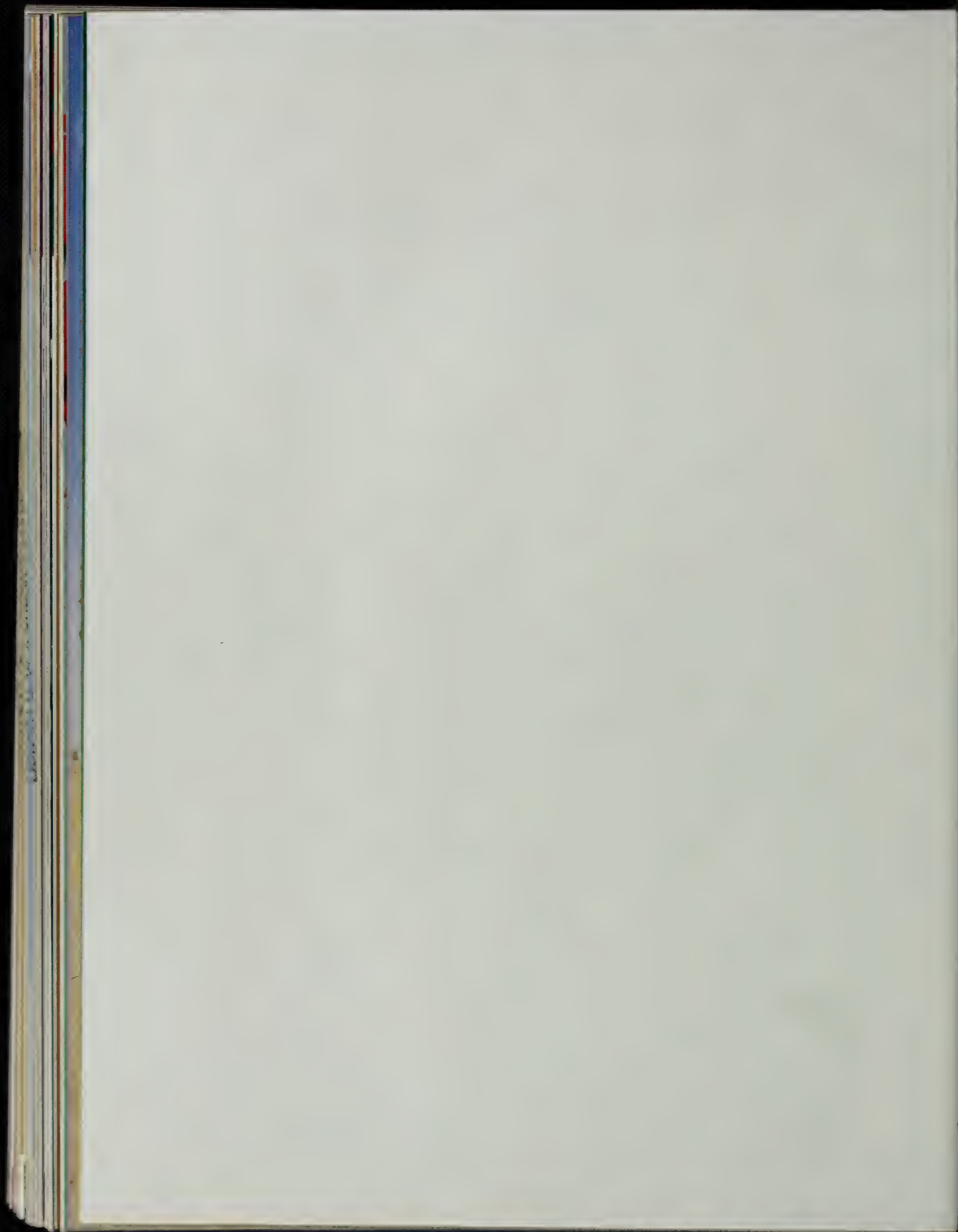


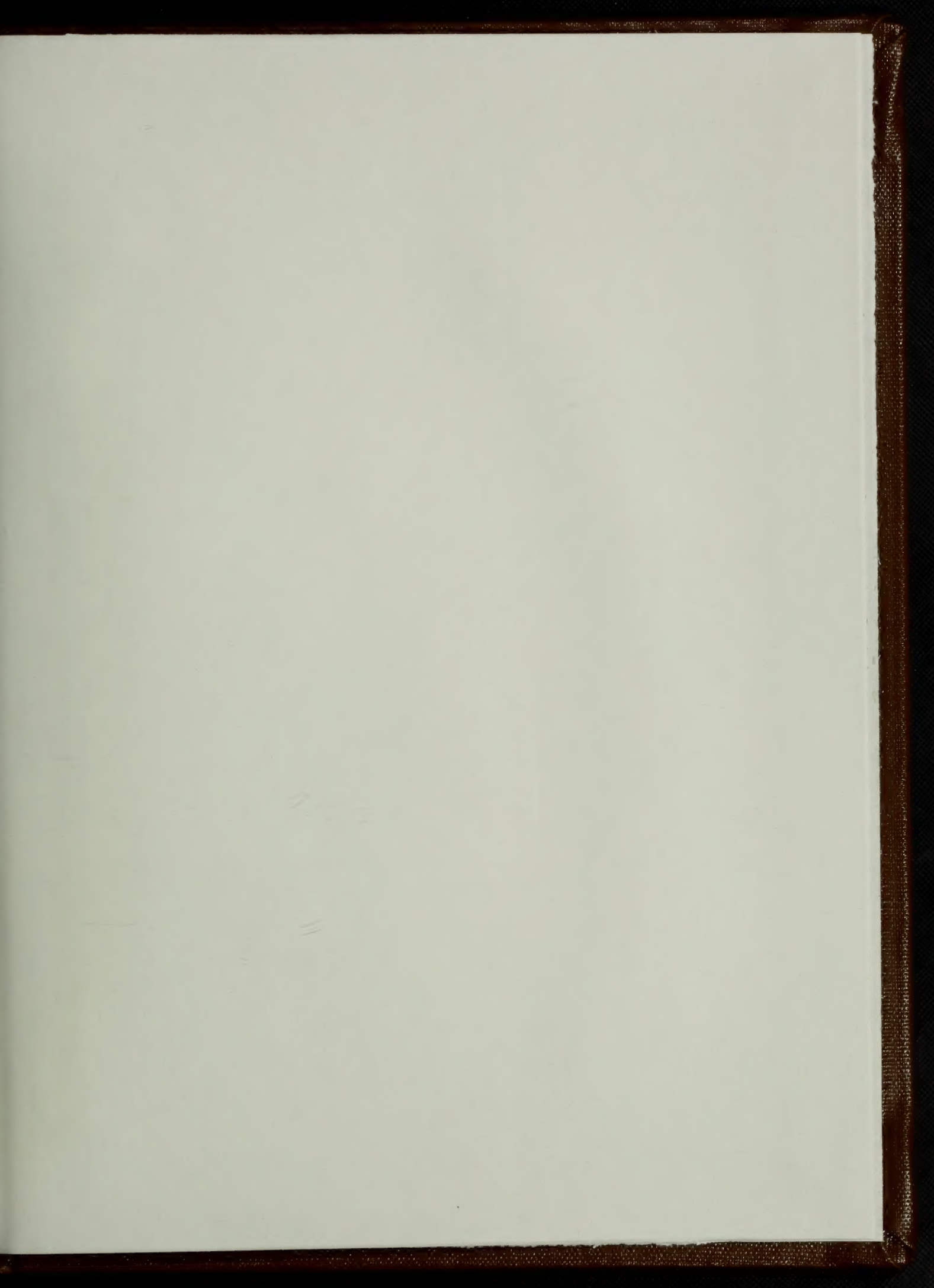
Following the fall of Clark Field in January 1942, Flores was reassigned to the 515th Coast Artillery and sent to Manila, then the Bataan Peninsula, to defend against daily bombing attacks by the Japanese. When Bataan fell on April 9 he was among the thousands of soldiers, already weak from lack of rations, who were marched through the Philippine jungles toward San Fernando, all the while suffering from thirst, hunger and Japanese brutality. Ultimately the prisoners were crowded into the cargo holds of the "Hell Ships" bound for Japan, and Flores spent three-and-a-half years as a prisoner of war.

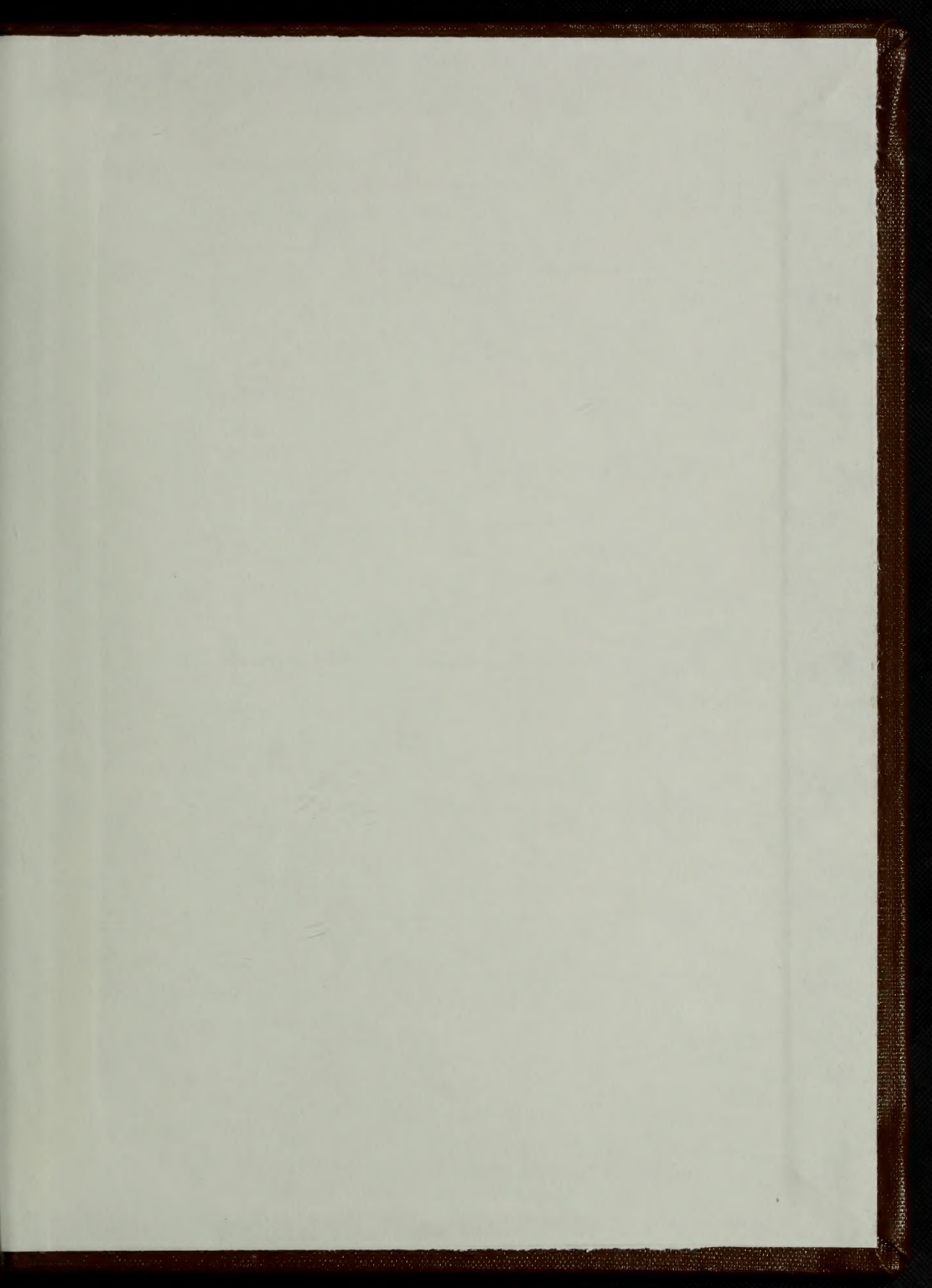


PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 1941-1942









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